

VOL. 1, NO. 8

ENTRIES 5887-6781

SEPTEMBER, 1929

# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

A Comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Journal  
of the World's Periodical Literature  
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN  
EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY



# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

## EDITORIAL ORGANIZATION

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isaiah Bowman, President  
*American Geographical Society*

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Vice-Pres.  
*American Historical Association*

Frederic A. Ogg  
*American Political Science Association*

Frank A. Ross, Sec'y.-Treas.  
*American Statistical Association*

Ellsworth Faris  
*American Sociological Society*

Davis R. Dewey  
*American Economic Association*

Clark Wissler  
*American Anthropological Association*

### ADVISORY EDITORS

(List of scholars who have been invited to act as Advisory Editors of SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS)

Léon Bernard, Paris  
W. G. Bogoras-Tan, Leningrad  
Célestin Bouglé, Paris  
Pierre Caron, Paris  
Alfredo Colmo, Buenos Aires  
J. Demangeon, Paris  
G.-L. Duprat, Geneva  
Luigi Einaudi, Turin  
Aage Friis, Copenhagen

Manuel Gamio, Mexico City  
Corrado Gini, Rome  
Bernard Harms, Kiel  
Albrecht Haushofer, Berlin  
Hu Shih, Shanghai  
A. N. Kondratieff, Moscow  
L. Lévy-Bruhl, Paris  
D. K. Lieu, Shanghai  
S. Nasu, Tokyo

Inazo Nitobe, Tokyo  
E. Nordenskiöld, Gotenburg  
M. N. Pokrovskii, Moscow  
William E. Rappard, Geneva  
François Simiand, Paris  
Richard Thurnwald, Berlin  
Vincenzo Ussani, Rome  
Ernst Wagemann, Berlin  
Florian Znaniecki, Poznań

### CONSULTING EDITORS

Edith Abbott  
William Anderson  
John B. Andrews  
K. Asakawa  
O. E. Baker  
Adriaan J. Barnouw  
L. L. Bernard  
Francis S. Betten  
John D. Black  
Roy G. Blakey  
A. E. R. Boak  
Willard C. Brinton  
Paul F. Brissenden  
George W. Brown  
J. Douglas Brown  
Frank J. Bruno  
Solon J. Buck  
F. W. Buckler  
Raymond L. Buell  
E. W. Burgess  
W. S. Carpenter  
A. M. Carr-Saunders  
C. C. Carstens  
Clarence Marsh Case  
C. E. Castañeda  
Robert E. Chaddock  
Charles E. Chapman  
John M. Clark  
Francis W. Coker  
Henry C. Cowles  
Verner W. Crane  
Arthur Lyon Cross  
Robert E. Cushman  
Z. C. Dickinson  
Roland B. Dixon

W. F. Dodd  
Walter L. Dorn  
Mordecai Ezekiel  
John A. Fairlie  
H. U. Faulkner  
Sidney B. Fay  
Charles G. Fenwick  
Arne Fisher  
C. Luther Fry  
C. E. Gehlke  
J. L. Gillin  
Louis R. Gottschalk  
Malbone W. Graham  
Peter Guilday  
R. M. Haig  
Walton H. Hamilton  
M. B. Hammond  
Roland M. Harper  
J. Arthur Harris  
Joseph P. Harris  
J. Ralston Hayden  
Emery R. Hayhurst  
Philip K. Hitti  
Clark L. Hull  
Ralph G. Hurlin  
John Ise  
F. J. Foakes Jackson  
Charles S. Johnson  
Thomas Jesse Jones  
Truman L. Kelley  
Albert J. Kennedy  
Willford I. King  
Melvin M. Knight  
Eric L. Kohler  
Edwin W. Kopf

A. C. Krey  
A. L. Kroeber  
Daniel H. Kulp, II  
Simon Kuznets  
William L. Langer  
Kenneth S. Latourette  
Samuel McCune Lindsay  
Albert Howe Lybyer  
George Grant MacCurdy  
T. F. McIlwraith  
R. D. McKenzie  
Arthur W. Macmahon  
K. C. McMurry  
B. Malinowski  
L. C. Marshall  
John Mabry Mathews  
Royal Meeker  
Herbert A. Miller  
Frederick C. Mills  
Wesley C. Mitchell  
Raymond Moley  
Parker Thomas Moon  
Ernest R. Mowrer  
N. C. Nelson  
Roy F. Nichols  
E. G. Nourse  
William F. Ogburn  
Alan G. Ogilvie  
A. T. Olmstead  
John E. Orchard  
Julius H. Parmelee  
Warren M. Persons  
Walter Pettit  
Pitman B. Potter  
A. R. Radcliffe-Brown

E. B. Reuter  
Henry L. Rietz  
C. O. Ruggles  
Edward Sapir  
Carl O. Sauer  
Henry Schultz  
Horace Secrist  
Thorsten Sellin  
Victor N. Sharenkoff  
Walter J. Shepard  
Newell L. Sims  
Pitirim Sorokin  
Matthew Spinka  
Russell M. Story  
E. H. Sutherland  
Carl C. Taylor  
F. G. Teggart  
Lynn Thorndike  
Abbott Payson Usher  
Eugene Van Cleef  
Mary Van Kleeck  
Alexander A. Vasiliev  
Stephen S. Visser  
Warren C. Waite  
Ray B. Westerfield  
Waldemar Westergaard  
Leonard D. White  
Derwent S. Whittlesey  
Frankwood E. Williams  
Albert B. Wolfe  
John K. Wright  
John H. Wuorinen  
Avraham Yarmolinsky  
Kimball Young



# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 1, NO. 8

SEPTEMBER, 1929

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Publication office 450 Ahnapp S., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue.

The Subscription price is \$6.00 per volume, \$8.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.

Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

COPYRIGHT, 1929, BY SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, INC.

## CENTRAL EDITORIAL STAFF

F. Stuart Chapin, *Editor-in-Chief*

Robert M. Woodbury, *Associate Editor*

*Assistant Editors*

Laverne Burchfield

H. C. Engelbrecht

Virginia Dewey

Harold R. Hosea

## EDITORIAL NOTICE

The early issues of *Social Science Abstracts* are inevitably experimental. Though a considerable period of preliminary planning preceded the appearance of the first number, arrangements for obtaining abstracts of materials published in several countries are still not fully completed. Gaps, therefore, appear in these early issues, such as the absence of abstracts of materials and research reports published in certain countries. These gaps will be filled as soon as arrangements are completed and abstracts are received.

*Social Science Abstracts* is intended to be a world wide service. Several research institutes in Europe have agreed to cooperate by supplying abstracts of materials in journals not readily accessible in America. Much time is required for completing these arrangements and for receiving abstracts from points as far distant from our New York offices as Copenhagen, Rome, Moscow, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Buenos Aires. Once the work is fully organized the interval between the date of original publication and the date of the appearance of the abstracts will be reduced and prompt service can be assured.

In the early issues the allocation of space has been influenced by delays in obtaining abstracts. As materials are received from less accessible sources, beginning with July, 1928, they will be published. Preference will be given to abstracts in the order of the date of publication of the original articles. When the flow of material becomes more regular, abstracts will be published in order of receipt.

Abstracts are non-critical summaries. When critical remarks appear, the abstractor has merely reproduced the author's views in brief form.

An authors' index is published with each issue. A cumulative authors' index, together with an elaborate systematic and alphabetic subject index, will be printed as a separate issue at the end of each year.

The editors welcome constructive criticism for the improvement of this service.

Additional information about *Social Science Abstracts* will be found in the introductory pages of Volume I, Numbers 1 and 2.



## AUTHORS' INDEX

- A**
- Abel, P. . . . . 6663  
Ackerman, Ralph H. 6217  
Adam, J. H. Stanley . . . 6647  
Adam, Leonard . . . . 5960  
Adams, Sidney . . . . 6701  
Addison, James Thayer . . 6168  
Agg, T. R. . . . . 6380  
Albeck, Chanoch . . . . 5973  
Albertio, P. . . . . 6233  
Albault, H. . . . . 5898  
Allardye, Mabel D. . . . 6100  
Allen, G. C. . . . . 6101  
Allen, Hope Emily . . . . 6016  
Allen, Katharine . . . . 5985  
Allen, W. E. D. . . . . 6000  
Ambrogi, Franca . . . . 6393  
Andreae, M. C. . . . . 6354  
Andreae, Luigi de . . . . 6313  
Angelescu, I. N. . . . . 6456  
Angle, Paul M. . . . . 6182  
Apelt, Dr. . . . . 5909  
Arezio, Luigi . . . . . 6142  
Arias, Gino . . . . . 6234  
Armit, H. W. . . . . 6520  
Arndt, Georg. . . . . 6148  
Arturo, Jean . . . . . 6483  
Aspreas, G. K. . . . . 6163  
Asscher, A. . . . . 6314  
Aufermann, E. . . . . 6574  
Auler, W. . . . . 6335  
Ayers, Philip W. . . . . 6275
- B**
- B. W. . . . . 6235  
Babelon, André . . . . 6102  
Babinger, H. Franz. . . . 6164  
Baer. . . . . 6604  
Baird, R. C. . . . . 6394  
Balabanoff, Angelica. . . . 6643  
Baliasnyi, D. R. . . . . 6521  
Baltzer, C. E. . . . . 6295  
Banks, Reginald. . . . . 6636  
Barclay, Thomas . . . . 6683  
Bardoux, Jacques. . . . 6637  
Basadre, Jorze . . . . 6206  
Baskerville, Geoffrey . . . 6055  
Battaglini, Guilio. . . . 6599  
Battaglio, Felice . . . . 6592  
Baty, Thomas. . . . . 6664  
Baudin, Louis. . . . . 5950  
Baumann, Eberhard . . . . 5974  
Baumont, M. . . . . 6218  
Baxa, Jakob . . . . . 6149  
Beasley, F. R. . . . . 6236  
Beeley, Arthur L. . . . . 6757  
Bees, Nikos A. . . . . 6029  
Beetham, Percy . . . . 6381  
Bell, R. . . . . 6355  
Bellissort, André . . . . 6056  
Bellinger, A. R. . . . . 5986  
Benedict, M. A. . . . . 6276  
Bergh. . . . . 6405  
Berkey, Charles P. . . . 5946  
Berquist, Charles W. . . . 6771  
Besley, F. W. . . . . 6277  
Best, Kathleen E. . . . . 6385  
Betten, Francis S. . . . . 6017  
Beutel, Frederick K. . . . 6605  
Beveridge, W. H. . . . . 6044  
Binns, Charles F. . . . . 5962  
Bishop, A. L. . . . . 6429, 6430  
Blackett, Basil. . . . . 6469  
Blink, H. . . . . 5936  
Bloch, Louis . . . . . 6712  
Bober, M. M. . . . . 6209  
Bodfish, H. Morton . . . . 6289  
Bogardus, Emory S. . . . 6732  
Bonbright, James C. . . . 6336  
Borchardt, L. . . . . 5968  
Boret, Victor . . . . . 6633  
Boring, Edwin G. . . . . 6688  
Borlefs, J. G. P. . . . . 6002  
Bossard, James H. S. . . . 6746  
Bottai. . . . . 6596  
Boulanger, André. . . . 5987  
Bousquet, G. H. . . . . 6588  
Brace, Charles Loring . . . 6760  
Bradley, John R. . . . . 6291  
Brakenan, E. E. . . . . 6522  
Brasch, H. D. . . . . 6345  
Braun, G. . . . . 5922  
Brebner, J. Bartlett. . . . 6103  
Bretz, Julian P. . . . . 6183  
Broda, R. . . . . 6717  
Broglie, Duc de . . . . 6120  
Brown, Geoffrey C. . . . 6499  
Brown, Marie. . . . . 6750  
Brutzkus, Boris. . . . . 6714  
Bryan, P. W. . . . . 5938  
Buchholz, H. E. . . . . 6614  
Buchler, O. V. . . . . 6169  
Buckler, Francis W. . . . 6648  
Bukin, B. . . . . 5916  
Bunge, Peter. . . . . 6003  
Buonainti, Ernesto . . . . 6748  
Burch, Lucius E. . . . . 6460  
Burgess, W. R. . . . . 6171  
Burnett, Edmund C. . . . 6772  
Burnett, H. N. . . . . 5988  
Butrurin, S. A. . . . . 5919
- C**
- Caliendo, Leopoldo. . . . 6622  
Calogero, Guido . . . . 5976  
Calverton, V. F. . . . . 6719  
Cam, H. M. . . . . 6045  
Cansell, Charles . . . . 6292  
Canella, Mario F. . . . . 6706  
Capek, Karel . . . . . 6632  
Carassali, Settimio. . . . 6470  
Carter, H. S. . . . . 6380  
Carusi, Charles F. . . . 6156  
Ceol, Carlo . . . . . 6513  
Chamberlain, E. T. . . . 6386  
Charles, Abbot. . . . . 6172  
Chase, Stuart. . . . . 6523  
Chassell, J. O. . . . . 6707  
Chalubinska, Aniela. . . . 5927  
Cheney, Howell . . . . . 6500  
Chidley, Beresford. . . . 6773  
Chiminelli, Piero . . . . 6004  
Churchill, Charles S. . . . 6356  
Claar, Maximilian. . . . 6640  
Claire, Guy S. . . . . 6395  
Clark, C. G. . . . . 6589  
Clark, Charles E. . . . . 6629  
Clark, J. M. . . . . 6587  
Clark, W. Irving. . . . . 6524  
Clarke, A. H. T. . . . . 6104  
Clifford, B. E. H. . . . . 5934  
Clum, John P. . . . . 6184  
Cobb, John N. . . . . 6185  
Cobleigh, Marshall D. . . . 6572  
Cohn, Fannia M. . . . . 6490  
Cole, Arthur H. . . . . 6477  
Collins, Joseph. . . . . 6689  
Compton, Charles H. . . . 6736  
Conant, K. J. . . . . 6046  
Conlon, Alfred A. . . . . 6690  
Constant, Albert. . . . . 6316  
Conway, R. S. . . . . 5989  
Conyngton, Mary A. . . . et al. 6445  
Cook, Harriet B. . . . . 6737  
Cooper, Ernest. . . . . 6376  
Cooper, M. R. . . . . 6237  
Coppola d'Anna, F. . . . 6457  
Corbett, James. . . . . 6638  
Coyle, Leonidas . . . . . 6278  
Crane, Louise. . . . . 5954  
Croce, Benedetto. . . . . 6057  
Crompton, George. . . . 6396  
Crosby, M. A. . . . . 6238  
Crowfoot, J. W. . . . . 6030  
Cultrera, Raffaele. . . . 6446  
Cuncliffe, R. B. . . . . 6514  
Curti, Merle E. . . . . 6186  
Curtius, Ernst Robert . . . 6121, 6122
- D**
- Dam, Cornelia H. . . . . 6011  
Dana, Samuel T. . . . . 6279  
Danilow, Goury. . . . . 6157  
Davis, Arthur Powell . . . 6317  
Davis, Mrs. Elvert M. . . . 6734  
Davis, Joseph S. . . . . 6187  
Davis, Joseph S. . . . . 6239  
Davis, W. A. . . . . 6751  
Dawson, Christopher . . . 6092  
Demangeon, A. . . . . 5913  
Dermenghem, Émile. . . . 6071  
Detcheff, Ivan . . . . . 6627  
Diez, Ernst. . . . . 6012  
Dodd, William E. . . . . 6188  
Donath, Julius . . . . . 6081  
Donoghue, David. . . . 6173  
Drozodov, F. V. . . . . 6525  
Dubern, Eug. Boislandry . . 6471  
Dugard, M. . . . . 6726  
Dumas, G. . . . . 6702  
Dunelm, Herbert. . . . . 6105  
Dunsmore, T. . . . . 6461  
Dunwoody, Charles G. . . . 6280  
Dye, Vera E. . . . . 6515  
Dyrenkova, N. . . . . 5955, 5956
- E**
- Eckler, A. Ross. . . . . 6468  
Edington, W. F. . . . . 5969  
Efimenko, P. . . . . 5957  
Ehrenberg, Victor. . . . 5977  
Eissfeldt, Otto . . . . . 5975  
Eitrem, S. . . . . 5990  
Ellsworth, D. W. . . . . 5891  
Ellwood, Charles A. . . . 6691  
Embre, Edwin R. . . . . 6752  
Engel . . . . . 6219  
Epstein, Abraham . . . . 6501, 6502  
Erchman, H. E. . . . . 6240  
Erich, R. . . . . 6665  
Ernout, A. . . . . 5991  
Etsaing, Ed. Giscard de . . 6580  
Etscheit, Alfred. . . . . 6150  
Evans, R. M. . . . . 6281  
Evans, Romona. . . . . 6189
- F**
- F. W. . . . . 6612  
Fairbanks, H. W. . . . . 5895  
Falconer, J. I. . . . . 6241  
Falk, A. T. . . . . 6419  
Farquharson, Alexander . . 6723  
Faure, Elie. . . . . 6151  
Fehlinger, H. . . . . 6484  
Fenelon, K. G. . . . . 6357  
Ferguson, D. . . . . 6478  
Ferrabino, Aldo. . . . . 5978  
Ferri, Enrico. . . . . 6600  
Festy, Octave. . . . . 6397  
Finger, W. L. . . . . 6420  
Firth, Charles H. . . . . 6106  
Fischer, Joachim. . . . . 6503  
Fisk, Helen G. . . . . 6767  
Flavelle, Joseph. . . . . 5903  
Flora, F. . . . . 6358  
Fluharty, L. W. . . . . 6242  
Facillon, Henri. . . . . 6013  
Foenander, O. de R. . . . 6504  
Folsom, Joseph Folford . . 6190  
Formichi, Carlo . . . . . 6058  
Forthomme, Pierre. . . . 6399  
Foster, William Z. . . . . 6491  
Fournier, Marcel. . . . . 6634  
Fox, Dixon Ryan. . . . . 5899  
Fraccacreta, Angelo. . . . 6143  
Franchini, Vittorio. . . . 6144  
Francis, L. . . . . 5923  
Franklin, W. Neil. . . . . 6174  
Fraser, A. D. . . . . 5962  
Fraser, R. S. . . . . 6666  
Friday, David. . . . . 6687  
Friedrichs, Otto . . . . . 6447  
Fromme, Richard. . . . . 6038  
Fruin, R. . . . . 6039  
Furness, J. W. . . . . 6398
- G**
- Gallois, H. C. . . . . 6014  
Gandhi, M. K. . . . . 6644  
Gardner, Ella. . . . . 6734  
Gardner, Helen M. . . . . 6519  
Gardner, Monica M. . . . 6158  
Garrett, Alexander S. . . . 6774  
Gay, Nelson H. . . . . 6145  
Gayet, J. Lacour . . . . . 6359  
Geerligs, H. C. Prinsen . . 6243, 6244  
Geöcze, Barthélemy de . . . 6670  
George, John J. . . . . 6657  
George, M. Dorothy. . . . 6107  
Georgeson, C. C. . . . . 6245  
Gessler, Jan. . . . . 6008, 8009  
Giannopoulos, N. I. . . . 6031  
Gibb, A. Dewar . . . . . 6620  
Gibbons, C. E. . . . . 6421  
Gillingham, Harold E. . . . 6191  
Girvan, Madeleine L. . . . 6400  
Gjermoe, Eilif. . . . . 6462  
Gleispach, Graf. . . . . 6613  
Glienke, Gerhard. . . . . 6246  
Glotz, G. . . . . 5979  
Gobbers, Emil . . . . . 6346  
Goggio, Emilio. . . . . 6175  
Goldmann, Franz . . . . . 6448  
Gowen, Herbert H. . . . . 6192  
Grabmann, M. . . . . 6018  
Graham, Frank D. . . . . 6401  
Granovskii, L. B. . . . . 5904  
Grapping, T. I. . . . . 6318  
Grass, Adolf . . . . . 6655  
Graves, Frank Pierrepont . 6738  
Graves, W. J. . . . . 6526  
Gray, A. W. . . . . 6353  
Greaves, V. E. . . . . 6422  
Groninger, Taylor E. . . . 6658  
Groth, A. . . . . 5992  
Grothe, Hugo. . . . . 6207  
Grotjahn, Alfred . . . . . 6448  
Guastalla, Ettore. . . . . 6463  
Guernsey, Nathaniel. . . . 6659  
Guitet-Vauquelin, P. . . . 6649  
Gulati, A. N. . . . . 6001  
Gummere, John F. . . . . 6146  
Gupta, Amiya Kumar Das . 6476  
Guradze, Hans. . . . . 6562  
Gus, M. . . . . 6645  
Guthe, Carl E. . . . . 5943, 5944  
Guy, Camille . . . . . 5932  
Guy, John H. . . . . 6193
- H**
- Haake, Paul. . . . . 6152  
Haberler, Gottfried. . . . 6210  
Halévy, Daniel. . . . . 6123  
Halkin, Léon-E. . . . . 6019  
Hall, Ford P. . . . . 6606  
Hall, Jas. K. . . . . 6758  
Hall, Robert Burnett. . . . 5941  
Halter, Rudolf . . . . . 5914  
Halverson, Lynn H. . . . . 5896  
Ham, William T. . . . . 6565  
Hamilton, C. F. . . . . 6108, 6650  
Hammond, A. A. . . . . 6382  
Hammond, F. D. . . . . 6360  
Hanotiaux, Gabriel. . . . 6166  
Harder, Richard. . . . . 6005  
Harding, T. Swann. . . . . 6563  
Harley, J. H. . . . . 6492  
Harmon, G. E. . . . . 5890  
Harmon, George D. . . . . 6194, 6195  
Harrington, John Walker . 6390  
Harris, J. Rendel . . . . . 5993  
Hartmann, W. . . . . 6082  
Hauter, L. H. . . . . 6247, 6248  
Havens, Geo. H. . . . . 6124  
Hawkins, Richmond Laurin . 6125  
Hayes-Cavanaugh, Doris . 6196  
Heilandt, A. . . . . 6516  
Hektton, Ludvig . . . . . 6775  
Henderson, Arthur . . . . 6527  
Henry, A. V. . . . . 6319  
Herlt, Gustav . . . . . 6387  
Hermann, Alfred . . . . . 5970  
Herrick, Anson. . . . . 6347  
Hillmann, W. . . . . 6505  
Himes, Norman E. . . . . 6109  
Hinlopen Labberton, D. . . van. 6709  
Hintze, Otto. . . . . 6692  
Hirsch, Arthur H. . . . . 6176  
Hitchcock, John A. . . . . 6249  
Hitchen, C. Stansfield. . . . 6293  
Ho, C. J. . . . . 6517  
Hobbs, William Herbert . . . 5915  
Hobhouse, L. T. . . . . 6730  
Holden, W. C. . . . . 6197  
Holles, Claud. . . . . 5933  
Holst, H. . . . . 5990  
Hopkins, Arthur S. . . . . 6282  
Hopkins, Frederick Gow-land . . . . . 6083  
Horn, D. B. . . . . 6153  
Hotson, Clarence P. . . . . 6198  
Howald, Oskar. . . . . 6220  
Hrdlička, Aleš. . . . . 6720  
Hubert, Kurt. . . . . 5994  
Hughes, Elizabeth A. . . . 6768  
Hull, V. E. . . . . 6040  
Hulvey, Charles Newton . . 6402  
Hunt, R. N. Carew. . . . . 6020  
Hunter, L. C. . . . . 6320  
Hurd, Archibald. . . . . 6621  
Hurdman, F. H. . . . . 6348  
Hurtgen, P. J. . . . . 6431  
Huss, Richard. . . . . 6047
- I**
- Ikkal Ali Shah. . . . . 6715  
Insolera, F. 6432, 6718, 5894  
Ivanović, S. . . . . 6646
- J**
- J. M. . . . . 6540  
Jacob, E. F. . . . . 6045  
Jacoby, Neil H. . . . . 6573  
Jaquemyns, Rolin. . . . . 6685  
James, Albert E. . . . . 6574  
James, Edmond. . . . . 6567  
Jan, Eduard von. . . . . 6059  
Janne, Xavier. . . . . 6671  
Jasny, N. . . . . 6250  
Jenkins, Claude. . . . . 6060  
Jewett, F. B. . . . . 6084  
Johnson, Charlotte. . . . 6775  
Johnson, Guion Griffith . . 6199  
Johnson, John W. . . . . 6021  
Johnson, Sherman E. . . . 6251  
Johnston, James Hugo . . . 6200  
Jones, L. W. . . . . 6041  
Jones, Leslie Webber. . . . 5995  
Jotzow, Dimitri. . . . . 6096  
Jouvenel, Henry de. . . . . 6686  
Jugie, M. . . . . 6022  
Julian, Camille. . . . . 5996  
Jurkat, E. . . . . 6749
- K**
- Kaempffert, Waldemar . . . 5900  
Kagarov, E. . . . . 5947  
Kale, B. T. . . . . 6321  
Kale, V. G. . . . . 5905  
Kalinka, E. . . . . 5980  
Kalitzounakis, Joannes . . . 6061  
Kallbrunner, Dr. . . . . 6221  
Kamdar, K. H. . . . . 6423  
Kampourigou Deme-tries Gr. . . . . 6032  
Kaplan, S. I. . . . . 5888  
Karpilovskii, D. A. . . . . 6528  
Kartels, Athanasius Maria . 6023  
Kazarow, G. I. . . . . 5963  
Kean, Thomas A. . . . . 6433  
Keeler, Miriam. . . . . 6535  
Keiser, Fr. . . . . 6252  
Keller, Charles. . . . . 6322  
Kellogg, Charles E. . . . . 5939  
Kellogg, Paul U. . . . . 6323  
Kelly, E. Lowell. . . . . 5889  
Kenworthy, J. M. . . . . 6639  
Keyes, Charles. . . . . 6085  
Kies, Paul P. . . . . 6154  
Kim, N. . . . . 6253  
King, W. I. . . . . 6254  
Klein, Julius . . . . . 6222, 6403, 6404  
Kleinschmidt, Beda. . . . 6024  
Kneeland, Natalie. . . . . 5887



- Knox, Mrs. Reuben... 6177  
 Kojouharoff, Constantine D... 6156  
 Kolb, Albert... 6062  
 Kougeas, S. B... 6033  
 Koukoulos, Phaidon... 6034  
 Král, Jifi... 5928  
 Krout, John A... 6201  
 Kuczyński, Jürgen... 6493  
 Kulp, C. A... 6434  
 Kusnetzow, S. I... 6294  
 Kuusinen, O... 6590
- L**  
 Lacer... 6110  
 Lacombe, C. F... 6583  
 La Farge, John... 6776  
 Lammens, Père Henri... 6072  
 Landini, P... 5937  
 Langer, William L... 6097  
 Langlois, Marcel... 6126  
 Larr, John A... 6763  
 Larg, D. G... 6111  
 Latcham, Ricardo E... 5951  
 Laurain, E... 5997  
 Lear, F. S... 6042  
 Lebon, J... 6006, 6025  
 Le Breton, André... 6127  
 Lee, B. Y... 6324  
 Lee, Frederic E... 6472  
 Leffler, W. S... 6583  
 Legrand, P... 6223  
 Lefheldt, Bernhard... 6764  
 Lemmens, Leonhard... 6026  
 Lemmer... 6255  
 Lenhart, John M... 6093  
 Lenine, Nikolai... 6159  
 Leslie, J. H... 6112  
 Levi, Nino... 6667  
 Levin, Dr... 6617  
 Levin, Samuel M... 6211  
 Levy, Raphael... 6128  
 Levy, Reuben... 6073  
 Lindsay, Malvina... 6485  
 Linsinger, F. F... 6256  
 Little, E. Graham... 6449  
 Loening... 6656  
 Lomborg, Kurt... 6257  
 Lomier, Eugène... 6063  
 Long, Cedric... 6566  
 Long, E. John... 6178  
 Long, O. W... 6202  
 Longcope, Warfield T... 6086  
 Longstreth, T. Morris... 6651  
 Loth, Jerry... 5917  
 Lothrop, S. K... 5949  
 Loukas, Christ... 6727  
 Lowie, R. H... 6064  
 Lüders, Heinrich... 5901  
 Lugan, Alphonse... 6129  
 Lumley, Frederick E... 6728  
 Luna, Joaquin de... 6777
- M**  
 McCrummen, Thomas D... 6778  
 McKee, John M... 6719  
 McKee, Kenneth L... 6383  
 MacKenna, James... 6325  
 Macartney, C. A... 6630  
 Macdonald, A. J... 6624  
 Mace, Brice M... 6424  
 Macpherson, D. A. Jr... 6607  
 Maddox, John Lee... 6743  
 Madmud, 'Abd-al-Rahim... 6074  
 Malinverni, Remo... 6337  
 Malloche, E. S... 6295  
 Ma 'luf, 'Isa I... 6010  
 Manaresi, Angelo... 6258  
 Manchester, Herbert... 6087  
 Manes, Alfred... 6435  
 Mangold, George B... 6739  
 Mann, Fritz Karl... 6568  
 Manon, C. Gopal... 6425  
 Mansfield, M... 6147  
 Marcel, Roland... 6130  
 Marmottan, Paul... 6131  
 Marriott, J. A. R... 6113  
 Marsh, Arthur Richmond... 6436
- Marshall, J. N... 6088  
 Martin, Abbott C. ed... 6203  
 Marvin... 6405  
 Marx, Fried... 5898  
 Mason, Charlotte... 5952  
 Matheson, Rand... 6296  
 Mathew, A... 6065  
 Mathew, D... 6065  
 Martino, Pierre... 6132  
 Maugham, Frederic... 6133  
 Maunier, René... 6693  
 Maupes, Jacques... 6716  
 May, G. O... 6361  
 Maybee, G. E... 6338  
 Maybon, Albert... 6677  
 Mayo, Charles H... 6779  
 Mazzuchelli, Mario... 6464  
 Mead, Margaret... 6711  
 Meda, Filippo... 6094  
 Meier, Ludger... 6027  
 D'Mello, F. M... 6079  
 Merritt, Arthur H... 6089  
 Merritt, Ella A... 6536  
 Merzbach, Leopold... 6674  
 Metfessel, Milton... 6742  
 Meyers, Franklin D... 6437  
 Michaut, G... 6048  
 Middlemiss, J. E... 6744  
 Miller, Spencer, Jr... 6494  
 Mitchell, Wesley C... 6212  
 Miyadate, T... 6090  
 Montgomery, J. K... 6478  
 Montluc, L. de... 6672  
 Moore, Bruce V... 6761  
 Morehouse, E. W... 6584  
 Moreland, W. H... 6170  
 Morgenroth, Wilhelm... 6450  
 Moricea, V... 6028  
 Morice, A.-G... 6114  
 Morison, S. E... 6204  
 Morisset, Dr... 6091  
 Morones, Luis N... 6297  
 Morrell, Fred... 6283  
 Morrow, Ian F. D... 6623  
 Moser, A... 5925  
 Moylan, J. F... 6115  
 Müller... 6628, 6608  
 Müller, F. W. K... 6080  
 Muller, A... 6406  
 Munn, Glenn C... 6473  
 Murphy, Edmund J... 6377  
 Muste, A. J... 6597  
 Myers, Charles S... 6529
- N**  
 Najera, Fernando V... 6593  
 Namitkiewicz, Jan... 6407  
 Nani, Umberto... 6049  
 Naville, Pierre... 6635  
 Néron, Édouard... 6408  
 Neuman, Milton D... 5910  
 Neumann, Hans... 6537  
 Nevins, Allan... 6205  
 Newman, H. H... 6703  
 Nicotra, Giovanni... 6465  
 Nilsson, M. P... 5981  
 Nodari, Franco... 6326  
 Norden, Walter... 5911  
 Nörpel, Clemens... 6618  
 Nourse, Edwin G... 6388  
 Nouvion, Georges de... 6362  
 Noyelle, Henri... 6591
- O**  
 Oberfell, G. G... 6327  
 O'Brien, Aubrey... 6259  
 O'Dell, E. W. A... 6328  
 Oldberg, Paul... 6506  
 Oppenheimer, Franz... 6213  
 d'Ormesson, Wladimir... 6134  
 Orlandos, Anastasios K... 6035  
 Orsini, Ratto Mario... 6678  
 Otto, H... 6594  
 Owen, Robert L... 6458
- P**  
 Page, F. M... 6050  
 Paget, Edwin H... 6729  
 Parker, Edward C... 6260
- Patch, H. R... 6043  
 Pavloff, Joseph M... 6687  
 Pawlowski, Stanislaw... 5929  
 Peck, Annetta W... 6762  
 Pelecier, A... 6298  
 Pelliot, Paul... 6075  
 Petersen, José Miguel... 6679  
 Peyser, Philip S... 6609  
 Peyton, Jennie S... 6284  
 Pfaff, Alfred... 6299  
 Pfeiffer, Doris... 6538  
 Phourikes, Petros A... 6036  
 Pickett, Charles... 6336  
 Pierre, R. J... 6261  
 Pincherle, Alberto... 6694  
 Pisenti, G... 6451  
 Pittle, A... 6135  
 Plummer, Alfred... 6116, 6575  
 Poëte, Marcel... 5982  
 Poetzsch-Heffter, Fritz... 6619  
 Popenoe, Paul... 6721  
 Popitz, Prof. Dr... 6610  
 Popov, Andrei... 5958  
 Porten, Josef... 5926  
 Potapov, L... 5956  
 Pottier, A... 6349  
 Powers, Francis F... 6701, 6740  
 Powicke, F. M... 6051  
 Proksch, Antoine... 6539  
 Proudhomme, J... 6660  
 Purkis, Stewart... 6459
- Q**  
 Quinby, Robert S... 6780
- R**  
 Ramsay, W. M... 5999  
 Randall, H. J... 6117  
 Recouly, Raymond... 6680  
 Reichert, J. W... 6541, 6581  
 Reichle, Herbert S... 6704  
 Remy, Th... 6262  
 Renaud, E. B... 5945  
 Reynold, G. de... 6681  
 Rhodes, H. T. F... 6745  
 Ribezzi, Francesco... 5942  
 Richard, Gaston... 6695  
 Richards, R. D... 6066  
 Richardson, J. H... 5892  
 Richter, F. E... 6300  
 Riddell, William Renwick... 6118  
 Rieber, Georg... 6391  
 Riemsdijh, van... 6263  
 Riese, Hans... 6438  
 Riker, Thad W... 6098  
 Ritzmann, Friedrich... 6675  
 Rive, Alfred... 6119  
 Robinson, David M... 5964  
 Rocca, Carlo... 6392  
 Rodichev, Fedor... 6160  
 Roederer, P.-L... 6136  
 Romer, Carol... 6363  
 Roosje, Th... 5924  
 Rose, J. Holland... 6137  
 Roubier, Paul... 6601  
 Rousiers, Paul de... 6389  
 Roux, Edward... 6496  
 Rubbens, Edmond... 6696  
 Ruckmick, Christian A... 6705  
 Ruegger, Paul... 6673  
 Rumpf, Max... 6214
- S**  
 S., J... 5918  
 Sabatier, Pierre... 6138  
 Saint-Brice... 6641  
 Salter, Arthur... 6687  
 Salvi, Eugenio... 6661  
 Sambon, Arthur... 6015  
 Samné, George... 6615  
 Samuels, T. J... 6350  
 Sanborn, John B... 5912  
 Sappington, C. O... 6530  
 Sapru, Tej Bahadur... 6626
- Saunders, S. A... 6301  
 Sburlan, A... 6285  
 Scanlan, Thomas J... 6722  
 Scarborough, W. Frances... 6179  
 Schilder, Siegmund... 6682  
 Schinz, Albert... 6595  
 Schlenker, M... 6507  
 Schluss, F... 6302  
 Schmitz, Cajetan... 6067  
 Schneider, Kurt... 6264  
 Schofield, W. R... 6286  
 Schrameier, R... 6219  
 Seudder, K. J... 6518  
 Sedlacek, Jaromir... 6668  
 Seidel... 6409  
 Sempill, C. I... 6652  
 Sergievskii... 5920  
 Sérouya, Henri... 5948  
 Sethe, Kurt... 5971  
 Shannon, Howard L... 6289  
 Shaw, Paul Van Orden... 6208  
 Shelby, Gertrude Mathews... 6265  
 Sherman, E. A... 6287  
 Sherrington, C. E. R... 6364  
 Sherrod, J. Robert... 6576  
 Shrode, Ida May... 5897  
 Sieckler, Barclay J... 6474  
 Sieveking, Heinrich... 6052  
 Simpson, Lesley Byrd... 6068  
 Sinha, H... 6426  
 Sinha, Sachchidananda... 6625  
 Skappel, S... 6266  
 Sköien, A... 6569  
 Slocombe, C. S... 6522  
 Smith, Edward H... 5935  
 Smith, M. Paske... 5959  
 Smith, Ralph W... 6577  
 Smith, Robert F... 6378  
 Smith, Russell Gordon... 6697  
 Smith, Theobald... 6781  
 Smogorzewski, C... 6642  
 Snethlage, J. L... 6698  
 Sochaniewiczówna, J... 5930  
 Sorokin, P. A... 6731  
 Sowerby, Arthur de C... 6167  
 Springer, D. W... 6351  
 Spyridon, Theotokes... 6165  
 Stanton, Charles V... 6267  
 Steadman, F... 6585  
 Steeg, M... 6224  
 Steiner, Jesse Frederick... 6699  
 Steinhauer, Walter... 6069  
 Stephens, Dan V... 6466  
 Stewart, Charles... 6303  
 Stewart, Charles L... 6725  
 Stillwell, Richard... 5965  
 Stine, Charles M. A... 5906  
 Stith, Van B... 6304  
 Stoeuer, E... 6531  
 Stokes, Harmina... 6765  
 Storsteen, E... 6542  
 Stresemann, Gustav et al... 6155  
 Strickland, C. F... 6268  
 Stumberg, George William... 6452  
 Sumner, B. H... 6161  
 Sun Fo... 6365  
 Sundwall, J... 5966  
 Swift, Fletcher H... 6578  
 Symes, Eleanor S... 6339
- T**  
 Tait, D. Christie... 6385  
 Tait, James... 6053  
 Tallon, R. J... 6225  
 Tapp, J. W... 6269  
 Taylor, L. A... 5961  
 Taymür, Ahmad... 6076  
 Terry, Gladys C... 6708  
 Theobald, A. D... 6290  
 Thiersch, H... 5983, 5984  
 Thorndike, Lynn... 6070  
 Tönnies, F... 6749  
 Torrey, Normal L... 6124  
 Totah, Khalil... 6077
- Townshend, H... 6676  
 Travis, Lee Edward... 6753  
 Tripp, H. A... 6653  
 Troncoso, Moisés Problete... 6497  
 Tucker, F. St. G. Booth... 6770  
 Turczański, K... 5931  
 Turner, A. James... 6001  
 Tute, (Justice)... 6270  
 Tyson, Moses... 5901
- U**  
 Uljee, G. L... 6226  
 Ullrich, Hans... 6439  
 Unger, Edna W... 6515  
 Urban, Wilbur M... 6700
- V**  
 V., A... 6416  
 Valgren, V. N... 6442, 6443  
 Valk, H. M. H. A. van der... 6372  
 Vanderhyst, Hyac... 5908  
 Van Doren, R. N... 6373  
 Van Kleeck, Mary... 6724  
 Van Riemsdijk, J. J... 6561  
 Veerijn Stuart, G. M... 6415  
 Veites, Moises A... 6603  
 Viteles, Morris S... 6519
- W**  
 Wachtsmuth, Wolfgang... 6162  
 Wade, Arthur... 6311  
 Wagenfuhr, Rolf... 6482  
 Wagner, Melvin F... 6352  
 Wainwright, Jonathan M... 6754  
 Walk, Willem-L... 6215  
 Walz, Gustav Adolf... 6669  
 Ward, H. H... 6489  
 Warne, W. A. et al... 6417  
 Weiland, Ruth... 6444  
 Wendt, Edwin F... 6374  
 Werneke... 6375  
 Wertenbaker, Thomas J... 6181  
 West, A. B... 5967  
 Westerfield, R. B... 6480  
 Weyer, G. A. P... 5893  
 White, Charles Langdon... 5940  
 Wicke... 6455  
 Wiese, Leopold v... 6598  
 Wilcox, F. R... 6242  
 Willis, C. A... 5953  
 Willmotte, Maurice... 6054  
 Wilson, J. G... 6759  
 Wilson, Otto... 6418  
 Wilson, P. W... 6755  
 Winkler, H... 6078  
 Winnikov... 6561  
 Wolf, Walther... 5972  
 Wood, Martha A... 6756  
 Worliczek, Adalbert... 6232  
 Wray, D. A... 6312  
 Wright, A. C... 6616
- X**  
 XXX... 6631
- Y**  
 Yushkov, I... 6216  
 Yver, Colette... 6733
- Z**  
 Zawadzki, C. T... 6427  
 Zhdanov, B. N... 5921  
 Zimmerman, C. C... 6731  
 Zitzmann, Georg... 6344  
 Zographos, Panteles I... 6037  
 Zwaan, J. de... 6007



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Division I. Methodological Materials

## Statistical Method

## Statistical Techniques

Units, Scales, Tests, and Ratings; Classification and Tabulation.....5887-5888

Correlation.....5889

Time Series Analysis.....5890

Index Numbers.....5891-5893

Actuarial Mathematics.....5894

Teaching and Research.....5895-5912

## Division II. Systematic Materials

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Systematic Human Geography (Economic Geography).....5913-5914

Regional Studies (systematically and alphabetically arranged as material is published)

## Polar Regions

Arctic.....5915

## The Eastern Hemisphere

## Asia

China.....5916

Afghanistan.....5917

Syria and Asia Minor.....5918

Northern Asia (by regions).....5919-5921

Europe (by countries and regions).....5922-5931

Africa (by regions).....5932-5934

Atlantic World.....5935

## The Western Hemisphere

## North America

Newfoundland.....5936

Alaska.....5937

United States (by regions).....5938-5940

West Indies.....5941

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Linguistics.....5942

Archaeology (by regions alphabetically arranged)

.....5943-5946

Ethnology (by regions alphabetically arranged)

.....5947-5961

## HISTORY

Archaeology.....5962-5967

The World to 383 A.D. (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged).....5968-6007

The World, 383 to 1648 (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged; also International and Intercultural Relations) 6008-6080

The World, 1648 to 1920 (by regions and countries alphabetically arranged; also International Relations to 1920).....6081-6208

The World since 1920. (Follows No. 6208)

## ECONOMICS

Economic Theory and Its History.....6209-6216

Economic History. (Follows No. 6216)

Economic Conditions and Resources...6217-6232

Land and Agricultural Economics.....6233-6274

Forestry.....6275-6290

Extractive Industries.....6291-6312

Manufactures.....6313-6334

Business Organization, Methods, Management

.....6335-6344

Accounting.....6345-6352

Transportation and Communication...6353-6392

Commerce: Domestic and Foreign...6393-6418

Marketing.....6419-6427

Stock and Produce Exchanges; Speculation

.....6428

Insurance, Private and Social.....6429-6455

Money, Banking and Credit.....6456-6468

Finance and Financial Organization...6469-6475

Prices.....6476-6480

Economic Cycles.....6481-6482

Labor and Wages.....6483-6563

Wealth, Property and Income.....6564

Cooperation.....6565-6566

State Industries and Subsidies.....6567

Public Finance.....6568-6582

Public Utilities.....6583-6586

Government Regulation of Business.....6587

Criticism of Economic Systems.....6588-6591

Population. (See 6717-6725 Sociology)

Poverty and Relief Measures. (See 6746-6747 Sociology)

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory.....6592-6598

Jurisprudence.....6599-6603

Municipal Public Law: Constitutional and Administrative (materials alphabetically by countries).....6604-6611

Government: Historical and Descriptive (alphabetically by countries).....6612-6629

Political Parties and Politics (alphabetically by countries).....6630-6646

Governmental Processes (Legislation, Public Administration, Justice). (Follows 6646)

The Public Services.....6647-6662

International Law.....6663-6673

International Organization.....6674-6676

International Relations since 1920...6677-6687

## SOCIOLOGY

Social Theory and its History.....6688-6700

Human Nature and Personality.....6701-6708

The Family.....6709-6711

Peoples and Cultural Groups.....6712-6713

Conflict and Accommodation Groups...6714-6716

Population and Territorial Groups...6717-6725

Collective Behavior and Social Control. 6726-6741

Social Organization, Social Institutions and Culture.....6742-6745

Social Problems and Social Pathology...6746-6759

Social Adjustments and Social Agencies  
.....6760-6781



# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 1

SEPTEMBER, 1929  
Entries 5887-6781

NUMBER 8

## DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

### STATISTICAL METHODS STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

#### UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 6516, 6738)

5887. KNEELAND, NATALIE. That lenient tendency in rating. *Personnel Jour.* 7(5) Feb. 1929: 356-366.—A representative of the Research Bureau for Retail Training, University of Pittsburgh, describes a series of rating tests for department store employees in which ratings were made both by store executives and by customers. Tables and charts accompanying the article show the kinds of rating used and the results of the experiments. It is pointed out that the raters generally showed a tendency toward leniency; that is, most of the subjects were rated as being superior to the average.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

#### CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entry 6409)

5888. KAPLUN, S. I. КАПЛЮН, С. И. К вопросу о классификации профессиональных вредностей. [The classification of work injuries], *Гигиена Безопасность и Патология Труда* (1) Jan. 1929: 10-19 & (2) Feb. 1929: 3-12.—The author criticizes the classifications of industrial injuries suggested by Rodgers, Tressi, Lehmann, Bogoslovsky, Wigdortchik and gives his own classification. According to this classification injuries are divided into three main groups: (1) Injuries resulting from the effects of the work upon the worker—(a) excessive hours of work, (b) abnormal intensity of work, (c) continuous monotonous position of the body, (d) excessive muscular strain, (e) excessive strain of the lungs, (f) excessive strain of eyes, ears, or other sensory organs, (g) overstrain of the central nervous system. (2) Injuries connected with the processes of production—(a) physical, (b) chemical, (c) Biological influences. (3) Injuries resulting from exterior conditions of work—(a) insufficient air space, (b) inadequate heating, (c) poor lighting, (d) other defects of working premises, (e) abnormal air pressure.—*J. V. Eme-lianoff.*

#### CORRELATION

5889. KELLY, E. LOWELL. The relationship between the techniques of partial correlation and path coefficients. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(2) Feb. 1929: 119-124.—The purpose of this article is to show that the path coefficients developed by Wright are equal to the multiple regression coefficients when the latter are in special form, and thus to present a simplified method for handling multiple correlation problems. The identity of the path coefficients with the special form regression coefficients is established by showing that the formulas involved in Garrett's multiple correlation method express relations between the regression coefficients and

the simple correlation coefficients of the same form as Wright's relations between the path coefficients and the simple correlation coefficients. The formula for the multiple correlation coefficient in terms of the path coefficients is given as well as the formula for the multiple correlation coefficient in terms of the simple correlation coefficients for the case of three variables.—*Edward E. Lewis.*

#### TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

5890. HARMON, G. E. Methods of obtaining a standard of disease prevalence for a mid-period. *Jour. Preventive Medic.* 2(4) Jul. 1928: 293-311.—*Norman Himes.*

#### INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 6419, 6428, 6479, 6481)

5891. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Revision on the indices of business activity. *Annalist.* 33(840) Feb. 22, 1929: 388, 396.—The *N. Y. Times Annalist* has made certain revisions of its index of business activity in order to make use of the most recently available data as a guide to the computation of indices of seasonal variation and ordinates of long-time trend. Recently trade conditions have shown new characteristics which pointedly affect seasonal variations. These are taken into consideration in a special revision of indices (through revision of their bases) and this revision in conjunction with the usual annual revision results in a curve corroborative of the index curve published by the Federal Reserve Board. Attention is called to the fact that though far fewer series are used by the *Annalist* yet because of care in their selection they give as reliable an index as that of the Federal Reserve Board's sixty or more series; the *Annalist* index is available by the 15th of each month, much earlier than is possible for the more numerous series index. This article contains a resumé of the statistical methods used in computing the *Annalist* index. Four tables are included: (1) indices of seasonal variation for 1929, by series and months; (2) long time trend; (3) index of business activity; (4) weights used in each series.—*E. T. Weeks.*

5892. RICHARDSON, J. H. Business forecasting in the U. S. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1929: 175-192.—Ascribing the tendency of business firms of placing less reliance on the forecasts by professional organizations to disappointments since 1923, the article traces the development of forecasting by individual firms. Utilizing data published by the government and the researches into statistical methods by the Harvard Committee and others, these firms supplemented the findings applicable to their own enterprise to produce workable tools for shaping their policies. The author describes in a brief general way the techniques em-



ployed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the General Motors Corporation and the Walworth Manufacturing Company. He concludes that the primary data within an industry, best gathered by associations or employers' organizations, together with special studies and forecasts made for particular industries when related to conditions for individual companies, may provide their forecasting material. With it future market requirements and hence the individual volume of production may be planned. Stability of production and the restriction of the business cycle to finer limits will follow the wider adoption of such methods.—*Leonard Kuvin.*

5893. WEYER, G. A. P. Het index-cijfer van de "Economist." [The index number of the (English) Economist.] *De Economist*. 78(2) Feb. 1929: 114-119.—A mathematical elaboration is given of an editorial in the (English) "Economist" of December 15, 1928, in which the reasons are stated that lead to the decision to calculate, from 1929 on, the index number of wholesale prices on the basis of the geometric instead of the arithmetic average. If, of a group of articles, the price of one article increases to 200% and that of another decreases to 50%, the arithmetic average will change. In reality, however, the value of the money has not changed. With the same amount of money only half the quantity

of the first article, but twice the quantity of the second article can be purchased. Such changes do not affect the geometric average. It can be proved mathematically that index numbers on a geometric basis, for different series of years, can be compared more easily. Such index numbers, however, do not express clearly the trend of the changes. The logarithms of the geometric averages should be used.—*W. Van Royen.*

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entry 6718)

5894. INSOLERA, F. Su una combinazione dei metodi Altenburger e di Lindstone per il calcolo della riserva matematica. [A combination of Altenburger and Lindstone's methods for calculating mathematical reserves.] *Gior. Matematica Finan.* 10(4-5) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 220-228.—A mathematical demonstration of the possibility of combining the two methods which are used by insurance companies. The English and American Companies prefer Lindstone's method while the German and Italian Companies generally use Altenburger's method. The combination of the two methods offers the advantage of greatly reducing the work of calculating the mathematical reserve while at the same time keeping the usual degree of approximation.—*Augusto Pini.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

5895. FAIRBANKS, H. W. Industrialized geography. *Jour. Geog.* 28(5) May 1929: 202-207.—Geography cannot be socialized, topicalized or industrialized without in large part destroying its inherent viewpoint and consequent value. If we socialize geography we make man's relation to society instead of to nature the aim, which is wholly wrong. The subject becomes lost entirely. If we topicalize geography we choose one feature of an environment and work it out in detail, thereby introducing much material that is not geographic, and leaving out much that is fully as important and perhaps more so. If we industrialize geography we are obliged, in order to work out our aim, to use many so-called geographic facts and conditions without understanding their significance. This method fits in well with the old memoriter geography in which little attempt was made to explain facts, but should have no part in the new or real geography.—*M. E. Branom.*

5896. HALVERSON, LYNN H. Geography in Teachers Colleges. *Education*. 49(4) Dec. 1928: 193-205.—By means of catalogs and inquiries data were secured regarding the geography courses offered in 83 teachers colleges. A general summary of the 651 courses listed gave the following results: Principles, Elements, etc. of Geography, 9.2%; Economic Geography, 4%; Content-Methods and Methods Courses, 17.3%; Regional Courses, 35.3%; Courses in Related Fields, 12%; Specialized Miscellaneous Courses (historical geography of the United States, and business and commercial geography led here), 22%. The median number of courses offered was seven. There is a great variation amongst teachers colleges as regards departmentalization of geography, number of trained teachers, and number of courses. This is, to a considerable extent, probably due to the rapid expansion of curricula and courses which has accompanied the evolution of the normal school into the teachers college. Apparently the schools of the Middle West offer the largest number of courses and employ the greatest

number of trained teachers in geography departments.—*Warren B. Cochran.*

5897. SHRODE, IDA MAY. A catalog study of geography in educational institutions above the high school. *Jour. Geog.* 28(5) May 1928: 189-201.—That geography is being assigned in educational institutions above the high school a more conspicuous place than was formerly accorded it is obvious from a comparison of current college catalogs with those issued a few years ago. Though geography in one or more of its various phases is a generally accepted subject in about 80 per cent of the educational institutions above the high school, there is great variety in the place and importance accorded it. There is a tendency for larger institutions to offer more work in geography than is provided by smaller ones. There is a tendency for coeducational colleges to offer more work in geography than is provided by men's or women's colleges, though this condition cannot be directly related to the sex of the students. Such a wealth of material may be assembled under the caption of geography that there may be too great overlapping with work in other fields. But since the distinctive function of geography is to describe and explain the relations between man and his physical environment, a careful evaluation of the contents of the courses of study in geography and related fields should eliminate a wasteful overlapping of subject matter.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 6004, 6110, 6177)

5898. ALIBAUX, H. Le controle des dates par le filigrane du papier. [Water-marks as an aid in determining the date of a document.] *Vieux Papier*. 29(118) Oct. 1928: 271-280.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

5899. FOX, DIXON RYAN. Americanising American history. *History*. 13(52) Jan. 1929: 289-299.—Recent efforts in the United States to increase the patriotic content of school histories are not essentially an indication of hostility toward England, even though



they center on the treatment given the American Revolution. Intense nationalism has led many people to desire an increased teaching of Americanism, while at the same time non-English racial groups desire an emphasis of their own contributions to the development of the United States. Neither of these movements is anti-English, except very indirectly. Their attacks on the historians' treatment of the Revolution do demonstrate a recent tendency in texts. Owing to increasing emphasis on more recent years and a lessening interest in war, the space devoted to the Revolution has decreased; the revisionists from 1870 on have obtained a more favorable hearing for the English position; efforts to create amity between England and the United States during the World War helped still further to get the English side of the Revolutionary story given even better treatment than it has been given in England itself. Probably this sympathy with England has gone too far and is now lessening a little—but not because of the influence of such patriots as Mayor Thompson of Chicago.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

**5900. KAEMPFERT, WALDEMAR.** The history of agriculture and the Rosenwald museum. *Agric. Hist.* 2 (4) Oct. 1928: 213-214.—The director of the museum briefly indicates the origin and plans of the museum and discusses the divisions which will interest and help students of the history of agriculture. The plans call for one division devoted exclusively to the technical history of activities in agriculture and forestry; a division on industrial chemistry which will show the indebtedness of industry to farms; and something which has never been undertaken before, namely, the economic and social interpretation of the significance of revolutionary events in agriculture.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

**5901. LÜDERS, HEINRICH.** Philologie, Geschichte und Archäologie in Indien. [Philology, history, and archaeology in India.] *Zeitschr. d. Deutschen Morgenländisch. Gesellsch.* 83 (1) 1929: 1-20.—The first chair of Sanskrit in Germany was established in 1818 at Bonn with August Wilhelm von Schlegel as the incumbent. Indic philology was founded in Germany without any connection with India; the English Indologists, Wilkins, Sir William Jones, Colebrook, Wilson, and Prinsep, studied under native pundits. The first German to study in India was Haug, who became professor of Sanskrit at Poona in 1859. Other German scholars went to India, established connections with native Hindu scholarship, and introduced western methods of research into India. The art of writing was known in India by the third century B.C.; before that time literature was transmitted by word of mouth. The scholars who knew the Vedas by memory generally did not understand them, but were merely living textbooks; although at the present time all the Vedic texts are printed, there are still Brahmans who know them all by heart. These priests perform the sacrifices with the recitation of formulas which were in vogue thousands of years ago. With the beginning of the Middle Ages in India there was a decline of Vedic studies in favor of other departments, such as linguistics, philosophy, law, etc. A scholar would gather a number of students around him and teach them. In 1834 English was made the official language for higher instruction. The Hindu scholars who have been trained in modern methods are now able to do accurate critical work. While there is the question of the relative merits of the ancient and modern methods of teaching Sanskrit, there are some who advocate the teaching of the modern vernaculars instead of Sanskrit. In South India there is a demand for instruction in the Dravidian languages. This is an important movement for the training of workers in fields which can be most successfully worked by native scholars. The Hindu historian was an epic poet, and so for an accurate knowledge of

Indic history we must study monuments and inscriptions; the study of epigraphy and archaeology has already reached a high state of development. The excavations take us back to 3000 B.C. and reveal cultural connections with the Euphrates valley. The Archaeological Survey of which Sir John Marshall is head has been fulfilling an important desideratum in Indic archaeology.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

**5902. TYSON, MOSES.** Hand list of the collection of English manuscripts in the John Rylands Library. *Bull. John Rylands Library.* 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 152-219.—In this hand list each MS is very briefly described and its provenance indicated. The most important single MS is that of Lydgate's *Siege of Troy*, from the first half of the 15th century, richly illuminated with 69 paintings. The other important early MSS include Lydgate's translation of Boccaccio's *Falle of Princes*; 20 Wicliffe MSS, 15 of them Bible or parts of Bible; three MSS of *The Prick of Conscience*; and six copies of the Brute chronicle, several with long continuations. Several of the collections are important for the historian, notably the news-letters for the years 1667-1679, the two collections of papers relating to the history of the British in India, large collections dealing with Commonwealth Church history and the history of Dissent. There are also materials valuable for local histories of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Lincolnshire. The library possesses a large part of the Raffies collection of letters of 19th century celebrities, of which a full account is given in 6th report of Royal Comm. on Hist. MSS Pt. I, pp. 468-475. There are MS treatises on legal history, travel, medicine, mathematics, shorthand, astrology, and magic. Mention is made of a forthcoming hand list of the valuable Irish MSS in the library.—*C. W. Everett.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 6209, 6259, 6353, 6489, 6490, 6494)

**5903. FLAVELLE, JOSEPH.** The Ontario research foundation. *Industrial Canada.* (10) Feb. 1929: 41-43.—A speech by the chairman of the Foundation recently inaugurated in the Province of Ontario under the auspices of the provincial government. Its objects are, first, the improvement and development of manufacturing and other industries by the introduction of advanced methods and processes. Secondly, the discovery and better development of natural resources of the Province, and the discovery and utilization of the by-products of any processes in treating or otherwise dealing with the mineral, timber or other resources of the Province. The Foundation is a public body responsible to Government, and is financed by public subscriptions, the provincial government giving dollar for dollar all subscriptions from the public. To date, \$1,623,800 has been subscribed. Industries or individuals asking for research into any specific problem will pay out-of-pocket expenses and a moderate charge for overhead. Laboratories are being equipped in Toronto, and the scientific staffs of the universities are being asked to help.—*H. Michell.*

**5904. GRANOVSKII, L. B.** ГРАНОВСКИЙ, Л. Б. О кафедре профессиональной гигиены нижегородского медфака. [The chair for Industrial Hygiene in the University of Nizhni-Novgorod.] Гигиена, Безопасность и Патология Труда 2 Feb. 1929: 66-70.—The conditions, difficulties and some results of the author's four years (1924-1928) of teaching Industrial Hygiene at the University of Nizhni-Novgorod are discussed.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

**5905. KALE, V. G.** Economics in India. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 605-628.—The purpose



of this Presidential address is to make a survey of the position and prospects of economic studies in India. The amount of discussion and research in economics in India is relatively small when compared with the productive work in Western countries. Until recently the facilities for the study of Economics in Indian Universities were poor, and apart from political organizations, no professional associations or journals existed through which to promulgate the study of economic conditions or economic theory. There are recent signs of an awakening interest in economics on the part of the universities, business men and governmental agencies. The trend of economic thought in India today is toward national economy. The great task before economists consists (1) in detailed investigation and research into all branches of social life, (2) in the scrutiny of proposed measures of reform, and (3) in the formulation of policies for the guidance of Government and public.—*Tipton R. Snively.*

**5906. STINE, CHARLES M. A.** Debunking research. *Nation's Business*. 17(2) Feb. 1929: 31, 215-218.—In 1927 according to a computation recently made by the National Research Council, there was spent in the United States approximately \$217,000,000 for scientific research. At the end of the year our country boasted 999 laboratories in educational institutions and industries, an increase of 100% since 1921. Complete figures of the amounts expended in that year are not available, but it is believed that the percentage of dollar increase during the period was even larger than the numerical expansion of laboratories. A list of the 32 American corporations holding highest rank as measured by the number of research workers employed reveals not one representative of the two basic industries which have been at the bottom of the earnings scale in recent years—coal and textiles. The newer industries have been paying more attention to research than the older ones, perhaps because many of them are themselves the product of the research worker. Thus, the rubber industry for example in 1925 had 24 research laboratories and 1066 workers. The textile and other older industries have only recently provided for continuous research programs and may be expected enormously to increase the rate at which fundamental raw material is utilized.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**5907. UNSIGNED.** Die Eröffnung des betriebswirtschaftlichen Instituts für Einzelhandelsforschung an der Universität Köln. [Opening of the Institute for Research in Retail Trade at the University of Cologne.] *Westdeutsche Wirtsch. Zeitung*. 7(5) Feb. 1, 1929: 90-93.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**5908. VANDERHYST, HYAC.** L'Enseignement agronomique au Congo Belge. [Instruction in agronomy in Belgian Congo.] *Congo*. 10 1(2) Feb. 1928: 206-219.—The author has started a primary school of agriculture for the natives at Kisantu, Belgian Congo, of which he describes the methods and the curriculum. He describes ways and means to develop it into an institute of higher education, specializing in agronomy and zootechny.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

**5909. APELT, Dr.** Gegenwart und Zukunft der Verwaltungsakademien. [Present and future of

academies for administration.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung*. 34(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 44-47.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

**5910. NEUMAN, MILTON D.** Newer tests for prospective lawyers. *Amer. Bar. Assn. Jour.* 15(2) Feb. 1929: 101-106.—The criteria of good examinations are validity, reliability, and objectivity. In the essay type of examination the limited sampling of the subject matter, the subjectivity of the marking and the confusion due to the intermingling of impressions as to knowledge of facts and ability in prose expression all conspire to rob it of its truly useful functions. The new objective type of examination consists of a great number of questions spread over the entire field of the subject. It calls for organized knowledge of the subject, accuracy of thought, and good judgment, and may be given in the form of recall questions, or recognition types. Ben B. Wood's excellent study *The Measurement of Law School Work* points to the superiority of this type of examination over the old. For a more complete investigation of the law student's knowledge there must be an oral examination as well as general intelligence and aptitude tests. A committee of lawyers, educators, and psychologists should study this whole question thoroughly.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**5911. NORDEN, WALTER.** Kommunalwissenschaftliches Institut an der Universität Berlin, eine neue Lehr- und Forschungsstätte. [The municipal science institute of the University of Berlin, a new training and research agency.] *StädteTag*. 23(1) Jan. 28, 1929: 23-29.—In 1928, a municipal science institute was established at the University of Berlin, the first of its kind in Germany. The present legal and economic disciplines in the universities do not give the necessary preparation for the municipal service. Accordingly, the purpose of the institute is to train students for the higher municipal administrative posts, and also to carry on research and to further the idea of municipal self-government. The cycle of work offered at the institute covers three semesters beginning with an introductory lecture course on comparative municipal government and administration, and progressing through several seminars in which the students do individual research on particular municipal problems. City establishments are visited and city officials are called in for lectures and for round table discussions with the more advanced students. The institute has its own special library. The results of the more advanced research projects carried on by the students are to be published in a series of monographs, two of which have already appeared. (Walter Norden, who for many years has given courses in municipal government at the University of Berlin, is the director of the institute.)—*R. H. Wells.*

**5912. SANBORN, JOHN B.** Present-day law schools in United States and Canada. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15(2) Feb. 1929: 95-97.—Anyone who discusses present day legal education or standards of admission to the bar must use Alfred Z. Reid's new bulletin on law schools of this country and Canada. He will find it a rich mine of accurate information. However, Reid's conclusion that part-time schools by no conceivable extension or rearrangement of their curriculum can duplicate the activities of full-time schools is not justified by experience.—*Agnes Thornton.*



# DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6246, 6320)

5913. DEMANGEON, A. Les aspects actuels de l'économie internationale. II. [Present aspects of international economy.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (212) Mar. 1929: 97-112.—The industrial depression that followed the World War affected agriculture as well as other forms of industry, particularly in Europe. In France only 42 per cent of the inhabitants make a living from agriculture, 46 per cent in Sweden, 64 per cent in Hungary, and 78 per cent in Finland. The agriculturalists the world over are learning the advantages of cooperation and agricultural credits. They are able to increase production and at the same time reduce costs, and by the elimination of middle men deliver their products to the consumer at a low price. In Great Britain the changes in agriculture may be considered as typical of the economic tendencies in Europe. The life of the country is based upon commerce, but British exports have declined to 80 per cent of the pre-war total. This decrease has affected coal, iron and steel products, and textiles, the country's leading exports. The decline in commerce affects industry profoundly. The severity of the crisis may be measured in the decrease in the exports of coal, which amounted to 22 million tons in 1886, 99 million tons in 1913 and 72 million tons in 1927. Iron and steel exports decreased from 4,969,000 tons in 1913 to 3,731,000 tons in 1925. Similarly in the textile industries the decrease in the foreign demands has reduced British commerce and in turn the manufacturing industries. The enormous reserve of capital has been a favorable circumstance but this source

of British strength has been diminished. Agriculture plays a very insignificant part in the economic life of Great Britain, but the general condition of the country could be improved by the rehabilitation of an independent agricultural class.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

5914. HALTER, RUDOLF. Hochwasserkatas-trophen. [Flood catastrophies.] *Matériaux pour l'Étude des Calamités. Soc. de Géog. de Genève.* 5 (18) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 101-112.—Recent hydrological research has pointed towards a relationship between meteorological events and high water and floods. However, our available meteorological data are for such a comparatively short period that flood protection of to-day may be based on probabilities only. Some of the means of protection are: (1) The movement of population beyond the flooded areas; (2) construction of adequate barriers against the danger; (3) the creation of a relief fund under state guarantee. Points that ought to be studied are: A record of the highest high water; the effective use of dikes; the construction of dikes and the latest research thereon; the organization of a service to keep the dikes in repair; high water prediction; dikes and their development through the instruction of the people by specialists; closing of breaks in dikes during highwater; secondary protective measures; measurements on rivers without dikes; determination of possible flood zones and instructions to inhabitants therein; organization of relief; observations of the change in the course of rivers; study of regulation of mountain torrents; the work of ice and ice barriers; the relationship between high water and water power; general inspection and police supervision; insurance against damage. (English and French summaries.)—*E. T. Platt.*

### REGIONAL STUDIES

#### POLAR REGIONS

##### ARCTIC

(See also Entries 5919, 5920)

5915. HOBBS, WILLIAM HERBERT. The aerological weather station on Mount Evans in southwestern Greenland. *Petermanns Mitteilungen. Ergänzungsheft.* (201) 1929: 34-36.—Professor Hobbs' primary purpose was to establish a station for continuous aerological observations upon a suitable mountain top located sufficiently near the edge of the inland ice to make possible a study of the glacial anti-cyclone which overlies it. The 1926 preliminary camp on Maligiak-fjord proved unsatisfactory and in 1927 the station was established on Mount Evans at the head of Søndre Strømfjord where unusually clear skies have permitted continuous upper air studies for a period of over a year. During fifty days observations were made on a tongue of the inland ice. It was found that all strong surface winds at Mount Evans are out-flowing from the inland ice; that the thickness of the surface air stratum varies with the season; and that several severe storms at the station were followed by gales on the Atlantic.—*M. Warthin.*

#### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

##### ASIA

##### China

(See also Entries 5325, 6365)

5916. BUNGE, PETER. Die Eisenindustrie in China und Japan. [The iron and steel industry in China and Japan.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 6 (3) Mar. 1929: 245-250.—In China there is as yet no real technical and industrial development of the iron and steel industry, in spite of the fact that the high price of iron during the World War stimulated the construction of 10 blast furnaces in China. This is due in part to the competition of cheap Indian pig iron and to the disruption of railroad transportation caused by the incessant civil wars. On the other hand the land is rich in coal and iron, the consumption of iron increases rapidly, being now about half a million tons, and there is being developed a nucleus of iron workers which can later be used to develop large industries. The Japanese iron and steel industry is meeting keen competition from European producers attempting to regain markets lost in part to the United States during the war. An industrial crisis in 1920-21 was followed by the earthquake year of 1923, causing the failure of many firms and mer-



gers among others. In 1926 Japan consumed 2.2 million tons of steel. Though this is about equal to the capacity of Japanese steel furnaces, over 40 per cent was imported in the form of steel, nearly 20 per cent was made from imported pig iron and over 10 per cent from pig iron produced in Manchuria and Korea. The imported pig iron came chiefly from China and India but steel, chiefly finished and semi-finished forms, was imported largely from the United States and Western Europe. In the future the Far East will not offer a world market for iron. Europe can hope to sell there only products of high value requiring the tradition of her industrial and technical skill. But the Japanese are progressing rapidly in metallurgy and quite possibly may supplant Europe in this respect in the Far East.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

### Afghanistan

5917. LOTH, JERZY. *Afganistan*. [Afghanistan.] *Przegląd Geograficzny*. 8 (3-4) 1928: 103-154.—The flora and fauna of this country are little known. According to Robertson no trees are found above 4000 meters above sea level, birch trees grow between 3000 and 4000 meters, fir-woods in the areas ranging from 1500 to 3000 meters, while oaks, chestnut and olives are found in the areas below 1500 meters. The fauna of Afghanistan is still less known. Among domestic animals, sheep are of great importance to the nomads and the local Katagan Horse is famous as a saddle horse. The population of Afghanistan is divided into three groups: Iranic, Indo-Aryan and Turco-Mongolian. Two cities only (Herat and Kabul) have a population of more than 100,000. From Kabul to the Indian frontier one improved road only may be found. Cattle raising and primitive agriculture are the two most important industries of this country (described in detail). Commerce is still primitive; silk rugs and some raw stuffs are the most important exports, while machines, paper, mineral oil, sugar and dyestuffs constitute the main goods of import. The location, area, frontiers, detailed orography, hydrography and climate of Afghanistan are described.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

### Syria and Asia Minor

(See also Entry 5999)

5918. S., J. *Le Bec de Canard Syrien*. [The "Bec de Canard," Syria.] *L'Asie Française*. 29 (268) Mar. 1929: 90-94.—Situating on the Turco-Syrian frontier the "Bec de Canard" [duck's bill] forms a triangle of about 1,400 sq. kilometers with Nisibin, Jeziret-ibn-Omar and Feish Khabor as its vertices. The east and the west differ physiographically. The flat western part is well watered by the sinuous and tranquil tributaries of the Jagh-Jagh but in the rugged, rocky, strongly dissected east, the rivers range from periods of flood during the winter or rainy period to almost dry beds in the summer. The dry season lasts about seven months as a rule but from December to April the rains are frequent and abundant. Most of the population is of Kurdish origin. They are chiefly shepherds, or agriculturists, and live among their flocks or on their fields, only selling their products when they are in urgent need of some of the necessities of life. There are about 200 towns of which more than half have been abandoned in recent years due to the anti-Kurd movement in Angora. The total population may be considered to be between 12,000 and 15,000 inhabitants without counting Nisibin and Jeziret which are on Turkish territory. The "Bec de Canard" may be considered one of the richest regions of Syria. On its very fertile soil cereals and vegetables may be produced. The numerous flocks, chiefly sheep, are easily cared for. The commerce of the country is hindered by the lack of political stability and industries

in the true sense of the word are lacking. The region contains archaeological data—Hittite, Assyrian and Greco-Roman.—*E. T. Platt.*

### Northern Asia

5919. BUTURLIN, S. A. БУТУРЛИН, С. А. Как охотятся на севере. [Hunting in the North.] Советский Север. *The Soviet North*. 1 1929: 135-150.—These sketches of the conditions of hunting portray the pains, privations and even dangers to which the trapper of the North has to expose himself in order to support his family. Hunting is a matter of great importance for the people of the North as only an owner of 500 reindeer is able to manage without hunting. Individual herds of 500 reindeer have become rare in the Siberian swamps and marshes, and therefore, as a rule, economic conditions force children to become good hunters by the time they reach the age of 14 or 15 years. There are two types of hunting: the overland pursuit of game and fowl and the hunting of sea-animals. Districts where certain animals may be found, are indicated, the means of hunting are described, their advantages as well as disadvantages stated, and the cost of peltries fully given.—*G. Vasilevich.*

5920. SERGIEVSKIĬ. СЕРГИЕВСКИЙ. Современные карты полярного моря у берегов Сибири. [Contemporary maps of the seas bordering the Siberian shores.] Северная Азия. 4 (22) 1928: 100-108.—An historical summary of the research on the Arctic seas bordering Asia, and of the maps published in USSR.—*G. Vasilevich.*

5921. ZHDANOV, B. N. ЖДАНОВ, Б. Н. Об эффективности и трудоемкости затрат на переселение. [Effectiveness and costs of inland immigration.] Северная Азия. 4 1928: 65-82.—From 1906 to 1915 the Russian government distributed among 486,165 families of colonists, averaging 6.2 individuals per family, 19.3 millions hectares of land in provinces: Tomsk, Tobolsk, Yeniseisk, Irkutsk, Semipalatinsk, and Akmolinsk. The outlay of capital for the colonization was 244.3 million rubles, with a government expenditure of 127.6 million rubles. The average outlay of capital for one hectare of the cultivated area varied with the province. In Irkutsk province, where the percentage of forest regions is large, this outlay was the highest, or 54.9 rubles by the government and 23.5 rubles by the pioneers themselves. In Tomsk province, on account of the predominance of the steppe regions, the expenditure was the lowest—8.9 rubles by government and 11.4 by the colonists. Available statistical data show that the land, labor and capital were productive inversely to the adverse physical conditions of the region. The average strength of the colonial household (taking into account all provinces) attained the level of the prosperity of the farms in European Russia only in the last five years before the war. But if the comparisons for this period (1906-1915) are made separately for each belt: steppe, steppe-forest and Taiga, it is apparent that the farms from 3 to 18 years old became productive only in the steppe and forest-steppe of Western Siberia. The forest-steppe of Eastern Siberia had scarcely started to export in 1915 and the Urman-Taiga regions were still obliged to import grain. These results were attained in a time when government expenditure on each pioneer's family was 1216.2 gold rubles (from 1910 to 1914) and the colonist's own capital averaged 423.8 rubles. The colonist's own capital is now considerably smaller than before the war. A survey made in 1911-1912 shows that more than one quarter of the colonist's capital was obtained from the sale of his old land. A preliminary survey of the organization of colonization and the economic conditions of the pioneers does not indicate that the effectiveness of the expenditure of



capital will be greater today than in pre-war time. Therefore to obtain an export of 16.4 million quintals of grain from Kazakstan by 1933-1934, as proposed by Professor Oganzev, will require colonization by one million families and the capital of 200 million gold rubles (in conditions of pre-war time). Taking into account the smaller capital of the colonists and the value of the chervonez (estimated) the future government expenditure must be considerably larger than the highest estimates of the present colonization plans.—V. Sovinsky.

## EUROPE

5922. BRAUN, G. Wirtschaftskarten. [Economic maps.] *Erde und Wirtschaft*. 2 (4) Jan. 1929: 168-176.—A series of nine maps show: (1) the location of coal mines in the Saar Valley (1:500,000); (2-3) the coal production, 1913-1926, and the iron and steel production, 1926, of the Saar Valley as compared with other European producing regions (1:45,000,000); (4) the value of Russian trade (imports and exports Oct.-July, 1927-1928) with other European countries (1:45,000,000); (5-6) the tonnage of shipping from important European and extra-European ports (1:45,000,000 and 1:166,000,000); (7-9) the distribution of the metal, textile and wood industries of Austria, the location of power plants and the rail net of Austria (1:4,500,000).—E. T. Platt.

### France

(See also Entries 6063, 6403)

5923. FRANÇOIS, L. L'Ile Crémieu ou Plateau de Crémieu. [The "Ile Crémieu" or Plateau of Crémieu.] *Les Études Rhodaniennes*. 4 1928: 47-98.—About thirty kilometers east of Lyon is the "Ile Crémieu," a triangular shaped limestone plateau averaging between 300 and 400 meters in elevation. A northward detour of the Rhone River forms the north-eastern and north-western sides of the plateau. An abandoned channel of the Rhone, which ante-dated the advance of the last ice sheet, forms the southern boundary. The rock of the region is like that of the Jura Mountains to the north of the Rhone River, but unlike that, the rock lies in almost horizontal beds. A combination of a fault line, and a shallow syncline accounts for the presence of two pronounced basins within the plateau. Normal karst drainage and erosion are interrupted by a deposit of almost impermeable glacial clay, and numerous small lakes occupying morainial depressions break the monotony of the dry plateau. A large part of the plateau is forested or waste land, agriculture is poor and farm practices are antiquated. To the south of the plateau on the plains of Morestel and Vernes, agriculture is more profitable. The city of Crémieu is located at a point where five valleys converge. During the Middle Ages this made it a market center for a large area, and gave it a control over all trade passing through the valleys. The resources of today are insufficient to support an agricultural or industrial renaissance. The past glory has disappeared and the population is declining.—Lois Olson.

### Low Countries

5924. ROOSJE, TH. De verkoop van tuinbouwproducten voorheen en thans. [Marketing of horticultural products, past and present.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geogr.* 20 (3) Mar. 1929: 94-98.—The general development of the marketing of horticultural products in the Netherlands is shown by examples from the *Streek*, one of the important centers of horticulture. The *Streek* is a row of villages between Hoorn and Enkhuizen in the province of North-Holland. Even

in early times the *Streek* produced more than was needed for its own consumption. The export was rather primitive: by small sailing vessels via the numerous canals or the Zuiderzee to Amsterdam. The number of products that could be exported in this slow and unreliable way was rather restricted. Also the radius of activity of these ships was very short. There was much wasteful waiting and delay. The products were given in consignment to the owners of the vessels. The farmers knew little about the market prices, and as a result their share in the profit was small. The advent of the railroad brought a change for the better. The market became larger, demand heavier. The little boats of the producers came alongside the railroad tracks, and the products were sold at auction to the merchants. An organization of producers was established in 1892. This cooperative organization grew rapidly. Soon it had its own buildings, easily accessible by water and rail. In the course of time electric auction appliances were installed. The buildings had to be enlarged several times. All products of all members had to be sold at the auctions. Many similar organizations grew up all over the country. Finally a strong central organization was established. This made possible a greater influence upon freight rates, better methods of advertising and propaganda, the adoption of standards, etc. Horticulture in the *Streek* is still expanding. Little grassland to be converted into horticultural land is left at the present time. Greater attention, therefore, must be given to more intensive methods. The way in which a market was found in Switzerland for Dutch grapes and tomatoes is given as an example of successful propaganda.—W. Van Royen.

### Germany and Austria

(See also Entry 6246)

5925. MOSER, A. Steyr, die alte Grenz-und Eisenstadt. [Steyr, the ancient border and iron city.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 6 (3) Mar. 1929: 228-245.—While the study of the ground plan of a city is valuable in bringing out the geographic foundations of the city it is necessary for the geographer to examine the history of the city and separate the geopolitical factors in order fully to understand the development and fate of the living city. This thesis is illustrated in the detailed study of the city of Steyr in Upper Austria. A study of the city plan has caused various authors to classify Steyr, at the junction of the Steyr and the Enns Rivers, as a bridge city. The historical study, however, shows that the importance of the city as a bridgehead depended on the importance of the River Enns as a frontier, first between Middle Europe and the nomadic hordes to the east, and later between Bavaria and Austria. Further, from its earliest days, the city was an important center of iron works, because of the movement of iron down the Enns River and because of the water power offered by the Steyr as it emerged here from the Alps. When both of these sets of factors were operative Steyr, in the twelfth century, was the rival of Vienna. But when it had become included in Austria, so that the border factor was gradually eliminated, it lost much of its importance, and when at the end of the 18th century it was forced to give up its share in the iron mines it became a town of minor importance. However, the ancient iron industry led, by historical chance and the power of one man, to the development here of the greater Austrian munitions plant. But the natural development of the railroad net of Austria left Steyr on a side track so that it has acquired few other industries and, in 1912, almost lost its one large industry to Vienna. As a result of the war that industry completely lost its market. A quick change was made to automobile production, a wise



choice in view of the disadvantageous railroad location. The study of the city plan shows little trace of the original significance of the border factor, but the early industrial development is clearly reflected in the present lay-out of the city and its suburbs.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

5926. PORTEN, JOSEF. Die kurfürstlichen Kanalbauten in der Münchner Landschaft. [The canals, built by the elector, in the Munich landscape.] *Mitteil. der Geog. Gesellsch. in München.* 21 (2) Dec. 1928: 305-339.—The naturally barren landscape of the surroundings of Munich, dry and stony outwash interspersed with marshes, has been made beautiful at various "oases" through the use of water supplied by canals, and along the canals themselves. These canals were constructed mostly by the elector Max Emmanuel in the latter part of the 17th century, originally for architectural purposes. In emulation of his contemporary, Louis XIV, he built a palace at the family's country residence at Schliessheim, a few miles outside Munich. Near this place there was no clay for bricks but through the adjacent marshes canals were constructed, not only in order to transport the building material, but also to improve the appearance of the landscape, as had been done long before in Italy, and recently at Versailles. But nowhere had the construction plans been as far-sighted and as well-conceived as in the Munich landscape. The detailed history of these canals shows the relation of the routes to the local conditions of soil and groundwater, i.e., clay deposits in the terminal moraine and in loess deposits, marshes, the outwash plain, etc.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

#### East Central Europe

5927. CHALUBINSKA, ANIELA. Ludwik Zejszner jako geograf. [Louis Zejszner as a geographer.] *Kosmos.* 53 (2-3) 1928: 245-286.—The author gives in this paper the characteristics of L. Zejszner as an outstanding Polish geographer of the 19th century. In his youth Prof. Zejszner (1805-1871) studied mineralogy and paleontology in German Universities and was an indefatigable traveler. Though not an author of wide generalizations in geography nor having written any imposing works Prof. Zejszner published many papers in geography of high value. His most important works were on the Carpathian Mountains.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

5928. KRÁL, JIŘI. Svidovec v Podkarpatské Rusi. [Svidovec region in Subcarpathian Russia.] *Věstník Královské České Společnosti Nauk.* 1927 (Published in 1928): 1-124.—The little known mountainous region of Svidovec in the eastern province of Czechoslovakia is a watershed between the rivers Tissa and Prout. J. Král presents a detailed geological, hydrographic and climatic description of Svidovec. Valley plains constitute perhaps 25 per cent of the area. Over 70 per cent of the area of Svidovec is covered by forests, and 10 per cent with meadows. A very detailed description of the local flora is included in this study. The first inhabitants in Svidovec appeared during the late Middle Ages in the meadow of Marmarosh. At the beginning of the 14th century this region was still characterized as "terra infertiles laboriosa et gravis ad residentum." The earliest wave of immigration was that from the Rumanian side; the second traceable source of immigration was Slavonic (Boiks and Goutzuls) from Galicia in the 15th century; in the 17th century the immigration of Hungarians began and in the 19th century the Jews started to settle in Svidovec. The population of this region under 1000 meters above sea level is sedentary, but above this line the people are semi-nomadic: they descend with their herds to the lowlands for the summer months and live in temporary primitive structures ("shalash").

These temporary houses are located from six to fifty kilometers distant from the permanent houses. Both permanent and temporary house types are described and numerous plans and photographs are added. Means of communications are extremely primitive and practically no improved roads exist. Cattle raising is the most important industry in Svidovec, Goutzuls being the most successful herders. This industry is described in detail and statistics of cattle are included. Forestry and fishing are next in importance. Very few and very primitive handicrafts (textiles, shoe-making, tailoring and some others) seem to satisfy the very elementary needs of the local folk.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

5929. PAŹŁOWSKY, STANISŁAW. O podziale polskich Karpat Wschodnich. [The subdivision of the Polish eastern Carpathian Mountains.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 6 (2-3) 1928: 77-86.—The geography of the Polish section of the Carpathian Mountains is still in the preliminary stages of study. The principles for subdividing the Carpathian region are not stated, nor a satisfactory terminology elaborated in the works of K. Schindler, Rehman, and J. Novak. On the basis of his own study Professor Pawłowski recommends the following subdivisions in the Polish section of the Carpathian Mountains: (1) Using the natural passes, a transverse subdivision into three sections—Bieszczady on the west, Gorgany in the central part, and Czarnohore on the east. (2) Longitudinal subdivisions: (a) A north-south subdivision of Bieszczady into central and frontier regions using the (natural) Premyszl-Czeremosh line along the slope (under 400 meters); (b) the division of Gorgany into eastern and western Gorgany, along the natural divide line of Bystrica; (c) Czarnohore with its highest peak of 1300 meters constitutes the southern frontier of Poland. These suggestions are offered with the hope that they may cause detailed studies of the Polish section of the Carpathian Mountains.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

5930. SOCHANIEWICZÓWNA, J. Materiał budowlany wsi polskiej. [Building materials of Polish villages.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 6 (2-3) 1928: 86-96.—This study is based on the data of the first census of Poland in the year 1921. These data are not complete (building materials mentioned as unknown in some sections); interpolation has been used for some places not included in the census. Rural buildings only were studied. Buildings of brick predominate in the western provinces of Poland (Poznan, Pomorske, Silesia above 50 per cent of all buildings); in the eastern section, the percentage of brick buildings is as low as one per cent. In the northeast of Poland, on the contrary, wooden houses constitute 90 per cent of all village buildings. Clay structures constitute more than 75 per cent of all buildings in the southeastern provinces of the Republic. The straw roof is typical for Polish villages (75 per cent of all roofs) though in Poznan over 75 per cent, and in Silesia from 50 to 75 per cent of all roofs are fireproof. The relations between the natural conditions and the character of the village structures is stated and the predominance of wooden buildings in the forested sections of the country and the clay structures in the steppe provinces of the southeast are explained.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

5931. TURCZAŃSKI, K. Gęstość dróg bitych w Polsce. [Density of macadam-roads in Poland.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 6 (2-3) 1928: 97-101.—This study of the present conditions of macadam roads in Poland was based on data given in *Übersichtskarte von Mittel Europa*, *Generalkarte von Mittel Europa*, and *Mapa dróg ladowych i wodnych*. The following method was used: The Polish territory was divided into 1300 squares of 100 sq. kilometers each, the total kilometers of roads per square was found, then the map of the density of roads was prepared with



"isorithms" (lines indicating areas of equal density). Six isorithms were used: 5 km. and less, 6-10 km., 11-20 km., 21-30 km., 31-40 km. and over 40 km. of roads per 100 sq. kilometers of territory. This map clearly shows: (1) that the western provinces of Poland have, comparatively, very high density of roads, (2) that eastern Poland, on the contrary, is extremely poor in roads and (3) that the average isorithm (10 km. of roads per 100 sq. km. of territory) divided Poland into almost two equal areas—a southwestern and a northeastern.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

## AFRICA

### Upper Guinea

5932. GUY, CAMILLE. Le canal de Sotuba. [The Sotuba Canal.] *L'Afrique Française*. 39 (2) Feb. 1929: 60-67.—The Sotuba Canal branches off from the Niger near Bamako extending around the rapids and falls. It joins the river again forty to fifty kilometers downstream at the point where the Niger again becomes navigable. The canal will supply water to more than a thousand hectares and will permit large scale methods of irrigation by gravity. It will make possible the erection of hydro-electric plants capable of producing a power of over 3,000 kv. This power will be very useful in the city of Bamako which is developing rapidly since it has been linked with the ocean by a railroad. The regularization of the river will bring about five major results: (1) It will raise the level of the water at the places which at present interfere with navigation during the dry season. It will permit navigation during that period by steam tugs and barges of sufficient tonnage to cut appreciably the cost of transportation on the river; (2) It will establish a system of waterways which will make it possible to extend cultivation in the high valley of Senegal; (3) It will greatly increase the value of the land in the lower portions of the river; (4) It will raise appreciably the general level of the ground water in the several basins tributary to the Senegal situated down the river from Bakel; (5) It will so regulate the flow of the river at the mouth that the sand bar can be controlled. This will make it possible for ocean-going boats to have access to Port St. Louis the year round.—*Rollin S. Atwood.*

### East Africa

5933. HOLLIS, CLAUD. Zanzibar: present conditions and interests. *Jour. of the African Soc.* 28 (111) Apr. 1929: 217-223.—Zanzibar, formerly notorious as the center of the East African slave trade, has become famous as the founder, as the mother, of the East African dependencies. It is now a prosperous protectorate. The protectorate, Zanzibar and Pemba, covers an area of 1020 square miles. Of the 200,000 people, 186,000 are natives, 16,000 are Arabs, 14,000 are Indians, and some 300 are Europeans. Forty thousand live in the capital, the streets of which during the dry season, or time of the northeast monsoon, throng with many hundreds of men from Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and Somaliland. Zanzibar is the entrepot for trade with the mainland and enjoys a marked prosperity, somewhat diminished by the development of mainland ports, but Zanzibar remains the premier clove-growing country of the world (88 per cent of the world supply of cloves in 1927). The clove industry is threatened by the production of synthetic vanillin; this is being combatted by the granting of rebates to approved vanillin manufacturers and clove oil distillers. The chief competition in the production of cloves is from Madagascar, but it is unlikely that this competition will become serious. Next to cloves the coconut (copra) is the chief product. From 1922 to 1927 the export of copra increased 50 per

cent. Coffee, cacao, tobacco, and citrus are also fostered. No cotton is produced in Zanzibar. The construction of a jetty and lightering wharf is an aid to export, as is the water supply of two million gallons a day which is available to maintain the population. Geological, topographical, marine, and cadastral surveys have been or are being undertaken to further improve the trade and living conditions of the island.—*S. D. Dodge.*

### Southern Africa

5934. CLIFFORD, B. E. H. A journey by motor lorry from Mahalapye through the Kalahari Desert. *Geog. Jour.* 73 (4) Apr. 1929: 342-358.—Except during the rainy season there is not sufficient water on the route from Molepolole to Lehututu and from the latter place to Ghanzi to meet the requirements of transport animals. The protectorate administration has been experimenting with various forms of desert transport, with a view to establishing watered routes across the Kalahari. One expedition of camel and ox transport went from Ghanzi to Metzematluk. Heavy rains fell occasionally and surface water was encountered in a number of pans, while in certain areas a variety of desert melon, Tsama, provided drink and food for oxen and camels. Before the pans dried up five hundred head of cattle were brought out from Ghanzi. At the same time a six-wheeled lorry took seven days to reach Ngamiland. The trip described in the article was from Mahalapye to Ghanzi during the dry season, and owing to the entire absence of water it was necessary to use mechanical transport. After the first fifty miles the country was so featureless that no mapping could be done, except to record the route traversed. Small kraals and occasional wells were encountered and at Lephepe, 79 miles from Mahalapye numerous herds of cattle were gathered about a huge limestone pan. During the rainy season there is considerable native grazing, for many kraals appeared to be cattle posts at that time, but in the dry season only goats remained. "There are millions of acres of good grazing." The whole country is apparently of limestone underlain by shale, in which water is obtainable by wells or where the limestone is broken through. By drilling wells at intervals of fifty miles it may be possible to establish a watered route across the Kalahari. The tse-tse fly causes trouble northeast of Ghanzi, on the route to the Katanga cattle market. It is slowly spreading and is likely to invade the rich grazing country about Lake Ngami. Motor transport can never be economical because of the puncture problem. Solid tires will not solve the problem, for they sink into the sand too readily. Caterpillars are too slow. Balloon tires, protected by some kind of chain mail, might serve. The saving of time over ox-transport is not great enough to warrant the greater expense.—*S. D. Dodge.*

## THE ATLANTIC WORLD

(See also Entry 6133)

5935. SMITH, EDWARD H. The North Atlantic ice menace and the work of protection conducted by the U. S. Coast Guard. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 55 (315) May 1929: 393-400.—The development of steamship lanes and the origin of the International Ice Patrol are briefly outlined. The work of the Ice Patrol is explained and consideration is given to the following: sources, production of icebergs, paths in relation to ocean currents; size, wastage, and visibility of bergs; the iceberg season in the North Atlantic; the number of bergs in relation to atmospheric pressure conditions and winds; forecasting the severity of ice seasons; economic interests connected with pack ice along the



Newfoundland coast. [Sketch maps and illustrations are included.]—*E. D. Elston.*

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

#### Newfoundland

5936. BLINK, H. Newfoundland. *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geogr.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 89-94.—The sparse population of this inhospitable island, is settled on the coast, as more than 30 per cent depend on the fishing industry. Nearly all of the fish is exported to southern Europe and the West Indies. Also wood, woodpulp and iron ore are exported.—*W. Van Royen.*

#### Alaska

5937. LANDINI, P. L'Alaska e la sua importanza economica. [Alaska and its economic importance.] *La Geografia.* 16(1-4) Dec. 1928: 57-74.—After brief reviews of the climatic and morphological regions of Alaska, and discussions of agriculture, forestry, mining, transportation and commerce, the following conclusions are reached on Alaska's economic status at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century. During those 25 years Alaska has retained the same economic aspect: that of a country extremely young in an economic sense. The main resources are and will remain for a long time to come: fishing, mining and forestry. Agriculture is still in its first stages. Livestock raising is better developed, especially the raising of reindeer. The best and most developed part of Alaska is the region near the Pacific. As a result of the railroad from Seward to Fairbanks the basin of the river Yukon has been opened up. The fishing industry has rapidly gained in importance, especially during the war. Mineral production has decreased. The construction of railroads and highways will undoubtedly bring improvement in this respect. Population has remained sparse. It is distributed mainly along the rivers and the coast. That the development of Alaska has not proceeded more rapidly is mainly due to the fact that the United States is still a relatively young country, and no real development can be expected until America is forced by necessity to make a more intensive use of her resources.—*W. Van Royen.*

#### United States

### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entry 6320)

5938. BRYAN, P. W. Natural environment in relation to human activity in the Corn Belt of North America. *Geography.* 15(83) Mar. 1929: 10-19.—A study of "the adjustment of the human activity complex to the natural environment complex" based mainly on O. E. Baker's *A Graphic Summary of American Agriculture*, U. S. Dept. of Agric. Yearbook, 1921; H. H. Barrows' *Geography of the Middle Illinois Valley*; *Illinois Geol. Survey Bull.* No. 15 and *Univ. of Illinois Agric. Exp. Sta. Soil Reports*. The human activity complex is a specialized type of farming in which corn production for sale as grain or "on the hoof" is the dominant feature, with small grains, hay, clover, and some dairying as lesser, but essential features. The natural environment complex is the wide, flat, slightly dissected prairie country of the Middle West, with its "deep, rich, upland prairie soils, its less rich upland timber soils, its steep-sided major river valleys, with their alluvial bottomlands growing the finest corn in the world, and its humid mid-continental type of climate providing the heat, moisture, and freedom from

frosts during the growing season demanded by the subtropical crop which is the keystone of the whole system." "To Iowa belongs the proud title of 'The Land Where the Tall Corn Grows,' but to European eyes such as mine the whole Corn Belt is the land where the tall corn grows. Stately, magnificent, it lifts its head eight to ten feet high in the harvest season. Those vast ranks of tall corn bowing stiffly in the wind, with a rustle as of a great army of silk dresses, have an inexpressible dignity of their own, which, racy of the very soil itself, seems, in some mystical way to epitomize all that prairie country of the Middle West with its trim workmanlike towns and courteous lovable people."—*W. L. G. Joerg.*

5939. KELLOGG, CHARLES E. Soil types as a factor in highway construction in Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters.* 10 1928 (Published in 1929): 169-178.—Until recently few studies have been made of soil types in relation to highway construction. A need for them has become apparent since the advent of hard surfaced roads and tremendously increased highway traffic. The studies that have been recently made are of three general types; (1) a laboratory determination of certain physical characteristics of the soil types, (2) the construction and observation of test roads, and (3) some combination of the laboratory and the field determinations. The third type of study is now being conducted by the Michigan State Highway Department. The highways of Michigan are being mapped and their condition determined; large scale maps are also being made of the soils upon which these highways are located, with particular attention directed to soil horizon exposed by the road grade. Mechanical analyses and other laboratory determinations are utilized in further correlating the soil types and the condition of the highway pavement. The studies that have already been made indicate that a significant correlation exists not only between the condition of the pavement and the soil types, but also between it and such other elements as the angle of gradient, the seasonal height of water table, and the depth to bedrock. Freezing is the greatest cause of highway injury in Michigan; this factor is directly related to the above environmental elements.—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

5940. WHITE, CHARLES LANGDON. Location factors in the iron and steel industry of Cleveland. *Dension Univ. Bull., Jour. Scientific Laboratories.* 24 Apr. 1929: 81-95.—Since Cleveland can assemble raw materials for iron and steel manufacture at lower cost than other American centers, except Birmingham, and because of its proximity to the great northern interior markets, one might expect it to be a leading steel producer. In view of the fact that Pittsburgh, Chicago, Youngstown, and Philadelphia each have a larger manufacturing capacity, so anomalous a situation merits geographic analysis. Although Cleveland has a large local market for its product, a satisfactory labor supply, cheap industrial water, and long experience in steel manufacturing, yet there are several local conditions which handicap the operation and further development of the industry. Cleveland has two harbors—one on the lake front devoted to commerce, and one on the Cuyahoga River devoted to industry. No steel plants are located in the outer harbor because of the unavailability of large tracts of cheap land. The tortuous channel of the river, inadequate depths for large ore freighters, floods, and scarcity of land for expansion interfere with the most economical production of steel within the inner harbor. If Cleveland is to rise in importance as a steel center the Cuyahoga must be improved in order to permit the largest freighters to reach the mills with facility, to prevent flood damage, and to reclaim additional land for the expansion of the industry.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*



*West Indies*

5941. HALL, ROBERT BURNETT. *The Island of Gonave: A study in karst landscape. Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters.* 10 1928 (Published in 1929): 161-168. The Island of Gonave, in the Gulf of Gonave, between the two westward peninsulas of Haiti has an area of some 300 square miles and a population of not more than 10,000. Three factors are responsible for the sparse settlement of Gonave—inaccessibility, historical background, and paucity of water. The inaccessibility is due to isolation and the uninviting nature of the coasts. The lack of water is due to low and erratic rainfall, rapid evaporation, and to the porous limestone strata which form the surface rock of the island. The rainfall average is about 25 inches. The climate is probably Koeppen's *Aw* type. The surface forms of Gonave are those of a karst country in different stages of karst erosion. There are three types of landscape to which correspond three types of landscape. The island is an asymmetrical anticline, plunging

in both directions. The Plain Mapoux is the apex of the anticline. It is the most elevated area on the island and receives the heaviest rainfall (40"?). This area is in the mature stage of karst erosion. In valley and sink bottoms, the underlying insoluble rock is but thinly covered. Here there are many individual houses and houses in clusters of two or three. There are more springs than elsewhere on the island. Below the level of the Plain Mapoux occurs the Plateaux type. This is an area of mantled karst with numerous sink-holes. Springs and water-holes are small, scattered, and temporary. The population is sparse. Alluvial deposits (the *Anse à Galets* type of landscape) have been laid down in the shallow sea about the island. There are two characteristic sites of human occupation, (a) the crescentic beaches and (b) the entrances to the karst valleys in back of the saline flats. In the former water is obtained by boat from distant portions of the island; in the latter it is secured from water-holes and temporary springs.—S. D. Dodge.

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

### LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 6700, 6701, 6742)

5942. RIBEZZO, FRANCESCO. *Le origini mediterranee dell'accento iniziale italo-etrusco.* [The Mediterranean origins of the Italo-Etruscan initial accent.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Italica Filologia.* 12 (3-4) Jan. 1929: 51-72.—The source of a manifest tendency in the primitive Italic dialects to adopt an initial accent was traced by Skutsch (*Glotta*, 4, 187-200.) to an Etruscan origin. This thesis is challenged by Ribezzo who denies the extent of Etruscan political authority demanded for the acceptance of the thesis. Onomastics and toponomastics are used to prove definite and limited boundaries of Etruscan control. The uninterrupted independence of a nomen (i.e., nation) Latinum is in-

sisted upon, and Etruscan power south of the Tiber reduced to a mere corridor connecting Etruria with the Campanian area. Again, the persistence of Indo-European vocabulary and grammar do not justify a theory of Etruscan domination of Latium. Finally, place names and names of tribes which do indicate the tendency noted by Skutsch are the survivals of a pre-Indo-European period. If the Etruscan language exhibits this initial accent one must conclude that the Etruscans (as well as the Ligurians) are survivors of the original Mediterranean or pre-Indo-European population. (Bibl. in footnotes.)—J. Van Nostrand.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### NORTH AMERICA

5943. GUTHE, CARL E. *Archaeological work in North America, 1928.* *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 63 (3) Mar. 1929: 217-228.—Important for the problem of man's antiquity in the New World are the excavations conducted by the Colorado Museum of Natural History of Denver from 1926 to 1928, near Folsom, New Mexico, the last season with the collaboration of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, represented by Mr. Barnum Brown. Sixteen flint points were found in association with 30 to 50 specimens of extinct species of bison at a depth of 4 to 9 feet of stratified earth. Representatives from several institutions visited the site, and agreed on the contemporary existence of the makers of the projectile points and the fossil bison identified by palaeontologists. It remains for the geologists to determine the exact age of the deposits. The second group of research deals with the peripheral cultures. The best known is the southern section studies by the University of California in the Santa Barbara region for the Chumash Culture. The San Diego Museum began a survey of the Mohave Sink, finding turquoise mines worked by Pueblo. Dr. H. I. Smith of the National Museum of Canada did ethnological work in British Columbia, and studied pictographs around Victoria and Vancouver. Henry B. Collins of the Smithsonian did field work in various places in

Northwestern Alaska, discovering Eskimo sites of considerable antiquity. E. M. Weyer, Jr., archaeologist of the Stoll-McCracken Alaskan expedition discovered on a small Aleutian island three well preserved bodies in a tomb constructed of fitted logs. During the summer of 1927 and 1928, Dr. W. D. Strong, Field Museum anthropologist for the Rawson-Macmillan Subarctic Expedition, made reconnaissance trips in Labrador and proved that the "Norse" site on Sculpin Island was an Eskimo whaling camp. Dr. Strong's excavations in 1928 indicate two Eskimo cultures, one strictly of stone age type and the second with extensive work of bone and ivory. Mr. W. J. Wintemberg of the National Museum of Canada made a reconnaissance of the North shore of the St. Lawrence. He found Eskimo stone graves, Algonkian potsherds, and traces of Beothuck and Iriquois Indians. Mr. W. K. Moorehead of Phillips Academy excavated a shell heap at Gouldsboro, Maine. Dr. Arthur C. Parker of the Rochester Municipal Museum recovered 10,000 bone, antler, and stone specimens from a site at Lamoka Lake, N. Y. The stratification shows first, dolichocephalic people ignorant of pottery making, followed by brachycephals knowing pottery. The Indian survey of Pennsylvania recorded many Indian sites, and Dr. F. G. Speck of the University of Pennsylvania started an ethnological survey. The Eagle Mound at Newark, Ohio, was excavated by Dr. E. F. Greenman for the Ohio State Archaeolog-



ical and Historical Society. Then the remaining fourth of the Seip mound was dug up, giving interesting results. The Indiana Historical Society and the Division of Geology of the Indian Department of Conservation were active on the field. Over a dozen mounds were excavated, and human bones and a cremation were recognized. For 80 days, two parties from the University of Chicago were on the field, one surveying two counties, and the other exploring a large mound at Joliet, Illinois, recovering 100 skeletons and cultural evidence helpful in chronology. Mr. Jay L. B. Taylor, for the University of Illinois, recognized traces of three cultures associated with different physical types. Mr. George Langford continued the important study of the Fisher site, discovering a post-European mound with iron utensils. Dr. W. B. Hinsdale of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan continued the compilation of an archaeological atlas of Michigan and evidence of cultural relationships with the Hopewell people of Ohio was established. The field party of the Milwaukee Public Museum, directed by Mr. W. C. McKern, dug up 18 small and 2 large mounds of the Effigy Mound Culture, discovering a great variety of objects, among which were many of copper and culturally akin to the Hopewell culture of Ohio. Mr. Chas. E. Brown of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society continued the survey of the state. Dr. Chas. R. Keyes of the State Historical Society of Iowa discovered many linear mounds in the valley of the Des Moines River and conducted an extensive survey. Dr. R. J. Terry continued work in the vicinity of St. Louis for the Archaeological Survey of Missouri. Three distinct periods of occupation were recognized in the excavation of a large mound by Prof. W. S. Webb and W. D. Funkhauser of the University of Kentucky, in the western part of the state. Near Cartersville, Georgia, Mr. W. K. Moorehead of Phillips Academy, Andover, discovered about 100 burials in a village site. Miss M. Ashley continued the archaeological survey of Georgia. Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology, visited Dr. Gidley's work in Florida where human implements were associated with remains of extinct mammals, and observed also a shell heap on the coast. Mr. N. M. Judd of the U. S. National Museum inspected finds from a rock shelter in Russell Co. Kentucky. The Alabama Anthropological Society worked on the survey of its state, finding urn burials. The State Department of Archives and History of Mississippi had a successful third season of field work in two counties. The archaeological activities of these 20 organizations in Eastern North America show clearly a renewed interest in the problems of this region and will reveal cultural relationships. In the Great Plains region, the Universities of North and South Dakota continued the surveys of their respective states, also the Rice Country Historical Society of Kansas in its own neighborhood. Prof. J. E. Pearce of the University of Texas besides reconnaissance work in central and western counties, found three cultural levels in a large refuse heap. The West Texas Historical and Scientific Society continued explorations in the Big Bent territory. Mr. M. R. Harrington, leader of the Mrs. Thea Heye Expedition, recognized in Brewster County two cultural periods adding western Texas to the peripheral zone of Pueblo culture. Thirteen expeditions were on the field in the Southwest during the 1928 season. Mr. C. B. Cosgrove of the Peabody Museum of Harvard, went through the Gila National Forest to trace migrations of Basket-Makers from near El Paso to the San Francisco River. Mr. W. Bradfield of the Museum of New Mexico returned to the Mimbres region, completing his study of chronology. He was joined later by Dr. A. E. Jenks, leading a party from the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. The Arizona Museum, Phoenix, continued its survey of sites in the

Verdi drainage, the Globe district and the Central Gila region. Dr. H. S. Golton, as director of the new Museum of Northern Arizona, continued his archaeological survey and excavated a cave north of the San Francisco peaks. Nearby, Dr. B. Cummings of the Arizona State Museum excavated a pueblo ruin culturally related to Eldon Pueblo. Mr. S. J. Guernsey for the Peabody Museum of Harvard, examined sites in Segi Canon in northeastern Arizona. Mr. Earl Morris for the Museum of the University of Colorado, explored Kawaikuh, center of prehistoric Hopi culture, discovering many burials containing textiles, basketry, and pottery helping in the understanding of ceramic evolution in the region. The party of the State Historical Society of Colorado, led by Mr. Paul S. Martin, worked near Cortez, Colorado, and established the fact that the round towers are generally located southeast of the pueblos and connected with a Kiva by an underground passage. The Bureau of American Ethnology was represented by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., who worked in the Piedra district adding information concerning the Basket Maker and Pueblo cultures. Dr. A. A. Kerr of the University of Utah surveyed Mustang Mesa in southern Utah. Mr. N. Morss found a culture akin to that of the Basket Makers; 60 clay figurines were recovered; and contact with early Pueblo Beaver-Paragonah culture was indicated. The summer work in the Southwest has thrown much light on the early phase of cultural development of the area and has shown the relation of peripheral regions to the central portion. [The present statement is condensed from reports sent in by more than 50 organizations.]—*E. B. Renaud.*

5944. GUTHE, CARL E., MORLEY, SYLVANUS G., and MASON, J. ALDEN. Summary archaeological work in the Americas in 1928. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 63 (3) Mar. 1929: 217-238.—I. Archaeological Work in North America (Guthe 217-228). [See abstract No. 5943.] (2) Work under the Direction of the Bureau of Archaeology in Mexico (228-230). Eleven publications have been issued; work was carried on at the Tenayuca Pyramid, at San Juan Teotihuacan, at La Quemada, at the Palace of the Governor in Uxmal and the Castillo at Chichen Itza; one hundred new sites were added to the archaeological map. (3) Research in Middle America in 1928 (Morley, 230-235). Digest of the work of 7 organizations at as many places in Chiapas, Yucatan, British Honduras, and Guatemala. Of maximum importance was the work of the Carnegie Institution at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, and at Uxactun, Guatemala. (4) Work in South America (Mason, 235-238). Lack of contact between archaeologists of North and of South America prevents early knowledge of the activities of the South American archaeologist. Apparently little work was done in 1928 in South America. The work of Tello at Paracas is the only one of importance that is known.—*J. Alden Mason.*

## NORTH OF MEXICO

5945. RENAUD, E. B. Prehistoric female figurines from America and the Old World. *Sci. Monthly.* 28 Jun. 1929: 507-512.—Prehistoric female figurines found in northern Arizona by Earl H. Morris and Dr. Byron Cummings are the earliest human representations known from the American southwest. They are typical of the Post Basket-Maker culture and are roughly shaped from brownish clay. They vary in size from 59 to 122 mm. in height. None has arms or legs but punctured decorations indicate beads about the neck. Renaud suggests that these figurines are fetishes of the feminine principle of fecundity and reproduction. Similar statuettes and figurines from the old world enable one to deduce the reason for making these Arizona specimens, as well as others from Central America. What is common to them is the idea, personification and wor-



ship of the life-giving mother. The author believes that these archaic American figurines originated in Central America, where they spread into South America and again northward through Mexico to the Arizona marginal zone.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

## ASIA

5946. BERKEY, CHARLES P. Recent geologic exploration in central Asia. *Sci. Monthly.* Mar. 1929: 193-216.—This is a brief appraisal of the major accomplishments and lines of investigation of the series of expeditions to the Gobi Desert from 1916 to date, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and generally designated as "The Central Asiatic Expeditions." The Gobi Desert proved a fruitful field for investigation because of its geologic history and the possibility of "finds" in the exposed strata, revealed by erosion, warps and faults. From the

viewpoint of geography, the main contribution to knowledge was the drawing of complete maps of Mongolia. In geology, the basic geologic column was made known, and in paleontology, evidence was discovered tending to prove that Central Asia was the main dispersal point for mammals. In archeology, prehistoric remains of great abundance were unearthed, including burial places, pictorial rock inscriptions, quarry and workshop sites and tools and artifacts of a type corresponding to those designated as Mousterian and Aurignacian in the prehistory of Europe. Habitation sites disclosed two characteristic levels, a bottom-most one containing chipped flints of the late Paleolithic type of western Europe and an upper strata with the industrial traits of the typical Neolithic. An unique feature of the expeditions was the close collaboration afforded by the presence of geologists, archeologists and naturalists for the checking of results.—*Nathan Miller.*

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

5947. KAGAROV, E. КАГАРОВ, Е. Завдання та методи етнографії. [Ethnographical methods.] Етнографічний Вісник, Київ. 7 1928: 3-44.—Having studied the works of the Unitaries (scholars who join ethnography with anthropology as the science of man) and separatists (e.g., those who separate these two sciences) the author gives us a detailed description of all definitions of ethnography existing in science and divides them into six groups. He himself defines ethnology [ethnography?] as the science of the morphology and dynamics of the culture of human societies in which a predominance of reflective associative thinking is characteristic. Furthermore he shows the relation between ethnography and other sciences as: anthropology, sociology, geography, archaeology, history of culture, folklore, etc. The author closes with discussion of methods of collecting critiques and studying ethnographical materials.—*E. Kagarov.*

5948. SÉROUYA, HENRI. La mentalité primitive. [Primitive mentality.] *Grande Rev.* 33(2) Feb. 1929: 568-590.—A review of Levy-Bruhl's concepts of primitive thinking.—*W. D. Wallis.*

### NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 5108)

5949. LOTHROP, S. K. Christian and pagan in Guatemala. *Nation.* 128(3315) Jan. 16, 1929: 74-76.—There are more Indians in Guatemala than in all the United States. In spite of disruption of their economic system and intermixture with the whites, they preserve a considerable amount of ancient custom. In Santo Tomás Chichicastenango Tz'uila dwell race-conscious descendants of the old Indian nobility. The town claims an old native as king. One son in each generation of every family is made priest or shaman. These men supervise ancient rituals of birth, marriage, and death, and likewise carry on maize-growing ceremonies. The ancient Middle American sacred game of the Fliers, wherein men are suspended from and revolved around a pole, is still practiced here. In Momostenango an abbreviated form of the ancient Maya calendar is still in use. In all Quiché villages religious dramatic dances are performed. Some are on Spanish themes; others are the masked animal dances of pre-Columbian times. During Holy Week the Indians worship an effigy known as Maximón, "Our Lord who is tied." Fertility rites are performed in connection with this worship. In Esquipulas a Black Christ is sought by

pilgrims. Black was the sacred color of the ancient Indians.—*Robert Redfield.*

### SOUTH AMERICA

5950. BAUDIN, LOUIS. L'Empire socialiste des Inka. [The Socialistic Empire of the Incas.] *Travaux et Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie.* 5 Dec. 1928: 1-294.—This contribution to our knowledge of Incaic institutions opens with a general survey of the source material. In spite of the hostility of the environment, the Incas succeeded in building up a strongly knit empire whose fundamental law was "Let every human being work in accordance with his or her powers" and whose supreme ruler was the Inca, i.e., the State. The Incas managed to wring from their difficult land every possible ounce of benefit to the State that could be derived from it. This was done chiefly through the perfecting of one of the most efficient administrative hierarchies ever known to man. Due to this hierarchy, a caste system grew up in which an impassable gulf existed between the rulers, or *élite*, and the ruled. The former were erected into a highly privileged order of beings; the latter were merely toilers. This system was erected upon an ancient communistic democracy which was bent out of all recognition in order to meet the needs of the Incaic polity. The basis of life, both in pre-Incaic and in Incaic times, was agriculture coupled with herding. Under the Incas the State entirely dominated the productions of the soil, both as regards their use and as regards their distribution to the mass of the people. But produce, not specie, was the basis of values. The effacement of the individual personality in such a State made for unhappiness. Matters were made worse, however, by the invasion of the Spaniards. A fondness for the Incaic régime has persisted in the hearts of the Peruvian Indians, and certain philosophically inclined modern writers have tended to seek a reconstruction of the Incaic rule. [A bibliography concludes the work.]—*P. A. Means.*

5951. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Los Incas. Sus orígenes y sus ayllus. [The Incas. Their origins and their clans.] *Anales de la Universidad de Chile.* 6(2) 1928: 159-233.—This is the second instalment of a long article. It contains data tending to show that, whereas personal names of chiefs in pre-Spanish Peru were hereditary and unchanging no matter where the individual lived, ayllu (clan) and suyu (province) names tended to be of a fixed, geographical aspect, both the ayllu and the suyu names being most commonly of a totemic nature. Under the Incas a whole ayllu, a group of ayllus, or sometimes only a part of an ayllu, was



moved in a body to a new home for political and social reasons. In the case of a transference of this kind the old totem was kept, and also the names derived from it. Sr. Latcham goes on to show that the ayllu was exogamous and strongly matriarchal. A man, on marrying, was merged with his wife's ayllu, and their children bore her name, the husband being head of the house only by right of consort-ship. Women, however, did not dominate as they did in ancient Egypt. The Viceroy Toledo tried in vain to substitute father-right for mother-right among the Indians. Latcham then goes on to show that Manco Capa, the first Inca, was only in part a legendary figure, that he was a Colla chief from near Lake Titicaca who never reached Paccaric Tampu and still less Cuzco, that most of the deeds ascribed to him are apocryphal, and that the ayllu founded by him, the Chima panaca ayllu, was merely the Quechua name of his totem-group, Capa being the Colla term for falcon and Chima the Quechua term. The Culum Chima syllu, living at Cuzco prior to the Incas, was probably related to the ayllu of Manco Capa, although it is not clear just how. Finally, Latcham shows that the frequently present divisions of Hurin-saya (Lower ward) and Hanan-saya (Upper ward) were geographical as well as social divisions, inhabited by the huari (natives) and by the llacahuaz (newcomers) of the district, respectively. In early times the Hurin-saya was the more important, but under the late Incas the preponderance lay with the Hanan-saya.—*P. A. Means.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 5992, 6009)

5952. MASON, CHARLOTTE. Quaint Essex character stories and folklore. *Essex Rev.* 38 (149) Jan. 1929: 25-27.—*E. Cole.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 5968, 5969)

5953. WILLIS, C. A. The cult of Deng. *Sudan Notes and Records.* 11 1928: 195-208.—Among the Dinka of the upper Nile the name "cult of Deng" has been applied to two different sets of religious phenomena. Primarily it belongs to the ancient tribal religion, involving belief in "the Ultimate Spirit, who comprises all things," and who is revealed through his son Deng. Deng married a woman who represents "the Universal Mother" by whom he had several sons, minor spirits or semi-divine messengers of impending disaster. Knowledge of Deng was due principally to Aiwel, the culture hero, who appeared mysteriously and lived in a humble position until his miraculous gifts proved that he was more than human, when he took over the supremacy of the tribe. His descendants are the priests who carry out the prescribed rituals of Deng so that God may be pleased and give the tribe health and prosperity. They are found among every section of the nation as are also certain sacred spears. There are six kinds of tribal chiefs who attend to rituals dealing with particular matters and are scattered through all of the tribal divisions, though every class is not necessarily represented in each. They are said to be older than Aiwel. Their law and system of life interweave spiritual and material elements inextricably, all resting ultimately on the religion of Deng. When slave raiding and trading began, the Dinka were largely broken up by the Nuer who have, however, adopted many of their beliefs. About the beginning of the Dervish era "a number of persons among the Dinka and Nuer claimed to be inspired by Deng and offered as proof of that inspiration their power to do miracles, both by healing the sick and killing people by magic." Their

reputation often enabled them to collect large herds, to adjudicate disputes, perform the ritual of specific chiefs, and alter the known rituals.—*John R. Swanton.*

## ASIA

5954. CRANE, LOUISE. The Manchurian man-image. Wild ginseng, which, as a cure-all brings fabulous prices in China. *Asia.* 29 (3) Mar. 1929: 202-207, 234.—Before the Chinese Revolution, the wild ginseng root was gathered and prepared under strict governmental control. Its export was forbidden. The roots were prospected in the spring and gathered in the autumn by licensed government agents with a great show of ritual and pomp. This was because the root was considered a cure-all and an elixir of life. Tonic teas and wines are prepared from the roots, which are considered specifics for many ailments. Some of the specimens are extremely costly, running up to \$10,000. A basis for the veneration of the ginseng is probably the extraordinary likeness that the roots and rootlets assume to the human form. Those with unequally developed lower roots are considered "feminine" and are less costly. The ginseng has been cultivated artificially in the United States for the export trade from as early as the eighteenth century. The supposed medical properties of the root were examined by a Russian student in chemico-pharmacology, M. Y. Galvialo. The tentative conclusion, in view of the fact that fully matured specimens have never been examined, is that a vegetable substance with properties like those of animal sperm were present, as well as oxidase components, which may account somewhat for the alleged tonic and restorative qualities of ginseng.—*Nathan Miller.*

5955. DYRENKOVA, N. ДЫРЕНКОВА. Н. Умай в культуре турецких племен. [The religion of the Turkish tribes and the goddess Umai.] *Культура и письменность Востока* 3 1928: 134-139.—The goddess Umai is a protectress of children. A bow and arrow are hung on the child's cradle as an amulet in order to protect the child against hostile charms and evil spirits.—*E. Kagarov.*

5956. DYRENKOVA, N., and ПОТАПОВ, Л. ДЫРЕНКОВА, Н. и ПОТАПОВ, Л. Озуп и Обыд-Хозяиственные орудия шорцев. ["Ozup and Abil"—tools used for agriculture by the Shori tribe.] *Культура и письменность Востока* 3 1928: 103-123.—The primitive material culture of the Shori in the Kuznetsky marshes. The ozup is a tool for digging out roots, the abil—a kind of shovel used for ploughing the ground in agriculture. (13 photos.)—*E. Kagarov.*

5957. ЕФИМЕНКО, Р. ЕФИМЕНКО, П. Некоторые итоги изучения палеолита СССР. [Summary of studies on paleolithic culture in U.S.S.R.] *Человек.* 1 1928: 45-62.—The elements of paleolithic culture differ in their origins. Separate regions, each untouched by the ice sheet, formed individual and distinct provinces, each with a developing culture peculiar to itself. Nevertheless, the paleolithic peoples did not live lives entirely apart and there used always to be a reciprocal action in the steady impulsion towards the growth of technics. The author gives us an historical study on the remains of paleolithic peoples in USSR. The finding in 1908 of an abode on the River Desna in Chernigovsky's district was of outstanding importance. Western methods were used in making the investigations and records. A new phase in the study of paleolithic culture dates from 1922 when the discovery, in the Voronejsky district, of a series of paleolithic abodes with different forms and industries made possible, on sound principles, an approach to the question of the relationships between the Russian paleolithic culture and the paleolithic cultures of Europe. As a test, the



author offers a chronological classification of the paleolithic culture in Russia. For every period and time he points out the abodes and marks out the peculiarities of the findings, comparing them to similar finds in western Europe.—*G. Vasilevich.*

5958. **POPOV, ANDREĬ. ПОПОВ, АНДРЕЙ.** Материалы по Шаманству. Культ богини Аисит у якутов. [Materials on Shamanism. The Yakut cult of the goddess Aisit.] Культура и письменность востока. 3 1928: 125-133.—Aisit is the goddess of maternity and fecundity.—*E. Kagarov.*

5959. **SMITH, M. PASKE. Nagasaki festivals.** *Trans. & Proc. Japan Soc. (London).* 25 1927-1928: 111-120.—With the return of the fief of Nagasaki to the imperial lands under Hideyoshi in 1614, the Christian processions were replaced by elaborate festivals. The old festival celebrating the gods of Suwa (Oct. 7-9) was revived, but this time after the Dutch pattern. Kite flying (Apr. 7-May 2) introduced by the Fathers, and the Peiron boat races (June 5), a borrowed Chinese custom started according to tradition in honor of the wronged statesman Ch'ü Yüan (299 B.C.), both became established institutions.—*G. T. Bowles.*

### AUSTRALIA

5960. **ADAM, LEONHARD. Über Sitte und Recht einiger australischer Stämme, persönliche Originalberichte zweier Eingeborener.** [The custom and law of some Australian tribes, personal accounts of two natives.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissensch.* 44(1-2) Sep. 1928: 1-30.—Douglas Grant, a native of New South Wales of the tribe of Bellindar Ker, whose statements according to Prof. Adam are very questionable, and Roland Carter, half-caste of the Alexandriana Bay region of southern Australia, whose assertions are more reliable, detailed the customs and laws of their native habitats to Prof. Adam. Carter's tribe was controlled by a chief, the son succeeding, assisted by a council, the chief acting as judge. The father is the head of the family, property descends to the widow who provides for the children. Numbers of animals, the pelican in the case of Carter's family, are "ngatschi," friendly to the family and must not be killed, but are not deities or deceased members of the family. Two dance-rituals are known to the tribe, the rainbow and kangaroo dances. Marriage must be between persons of different ngatschi. The male parent or relative of the bride and the female of the bridegroom arrange the marriage and the ceremony follows immediately upon betrothal. The mother of

an illegitimate child marries its father while an adulterer is killed. Divorce is possible on the part of the husband. In property law and custom, the land belongs to the tribe but the house is the property of the family. Crimes are not common for death is the penalty. Douglas Grant gave the following information of five tribes, neighbors. Each tribe had its particular territory and each family therein possessed a parcel. Generally the oldest man of the tribe was chief, while headmen were chiefs over portions of the tribe composed of four or five families. Monogamy was the rule except that a few chiefs had two wives. The young men dwelt in a separate abode, contrary to the practice of Carter's tribe. At the death of the father, the head of the family, the property passed to the other members of the family but the headman had a right to a portion of it. Betrothal occurred at an early age, marriage some twelve years later, celebrated with feasts and dances by the whole tribe. A widow or widower could remarry while a husband might divorce his wife. The tribe owned the land, sale was unknown but movables could be acquired by barter. Grant closes with a discussion of supernatural beliefs, particularly the veneration of trees and stones.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

### OCEANIA

5961. **TAYLOR, L. A. Maoris and the tenure of their lands.** *Juridical Rev.* 41(1) Mar. 1929: 50-59.—The Maoris, natives of New Zealand, were huntsmen and artificers rather than agriculturists, so that the land which they did use was owned jointly, rather than severally, and interests in land were acquired by chance and casually and quietly acquiesced in by other tribesfolk. The Treaty of Waitangi, however, signed between Great Britain and the native chiefs did not recognize the culture background of the Maoris and gave to the existing holders of the land unimpeachable titles, and out of an excess of consideration, forever forbade private dealing in the land by the natives, with pre-emption rights retained by the Crown. As a result, the land is not being used adequately, the natives laze away their time, build up credit upon their holdings, yet retain their lands after passing through bankruptcy courts, as the lands are not considered assets in bankruptcy. Besides, ridiculous cul-de-sacs debouching upon the highways and ribbon-like parcels of land are created through recognition of the vague land-holding customs of the natives. The conclusion is drawn that the failing fortunes of the Maoris are due to this mistaken liberality of the British policy.—*Nathan Miller.*



# HISTORY

## ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entries 6012, 6014)

### CRETE AND GREECE

5962. BINNS, CHARLES F., and FRASER, A. D. The genesis of the Greek black glaze. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-9.—The Greek process of firing was to heat the kiln to about 600 degrees C., and then to use fuel that would produce a dense smoke. Later, the cooling was allowed to proceed slowly within the smoky atmosphere, down to about 850 degrees. Then the air was admitted freely. Since the glaze had become fused, the black iron oxide was locked in, and could not change. But the body, which had also been blackened, was still porous, and hence able to reabsorb the necessary oxygen so as to recover its red color.—A. A. Trever.

5963. KAZAROW, G. I. Das Heiligtum des thrakischen Heros bei Diinikli. [The sanctuary of the Thracian Hero at Diinikli.] *Klio.* 22 1928: 232-239.—The excavations at Diinikli in southern Bulgaria have brought to light a large number of votive tablets which are of the same general type as those found in other Thracian sanctuaries. Three types are distinguished: 1) The rider is returning from the hunt with his booty in his right hand; he is clad in tunic and chlamys, sometimes with hunting boots, and he is accompanied by dogs or lions. 2) Reliefs and statuettes portray the rider facing right with spear in his uplifted right hand and a shield in the left. The dogs beneath the horse attack a wild boar. Sometimes, though rarely, the lion appears. In a number of reliefs there is a tree in front of the horse and a serpent is coiled about its trunk. 3) The rider rests his right hand on the horse's mane, holding the reins or else a cup. Sometimes the horse rests his forefeet on an altar. Kazarow believes that these reliefs represent the national Hero of Thrace. At the same sanctuary were found votive offerings to Apollo to whom this Hero stood in close relationship. (2 plates.)—A. C. Johnson.

5964. ROBINSON, DAVID M. A preliminary report on the excavations at Olynthos. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 53-76.—The excavations, made under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, have revealed extensive remains from the prehistoric age, from the Greek period before 348 B.C., and from the Byzantine. As Olynthos was not inhabited in Roman, and scarcely in Hellenistic times, no materials have been definitely dated from those periods. Some of the most significant discoveries were: 80 Neolithic celts, rare in Macedonia before the Bronze Age, together with much other prehistoric material, proving that there was once an important Neolithic settlement at Olynthos; nearly 1,200 coins, mostly bronze, from over 50 cities, 60% of which are coins of the Chalcidian League, of special interest for history as well as for art, since they settle the problem of the exact location of Olynthos; Byzantine pottery and coins proving the later existence of a Byzantine settlement on this site; a fine residential

section of a classical Greek city on the Nippodamian plane; remains of elaborate houses with beautiful Hellenic figured mosaic floors of about 400 B.C., almost unknown before at so early a date. Since no complete pre-Alexandrian Greek houses have previously been known, these 5th or early 4th century houses of Olynthos are of especial historic importance. We now have a typical Greek city of the early 4th century, and complete Greek houses earlier than the Hellenistic ones of Priene and Delos. The ruins bear evidence everywhere of fire and destruction resulting from the demolition of the city by Philip of Macedon in 348 B.C. Other evidences of the destruction are especially heavy sling-stones, some of which bear Philip's name.—A. A. Trever.

5965. STILLWELL, RICHARD. The theatre at Corinth. *American Jour. Archaeol.* 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 77-97.—In addition to furnishing a "preliminary survey" of the present appearance of the building, the article gives a resumé of its history through Greek and Roman times. A number of problems are suggested, but for lack of sufficient data there is little attempt to draw assured conclusions. The Greek theater was built about the middle of the 4th century, B.C. Of interest are its deep gutter with peculiar bridges and wings which occur in the orchestra, and the unusual construction of seats. In the early first century, A.D., of the Roman period the theater was transformed into an arena. About 79 A.D., after an earthquake, additional buttresses and piers were built to support the north wall. About the close of the first century, A.D., the building was again remodelled into a theater. Extensive repairs and alterations were made in the middle of the 4th century. The history of the theater ends with the sack of Corinth by the Goths under Alaric in 396 A.D.—A. A. Trever.

5966. SUNDWALL, J. Zur vorgriechischen Festlandsschrift. [Pre-Greek writing on the mainland.] *Klio.* 22 1928: 228-231.—The excavations of the Mycenaean palace on the Cadmea have brought to light a number of vases with painted characters. The vases are native in origin and not imported. Of the characters 47 have been distinguished, eight of which have no parallel in the Cretan script. Sundwall compares these characters with similar ones found at Tiryns and Orchomenos and suggests that the Cretan script had a further development on the mainland. (1 plate.)—A. C. Johnson.

5967. WEST, A. B. "I. G.", I<sup>2</sup>, 302; lines 35-47. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 37-40.—As a result of a re-examination of the original stone inscription, the author suggests certain corrections, both in his own previous restorations, and in those of the *editio minor* of the *Corpus*. He points out that restorations based on the theory that all lines have the same length are not valid, "since the stone-cutter did not preserve a strict *stiochedon* alignment."—A. A. Trever.



## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

## EGYPT

5968. BORCHARDT, LUDWIG. Bilder des "Zerbrechens der Krüge." [Representations of the "Breaking of the Jars."] *Zeitschr. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64 (1) 1929: 12-16.—On the walls of of various tombs at Thebes, Memphis, and Saqqara, there appears, at the end of the funerary procession, a servant who seems to be throwing a pot or jug upon a heap of shards. This part of the funeral ceremony seems to have originated from the idea that these vessels must not be used again for profane purposes or from some fear of the ghost of the deceased (who was supposed in early times to take part in the ceremony) who might have endued them with magic power. (Plate, illustrations.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

5969. EDGERTON, WILLIAM F. A clause in the marriage settlements. *Zeitschr. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64 (1) 1929: 59-62.—The correct interpretation of the preposition *r* in an Egyptian idiom which occurs in several marriage settlements tends to illumine the attitude of the Egyptians in the demotic period toward polygamy. Although no Egyptian marriage settlement directly suggests the existence of polygamy or concubinage, it is not yet possible to assert that either polygamy or concubinage ever wholly disappeared.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

5970. HERMANN, ALFRED. Zur Frage einer ägyptischen Literaturgeschichte. [The possibility of a history of Egyptian literature.] *Zeitschr. Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellsch.* 83 (1) 1929: 44-66.—Kurt Sethe (*Alte Orient* 23 (1) 25) questions the possibility of a history of Egyptian literature. Pieper's *Die Literatur der Ägypter, Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft* (Berlin-Potsdam: Walzel, 1927) brings up the question again. An analysis of his book shows that the following methods which he employs, from the standpoint of both theory and practice, are not suited to the production of a faithful and unified presentation of Egyptian literature: (1) the study of Egyptian literature historically in the frame of the scheme of political history; (2) the attempt to use a "definite arrangement" and the "impression of personal elements" as a line of demarcation between a lower and a higher stage of literary development; (3) the search for influences on world literature which Egyptian literature might contain; (4) the use of subjective parallels and comparisons and irrelevant illustrations. Pieper's book thus proves, rather than disproves, Sethe's contention. (Then follows a discussion of the different methods employed in the study of other literatures, and of matters which should be taken into consideration in writing a history of literature.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

5971. SETHE, KURT. Die beiden alten Lieder von der Trinkstätte in den Darstellungen des Luksorfestzuges. [The two ancient hymns of the drinking-place in the representation of the Luxor Feast-Procession.] *Zeitschr. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64 (1) 1929: 1-5.—Among the inscriptions of Tutenkhamon on the side-walls of the great Colonnade at Luxor, there are two short, litany-like hymns which, by their antiquated orthography, their peculiar wording and unusual content, must be regarded as insertions which were as unintelligible to the less educated contemporaries of Tutenkhamon as to ourselves. These ancient texts contain words which were to be repeated at certain places in the ceremonial. The "drinking-place" referred to was some sort of tent put up at some spot which the processionalists would have to pass on their way from Karnak to Luxor and, from the wedding-like character of the Luxor feast, it is likely that consider-

able merry-making went on here. Both hymns begin with the old word for "drinking-place," *mswt*, and end, after the name of the ruling king, with the name of Neith, the ancient mother-goddess of Sais. (Texts and commentaries.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

5972. WOLF, WALTHER. Der Stand der Hyksosfrage. [The status of the Hyksos question.] *Zeitschr. Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellsch.* 83 (1) 1929: 67-79.—A critical study of the Egyptian sources which contribute to our knowledge of the origin and nature of the Hyksos is especially in order now in view of the various suggestions which have recently been published and which do not seem to agree with these Egyptian sources. The purpose of this study is not to attempt to solve any problems, since no new material is available which might do that, but merely to show what we can today definitely say from the Egyptological point of view. (The subject is then treated from the following points of view: etymology, religion, archaeology, and history.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

## PALESTINE

5973. ALBECK, CHANOKH. Aus der neuesten Michanaliteratur. [Recent literature of the Mishna.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. des Judentums*. 73 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 4-35.—A highly critical review of the new volumes in the Giessen edition of the Mishna—Erubin, Abot, and Tamid—by Marti and Beer, Novack, and Holzmann respectively, and of the new Mishna concordance by Joshua Kossovsky.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

5974. BAUMANN, EBERHARD. שוב שבות. Eine exegetische Untersuchung. [An exegetical investigation.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6 (1) 1929: 17-45.—The two great discussions of this Hebrew idiom preceding this one were that by Preusschen (*Z. A. W.* 15 [(1915)] and that by Dietrich (*Z. A. W.* 40 [1925]). These did not settle the problem as to its meaning. The noun שבות is most naturally derived from the root שבה "to carry captive." The key passages for the idiom are Ezek. 16:53; Ps. 85:2; and 126:4. In these passages the object of שבה is a community as a whole, not a fragment of it; with the שבות is involved not a change of place, but a *descensus ad inferos*; it is a transcendent conception, not a historico-geographical one. The subject of שבה is always Yahweh himself. The concept of the שבות belongs to the ethico-juridical sphere. Its correlates are on the one hand, sin, guilt, wrath, revenge; on the other, grace, forgiveness, justification, freedom. A survey of 25 other passages shows that in 22 שבות implies a people or land as a whole. In two passages the exiles are referred to, but in such a way as to show that the diaspora as a whole is meant and not the exiles of any particular region. Of these 25 passages only 11 imply any change of place in connection with the שבות of the people. But in these the real thought of שבות is upon the death of the nation and the שבה שוב means a restoration of the nation to life. In all 25 passages the subject of שוב is Yahweh; and the connotation of the phrase is not mere geographical change, but is in the ethico-juridical sphere. The rest of the article includes (1) a scrutiny of all the passages by way of a test of the validity of this meaning for the phrase and (2) a study of the use of שבה and all its derivations outside of this phrase שבות שוב to see if the idea of deportation is essential to the root. This is denied in detail by Baumann, while he affirms that the idea of justice or judgment is always involved.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.



5975. EISSFELDT, OTTO. Götternamen und Gottesvorstellung bei den Semiten. [Names of deities and the concept of God among the Semites.] *Zeitschr. Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*. 83(1) 1929: 21-36.—The early Semitic gods and goddesses were largely nature-deities, as is clear from a study of the meaning of their names. Such significant names are Shamash, the sun, Resheph, the flame, Sharhar, the moon, Ramman, the thunderer, and the like. The Semites

were not essentially different from other nations in the way in which their deities originated. The characteristic thing about Semitic deities was not their origin, but their history. The Semitic gods, in the course of time, all became lords of human groups or societies, races, nations, tribes, towns, etc. Ultimately they lost all vital connection with natural phenomena. This is the unique distinction of Semitic gods.—J. M. Powis Smith.

## CRETE AND GREECE

5976. CALOGERO, GUIDO. Per l'interpretazione del Liside, del Simposio e del Fedro. [The interpretation of Lysis, the Symposium, and Phaedrus.] *Gior. Critico della Filos. Italiana*. 9 (6) Nov. 1928: 429-444. This article is a confirmatory restatement of the author's reconstruction of Plato's dialogues, first essayed by him in *Il Simposio di Platone: Versione e Saggio Introduttivo* (Bari; Laterza, 1928). It answers some hermeneutical objections offered by A. Guzzo, in *Gior. Critico della Filos. Italiana*. (9 Sep. 1928: 388-398.)—V. M. Scramuzza.

5977. EHRENBURG, VICTOR. G. Glotz: "La cité grecque." [Book review.] *Gnomon*. 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-14.—(1) Glotz, following Aristotle, makes the *genos* the original political unit. Ehrenberg thinks that the *phyle* and the *phratry* alone go back to nomadic times; that the *genos* of nobles was a later development. (2) In describing the aristocratic state (which he unfortunately terms the "Homeric State"), Glotz, as elsewhere, pays too exclusive attention to the organs of government and not enough to its social background. In dealing with the popular assembly, he neglects to connect it with the primitive assembly of the fully armed freemen. (3) In his description of "Oligarchy," Glotz fails to discriminate between the aristocracy of birth and the oligarchy of wealth. Ehrenberg believes that the latter grew out of the former as a result of the economic changes of the 7th century. (4) His defense of the Athenian *ecclesia* against the common (German) aspersions upon it is a healthy reaction. He overstates, however, the frequency with which legislation was prepared by a commission before being submitted to the assembly, also the significance of the *graphe paranomon*. He is wrong in saying that 6,000 votes must be cast against a single individual to secure an ostracism; the number stated was rather the quorum which must be present in the *ecclesia*. (5) Glotz pays too exclusive attention to the constitutional and legal side of the *polis*. (6) In describing the social background of the decline of the *polis*, Glotz too frequently applies third and second century material to the fourth century. (7) It was not Pan-Hellenic sentiment but the Macedonian monarchy which destroyed the *polis*.—Donald McFayden.

5978. FERRABINO, ALDO. La politica zoppa. [Sparta's lame policy.] *Riv. d'Italia*. 31 (12) Dec. 15, 1928: 469-487.—The Italian historian reconstructs the fundamental political and economic tendencies of Sparta from 477 to 387 B.C. Sparta had to struggle against Persia, Athens, and the Helots all at once. The triple struggle was summarized in one single political undertaking, namely, the struggle against capitalism. The author aims at showing the interrelation between the constitutional (read economic) and international policy of the Lacedaemonian state. The state was not able to follow the pivotal policy of the Ephorate, i.e. war against Persia and Athens. The pro-Persian imperialistic policy of Lysander triumphed over tradition, but had to give way before the anti-Persian Hellenic policy of Agesilaus. This, in turn, was to yield to a revamping of Lysander's policy by Antalcidas. In

388 B.C., it might have been possible to agree with Athens on the status quo, Athens to be mistress of the north Aegean sea, and Sparta to rule over the south Aegean.—V. M. Scramuzza.

5979. GLOTZ, G. Notes et discussions. *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes*. 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 64-74.—Glotz criticizes some fundamental points in Nilsson, *The Minoan-Mycenaean religion and its survival in Greek religion* (Lund, 1927), and disagrees totally with the main thesis of W. Dörpfeld, *Alt-Ithaka* (München-Graefeling, 1927).—C. H. Oldfather.

5980. KALINKA, E. Die griechischen Bogenschützen. [The Greek bowmen.] *Klio*. 22 1928: 250-260.—The Indo-Germanic peoples apparently gave up the use of the bow for heavier weapons around 2000 B.C. The survival of its use in Greece was due to pre-Greek stock. As a war weapon in the Homeric epic it was not used by the Achaeans, nor does it occur on Mycenaean monuments. Athens appears to have employed bowmen as mercenaries first in 449 and Sparta not before the Peloponnesian War. On the other hand Apollo and Artemis are divinities armed with the bow. Apollo, the Bowman, is evidently a pre-Greek divinity which later merged with a Greek sun-god, and Artemis has a similar origin. Heracles is the great hero of the bow in Greek mythology, although in some of his earlier exploits he is armed with the club. He is therefore one of the earliest pre-Greek divinities and he belongs to a transition stage when the bow supplanted more primitive weapons. Neither Philoctetes nor Odysseus appear as bowmen in the *Iliad*, but in the *Odyssey* the latter slays the suitors with the bow. This folk tale must have been current in Greece before the coming of the Greek tribes.—A. C. Johnson.

5981. NILSSON, M. P. Die Hoplitentaktik und das Staatswesen. [Hoplite tactics and the state.] *Klio*. 22 1928: 240-249.—In the Homeric epic the warriors were nobles who usually fought in single combat. The Chigi vase shows that the hoplite system had already been introduced in the 7th century B.C. The disappearance of the knights of old marks the end of the governing nobility and the rise of the city state with its disciplined citizen army of hoplites. The armor of the hoplites was expensive and therefore only the wealthy or propertied class could serve; they constituted the backbone of the new state and they alone enjoyed full rights of citizenship. This reform of the army could not have taken place later than the beginning of the 7th century in Greece. In Rome the introduction of the censorship in 444 probably marks the same development in the Roman army. In both cases the reform indicates the development of more democratic institutions.—A. C. Johnson.

5982. POËTE, MARCEL. L'évolution des villes (XIV): La ville hellénistique: Alexandrie. [The evolution of cities. XIV. The Hellenistic city: Alexandria.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences*. 30 (4) Jan. 30, 1929: 354-369.—H. G. Robertson.

5983. THIERSCH, H. Äginetische Studien. I. Vorgriechische und chthonische Kulte. [Aeginetic studies. I. Pre-Greek and chthonic cults.] *Nachr. d.*



*Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. Göttingen, Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (2) 1928: 135-166.—Geological investigation shows the island of Aegina to have originated in a series of eruptions (or at least gradual risings of land); the subterranean phenomena which this left behind, such as the still-existing mineral springs and caves, disposed the inhabitants to chthonic cults. The shrine of the hero Aeacus (at first god rather than hero) preserved to the end its Mycenaean character and contained into the 5th century the figures of the "Acacidae," portable idols like the Semitic teraphim. Aeacus was originally ruler of the world below; coins of the Pergamene period, and others probably dating from the early days of the Roman empire, show him enthroned in that capacity. The cult of Hecate ranked high on the island; to her belonged an important temple near the city, incorrectly identified at that of Aphrodite. Though the nymph Aphaea was worshipped on a height, she was not unconnected with the cave directly under the later temple. In early times the rites of the cult were performed at the mouth of this cave; a sphinx-column was erected there when the temple was built above. In pre-Dorian times the divinity later known as Zeus Panhellenius seems once to have been adored in Mycenaean fashion on the summit of a hill. The importance of the underworld in the cults of Aegina must be ascribed, however, to the physical conditions of the island, and not thought of as a general characteristic of early Greek religion.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5984. THIERSCH, H. Äginetische Studien. II. Zur Datierung des Aphaia-tempels und seiner Skulpturen. [Aeginetic studies. II. The date of the temple of Aphaea and its sculptures.] *Nachr. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (2) 1928: 167-194.—The figures on the east gable of the temple of Aphaea were obviously made to fill the gap caused by the destruction of the original group. The destruction is not to be ascribed to the Persians, but to the Aeginetan democrats under Nicodromus, who after their failure in civil war in 487 raided Aegina from the opposite point of Attica. They seem to have entered the temple from the east, as that end was afterwards walled up and a door to the opisthodomus cut through the east wall of the cella. Contrast in style shows the second set of figures to be earlier than those of the heroes of Salamis erected nearby; their carving and the erection on the terrace in front of the remains of the original pediment was probably an immediate gesture of the Aeginetan aristocracy. An earlier temple on the site of the present structure was probably destroyed by the Samians in 525 and this one built in 519, after Aegina had defeated Samos and recovered the colony of Cydonia in Crete. The groups are not to be taken as representing the fighting at Cydonia, but as showing, with symbolic intent, the deeds of the Acacidae before Troy. The Samian features in the style may suggest that captive artists, fresh from the public buildings of Cydonia, worked on this temple. (Plates.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

## ROME

(See also Entries 5942, 6146)

5985. ALLEN, KATHARINE. Some glimpses of Roman Britain. *Classical Jour.* 24 (4) Jan. 1929: 254-266.—A description of the main Roman sites in Great Britain on the basis of recent personal visits to them.—*D. McFayden.*

5986. BELLINGER, A. R. Persius. *Classical Jour.* 24 (4) Jan. 1929: 276-284.—A study of the character and life of the poet.—*D. McFayden.*

5987. BOULANGER, ANDRÉ. L'orphisme dans les Argonautiques d'Orphée. [Orphism in the Argonautics of Orpheus.] *Bull. de l'Assoc. Guillaume Budé.* (22) Jan. 1929: 30-46.—The *Argonautics* of Orpheus, from the second half of the 4th century A.D., is a reworking of the epic of Apollonius of Rhodes for the edification of pious pagan souls. It is one of the last episodes in that long conflict in Hellenic literature between profane and sacred poetry. The author himself knows nothing more of Orphism than was easily accessible to any educated person of his day. The poem contains nothing concerning ascetic Orphism, or concerning Orphic teachings about the nature and destiny of the soul. In fact, the Orphism of the author is a result of his acquaintance with Orphic hymnology and the rhapsodic theogony. The whole poem is to be published soon in a new critical edition and translation by Gottin as completed by Boulanger.—*E. N. Johnson.*

5988. BURRISS, ELI E. The misuse of sacred things at Rome. *Classical Weekly.* 22 (14) Jan. 28, 1929: 105-110.—A useful collection of references to acts of sacrilege in the period of the Republic and the Early Empire.—*Donald McFayden.*

5989. CONWAY, R. S. Octavian and Augustus. *Bull. John Rylands Library.* 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 89-106.—The cruelty of Octavian and the humanity of Augustus offer a surprising contrast. The chief cause of the conversion was the influence of two poets, Vergil and Horace. The reality of the latter's influence is shown by the fact that many ideas which appear in his poems

are also to be found in conversations between Augustus and his ministers as recorded by Dio.—*H. G. Robertson.*

5990. EITREM, S., and HOLST, H. Three Greek papyri in Oslo. *Klio.* 22 1928: 221-227.—Of these papyri, one is a lease of land on a former estate of Antony; the second is a petition addressed to a centurion from an overseer on an estate which formerly belonged to Doryphorus, the favorite of Nero; the third is an official document dealing with the election of the *praktor* and his subordinates. The four *phylarkoi* together make the election and fix the salary of the subordinates (a thousand drachmai) which they pay beforehand out of a sum received from the newly elected *praktor*. (2 plates.)—*A. C. Johnson.*

5991. ERNOUT, A. À propos d'une histoire de la langue latine. [On a history of the Latin language.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 30-42.—This is in a way a summary of the work of A. Meillet, *Esquisse d'une histoire de la langue latine* (Paris, 1928); i.e., a sketch of the process by which the rude tongue of a people who were barbarians when Greek had its Homer grew to be the language of western Europe.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

5992. GROTH, A. Der Argeerkultus. [The cult of the Argei.] *Klio.* 22 1928: 303-334.—The readings of Varro's *Lingua Latina*, Book V, in Codex F are discussed and new readings and interpretations are presented. As a result the author presents his view of the cult of the Argei at Rome and draws parallels from the folklore of other countries, particularly of Japan. The ritual began in March when the childless widows, of whom there were many in early Rome because of countless wars, who wished to perpetuate the race as war-brides visited the shrines of the *lares compitales* to implore the shades of the dead to be kindly to their proposed union on the following night and to further its fructification. The next day the shrines of the Argei in each of the regions of the city were visited



and offerings were made. Sixty days after their vicarious bridal, when they knew that it was likely to be fruitful, the dedication of the 27 straw puppets to the *manes* of the husbands was made from the bridge over the Tiber. These puppets were not unlikely a survival of an early human sacrifice or rather voluntary *devotio* of aged men (like that of the senators at the time of the sack of Rome by the Gauls, or that of Manius Curtius) who served as ambassadors to the dead to inform them that their name still survived in Rome. The word *Argei* is therefore to be derived from the Greek *argos*, "impotent," and the mystic number 27, as the cube of three, is probably due to Pythagorean influence.—*A. C. Johnson.*

5993. HARRIS, J. REDNEL. The origin of the cult of Hermes. *Bull. John Rylands Library*. 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 107-122.—There is a hyperborean vegetable element in the ancestry of Hermes who represents the elm as Dionysus personifies the vine and Zeus the oak.—*H. G. Robertson.*

5994. HUBERT, KURT. Bericht über die Literatur zu Plutarchs *Moralia* (1921-25). [Survey of the literature on Plutarch's *Moralia*.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschr. d. klass. Altertumswissensch.* 220-223. 1929: 109-129.—Though no new MS evidence has appeared, the first volume of the *Moralia* in the Teubner series represents an improvement of the text. General studies on Plutarch's religion and theology have added very little to our present knowledge, and the same may be said of studies on Plutarch's language and style. A few isolated facts concerning the chronology of Plutarch's works seem to have been established.—*A. P. Dorjahn.*

5995. JONES, LESLIE WEBBER. The cults of Dacia. *Univ. of Calif. Pub. in Classical Philol.* 9 (8) 1929: 245-305.—An annotated list of deities, classed as by Wissowa, with some additional comments on "the status of the dedicants" and the sites of the inscriptions.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

5996. JULIAN, CAMILLE. La faillite d'un régime. [The bankruptcy of an empire.] *Rev. Bleue*. 67 (2) Jan. 19, 1929: 35-41.—The Roman Empire under the successors of Augustus was subject to serious defects. Many improvements were projected but not carried out—as in the case of a canal from the Moselle

to the Saône. Many public buildings were permitted to fall into decay—note the public baths in Garguier in Gaul. As the trial of St. Paul shows, the legal procedure was breaking down. There was considerable wealth and many people could be classed with present-day American millionaires. There were slaves innumerable. Roman finances were chaotic and taxation was ruinous for certain classes. The bourgeoisie in city and country disappeared by starvation or suicide. The defense of the Empire was in the hands of barbarians. Mercenaries added to the demoralization of the Roman legions. The elimination of the middle class worked havoc. Romans now made no discoveries and only in the field of law were they prominent. In art they made poor imitations of Greek masterpieces. Ship construction was at low ebb. The treatment of the Christian church by the Empire was unenlightened. The church, however, took the place of the Empire.—*H. C. Mitchell.*

5997. LAURAIN, E. Les ruines gallo-romaines de Jublains. [The Gallo-Roman ruins of Jublains.] *Bull. de la Commission Hist. et Arch. de la Mayenne*. 44 (157) Dec. 1928: 10-18.—Jublains is situated in the canton of Bais. Its ruins date from prehistoric to Merovingian times, but those of the Roman period are the most extensive. The *castellum* is constructed of stone as were the others found in Gaul, but its base was composed of granite blocks fitted together. The articles within and the interior decoration were composed of a hard white stone. Besides the *castellum* and the *castrum* is a temple, baths, aqueduct and a theater, which is the least excavated. The life of the *castellum* was confined to the years 253 to 273. (Illustrated.)—*H. McG. Seemann.*

5998. MARX, FRIED. Plautus Rudens. Text und Kommentar. [Plautus Rudens. Text and commentary.] *Sächs. Akad. Wissensch. (Philol.-Hist. Kl.)*. 38 (5) 1928: 1-322.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

5999. RAMSAY, W. M. Res Anatolicae. [Anatolian notes.] *Klio*. 22 1928: 369-383.—The author discusses the draining of Lake Trogitis and the topography of Oroanda, the cinnabar mines, and the campaign of Servilius Isauricus in this district. Two inscriptions from this area are republished with commentary.—*A. C. Johnson.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

6000. ALLEN, W. E. D. Towns of ancient Georgia. I. Colchis or western Georgia. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (81) Jan. 1929: 57-64.—In ancient times western Georgia seems always to have been more civilized than the eastern part. Here in the valley of the Phasis was a highly prosperous culture, as the account of Strabo shows us, which political and economic developments only gradually forced into decline. Among the ancient cities whose sites can be traced were Kotatissum, the capital, represented by the straggling town of Kutais; Rhodopolis, the summer residence of the kings; Archaeopolis, perhaps the traditional capital of the legendary kingdom of Colchis, whose medieval and modern Georgian name preserves the fact that on this site there was once a town.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6001. TURNER, A. JAMES, and GULATI, A. N. The early history of cotton. *Agric. Jour. India*. 24 (1) Jan. 1929: 14-20.—The discovery of cotton fabric in the excavations at Mohenjodaro in Sind ends previous speculations as to the earliest use of cotton, and dates it as far back as 2750-3000 B. C. in the valley of the Indus. The results of microscopic examination of the ancient fragments are given, with the suggestion that the latter came "from a plant closely related to one of Watt's *arboreum* types."—*J. B. Brebner.*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

6002. BORLEFFS, J. G. P. Observationes criticae ad Tertulliani "Ad nationes libros." [Critical observations on Tertullian's "Ad nationes."] *Mnemosyne*. 56 (3) 1928: 225-242.—The author examines several passages of Tertullian's *Ad nationes* and offers textual emendations.—*J. Hammer.*

6003. BUONAIUTI, ERNESTO. Refrigerio pagano e refrigerio cristiano. [Heathen and Christian conceptions of refreshment.] *Ricerche Relig.* 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 60-67.—The oldest use of the term *refrigerium* is literal, as when Lazarus asks for a drop of water to cool his parched tongue. Among the early Christians the word assumes the general meaning of refreshment. The *agape*, or love feast, of the primitive Christians comes to be designated as *refrigerium* at the time of Tertullian. At length the term is employed to denote the spiritual refreshment in store for the dead. The old Roman funerary inscription of Sozon indicates that the departed who had thus been restored were expected to pray and intercede for the living. In this manner the old Christian function of *agape* develops into a form of mutual assistance between the living and the dead.—*E. A. Speiser.*

6004. CHIMINELLI, PIERO. Il nostro patrimonio nazionale di codici biblici. [Our national patrimony of



biblical codices.] *Bilychnis*. 33 (1) Jan. 1929: 31-34.—A list of biblical codices in Italy.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

6005. HARDER, RICHARD. Plotin's Schrift gegen die Gnostiker. [Plotinus' treatise against the Gnostics.] *Antike*. 5 (1) 1929: 53-84.—A new translation of the well known treatise of Plotinus. The translator subjoins a brief valuation of the treatise, indicating that it is important chiefly for its closer definition of Plotinus' own system. Plotinus assumes (unfortunately for the modern inquirer) that his disciples, for whose benefit the treatise is written, will be familiar with the writings of the great Gnostics, Basilides, Valentinus, etc.—*B. W. Bacon*.

6006. LEBON, J. Athanasiana Syriaca, II. Une lettre attribuée à saint Athanase d'Alexandrie. [A letter attributed to Saint Athanasius of Alexandria.] *Muséon*. 41 (3-4) 1928: 169-216.—The 6th or 7th century Syriac letter reprinted and translated in this article was found among the Syriac MSS of the British Museum. Its title affirms it to be a letter written by St. Athanasius, archbishop of Alexandria, to some virgins who had returned from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The writer attempts to console them in their pious-sorrow for not being able to stay at the holy places of Bethlehem and Jerusalem, and then proceeds to extol the blessings and

the virtue of virginity and to counsel the virgins regarding the proper conduct of their lives. In evaluating the letter critically, Lebon concludes that the document was really written by St. Athanasius of Alexandria (328-373), but that it was originally in Greek and was translated into Syriac by some unknown person. He supports his thesis by citing numerous Syriac phrases which bear the stamp of being liberal renderings from Greek. Bible quotations from the Old Testament were not taken from the Peshitto, but were translated from the LXX; the same is true of the New Testament quotations, which differ from the Syriac version. Although there is nothing in the document to confirm directly the authorship of Athanasius, there is nothing to oppose it. Indirect inferences favor the hypothesis.—*Matthew Spinka*.

6007. ZWAAN, J. de. Scripseritne Marcus latine evangelium suum? [Did Mark write his Gospel in Latin?] *Mnemosyne*. 56 (3) 1928: 243-253.—The whole article is an invective against the theory of P. L. Couchoud who advanced the view that Mark wrote in Latin. Upon the re-examination of the evidence and the analysis of Couchoud's views the author returns to the generally accepted view among the theologians that Mark wrote in Greek exclusively.—*J. Hammer*.

## THE WORLD 383-1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 6076)

6008. GESSLER, JAN. Remediën tegen de Pest te Hasselt in 1598 opgeteekend. [Remedies against the plague, written down at Hasselt (Belgium) in 1598.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde*. 33 (3-4) May-Jul. 1928: 65-70.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

6009. GESSLER, JAN. Folk-geneeskundige varia uit de 16e. en 17e. E. [Folk-medicinal miscellanea of the 16th. and 17th. cent.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde*. 33 (3-4) May-Jul. 1928: 71-75.—Popular receipts (emmenagogues) against fever, nephritic calculus, plague, and colds.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

6010. MA'LÜF, 'ISA I. Ibn-al-shabl al-baghdädi wa-madhhab dārwin. [Ibn-al-Shabl al-Baghdädi and the Darwinian theory.] *Al-Āthār*. 5 (9) Nov. 1928: 496-499.—The question has been raised as to whether the philosopher-physician Ibn-al-Shabl who died in Baghdād in 474 A.H. (1081 A.D.) had anticipated the Darwinian theory of evolution. So far as we have been able to make out he did not. The theory was, however, anticipated by Muhammad ibn-Ahmad al-Warrāq, surnamed al-Kutubi (+1363 A.D.). Here is a quotation from his statement on the monkey in his '*Ilm al-Ṭabā'ī*' (the science of biology): "This animal is considered by those versed in biology as a combination of man and animal. In face it represents the natural gradation from the animal to man. And it is similar to man in its form and acts."—*Philip K. Hitti*.

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 6024)

6011. DAM, CORNELIA H. An Egyptian kursi. *Museum Jour*. Sep. 1928: 284-289.—In 1923 the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania acquired a fine *kursi*, or table of brass inlaid with silver, which was made in the 14th century for the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, En-Nasir Mohammed. This sultan, who reigned intermittently from 1294 to 1341 A.D., was the son of Kalaun, the 7th sultan in the first 30 years of Mameluke rule. The metalwork of which this *kursi* is

an example and which seems to have developed mainly in this reign, shows a predominance of inscriptions, rosettes, and floral or vine motifs and arabesques. The *kursi* is hexagonal and is supported on six feet. It stands two feet, eight inches high and measures nine inches on each side. The sides are composed of elaborately pierced and engraved plates which are held in place by heavy tooled and inlaid upright supports studded with ornamental nails at the corners, and by five horizontal bands engraved with the names and titles of En-Nasir. An exquisitely wrought and hinged little door opens into a compartment inside the table. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

6012. DIEZ, ERNST. Indian influence on Persian art and culture. *Eastern Art*. 1 (2) Oct. 1928: 117-122.—The frequent political relations between Persia and India brought with them cultural contacts. We have some traces of such contacts in the early periods, and definite information of the introduction of Indian artists into Persia in the Sasanian dynasty, confirmed by the Indian motifs and style of certain Persian reliefs. After the Arab conquest of Iran such intercourse was increased; under the Abbasid caliphs the chief manifestation of this in the field of art was the impetus given to wood carving, particularly as applied to balconies. Mohammedan invaders of India—Mahmud of Ghazni in the 11th century, Muhammad Ghori in the 12th, and Timur in the 14th—brought home Indian craftsmen for the construction of their buildings in Persia; by the end of the Middle Ages, however, Persian art had so far advanced that under the Moguls the stream of influence was reversed.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6013. FOCILLON, HENRI. Apôtres et Jongleurs. [Apostles and jongleurs.] *Rev. de l'Art*. 55 (302) Jan. 1929: 13-28.—With many illustrations in support of his thesis the author describes the attempts of certain artists of the Romanesque school (of Southern France, in particular) to present appearance of motion in certain sculptured figures used to adorn Romanesque buildings.—*G. C. Boyce*.

6014. GALLOIS, H. C. La céramique archaïque de l'Islam. [Archaic ceramics of Islam.] *Arethuse*. 5 (4) Oct. 1928: 136-162.—Recent excavations in the Near East and Iran have tended to shift opinion away



from an Egyptian origin for the metallic luster of Mohammedan faience. Gallois is still unconvinced, and agrees with Butler, who places its origin in the Nile valley. He reviews Butler's arguments and adds many of his own. They are grouped under two headings; lusters covering the entire surface of the piece and luster decorations painted on the surface of enamel. For the first of these two classes the 9th century marks the *terminus post quem non*; for the second, the same century marks the apogee. It is regrettable that we no longer live in a time when Stephani could declare that Sassanid art was a Roman provincial form. Ceramic art made little progress during the Sassanid period and it

was greatly influenced by Byzantium. If it is admitted, as evidence from Samarra forces one to do, that 9th century potters had a finished technique of luster work, then one must look for its origin in a country where the people or the civilization are in a state to engender such an art. Egypt fulfills the conditions.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

6015. SAMBON, ARTHUR. Donato Bernardo di Giovanni Bragadin: pittore Veneto in Contrado di San Lio (opere dal 1420 circa al 1473). [Donato Bernardo di Giovanni Bragadin: a Venetian painter in Contrado di San Lio (active 1420-1473).] *L'Arte (Rome)*. 32 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 15-21.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 6030, 6037, 6038, 6045, 6051, 6055, 6060, 6065, 6067)

6016. ALLEN, HOPE EMILY. Further borrowings from Ancren Riwle. *Modern Language Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-15.—"The Ancren Riwle enjoyed a prodigious popularity in medieval England for at least 300 years." A Trinity College (Dublin) MS of about the year 1200 contains the so-called *Dublin Rule*, written in Latin, for anchorites particularly, but with occasional references to both sexes. Many of its practical regulations seem to have been taken directly from the *Ancren Riwle*. Appended to the *Rule* are *Admonitiones*, written for the "venerable anchorite Hugo by the unworthy priest Robert," who mentions therein the "anglicis libris" from which he has transferred "diversas sententias" into the "latinam linguam." Father Oliger assigns the *Dublin Rule* to the 13th century. Miss Allen believes that it was written almost immediately after the *Ancren Riwle* (about 1140), and that the Trinity College MS is a copy made by Robert, with the addition of a "covering letter" and the *Admonitiones*, for the use of some English community. A half-burned Cotton MS of the 14th century contains another version of the *Dublin Rule*, very different from the Trinity College MS, without the *Admonitiones*, and with direct borrowings from the *Ancren Riwle*. Two Middle English treatises and two Latin collections from the same century also show similarities to the *Riwle*. A tract (in English) on the Five Senses, by William Lichfield, a preacher of the early 15th century, presents similar evidences; and in the same MS are found page after page of the *Riwle* in verbatim quotations or slightly altered. Other possible borrowings have been detected in the Cambridge *Rule* of Richard Rolle and the Oxford *Rule* (both 15th century); also in the *Reliques of Rome* by the Puritan Becon and other 16th century MSS.—*L. C. Mackinney.*

6017. BETTEN, FRANCIS S. The adoption of the Roman Easter calculation by the Island Celts. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 8 (4) Jan. 1929: 485-499.—When St. Patrick went to Ireland, he took with him the method of calculating the date of the Easter festival then in vogue on the Continent. But the turmoil of the invasion cut off the Celts in the British Isles from active communication with the rest of Christendom, where a better method had meanwhile dislodged the older one and had even been officially adopted by Rome. When intercourse again became possible, efforts were made to have the Roman method introduced into the Irish and other Celtic communities. The first Celts to yield were those of southern Ireland, who about 632 respectfully heeded the strong warnings of the Popes. The issue was bitterly contested in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, where Roman and Irish missionaries had been working side by side, each introducing their own Easter. In a solemn meeting at Whitby, 664, King Oswiu decided for the Roman Easter, and even expelled those Irish monks who refused to conform. The great monastery

of Iona, the chief bulwark of the Celtic Easter, withstood even the endeavors of its own abbot, St. Adamnan; he was successful, however, among the Strathclyde Britons and with some monasteries of northern Ireland, about 690 A.D. Many of the Britons in Cornwall were won over about 700; soon the Picts followed suit, and about 716 Iona itself, now perfectly isolated, yielded. The very last to conform were the Welsh, about 750. The victory of the Roman Easter not only united the Island Celts more closely with the Church Catholic, but also did away with the danger of schism and heresy.—*Francis S. Betten.*

6018. GRABMANN, M. Le fondement divin de la vérité humaine d'après Saint Augustin et Saint Thomas. [The divine basis of human truth, according to St. Augustine and St. Thomas.] *Rev. de Philosophie*. 28 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 517-529.—The debt of Aquinas to Augustine has been widely recognized; but divergences and oppositions between them have also been pointed out, and these have been stressed by the Reformers and the Jansenists. In the series of articles, of which this is the first, their relations are to be examined in respect to the theory of knowledge, an aspect on which there has been little partisan controversy, and more particularly on the points of contact between human and divine truth in their respective views. This article reviews a considerable number of recent contributions to the study of the Neo-Platonic element in Augustine, indicating a tendency to reduce that element to a subordinate place in his mature thought. Nörragard, with whom the article concludes, holds that Neo-Platonism was not determinative for Augustine; it served as a means by which he assimilated Christianity, and was then very quickly eliminated.—*J. T. McNeill.*

6019. HALKIN, LÉON-E. Le plus ancien texte d'édit promulgué contre les Luthériens. [The oldest text of the edict promulgated against the Lutherans.] *Rev. de L'Hist. Eccl.* 25 (1) Jan. 1929: 73-83.—Jerome Alexander writing to Leo X Oct. 23, 1520, described an edict against the Lutherans published at Liège on the 17th of that month. This edict was supposedly lost, but the author identifies it with a document first printed by Balan in *Monumenta reformationis lutheranae* (1884) p. 150, but wrongly dated April 8, 1521.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

6020. HUNT, R. N. CAREW. John of Leyden. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (507) Jan. 1929: 79-92.—Coming to Münster in January 1534, John of Leyden found a community of 1,400 Anabaptists already in existence. For their benefit he introduced the so-called 21 Articles of the Anabaptists which emphasized the most extreme tenets of the sect. On Feb. 9, 1534, the Anabaptists seized the city, the officials fearing to call in the Bishop lest the Reformation be crushed altogether. Jan Matthys, a baker from Haarlem, at first assumed direction of the movement. Communism was introduced



and those in Münster who refused to be baptized were brutally expelled from the city. On Easter day Matthys, believing that God had charged him to fall upon the enemy, left the city with a few companions and was torn to pieces by the besieging forces of the Bishop. John of Leyden now seized the power and displayed uncommon gifts as ruler. He placed the city under 12 elders, drew up a table of laws which carried the death penalty for even mild derelictions such as anger and disputing, strengthened the defenses of the city, and was even able to get polygamy sanctioned in order to marry the widow of Matthys. In all he married 16 wives. After he had twice successfully repulsed the Bishop, John took upon himself regal authority with all of its paraphernalia and pomp. Early in 1535 famine threatened the city. Efforts to get relief from the outside failed; the city was captured by the aid of a traitor. John of Leyden was displayed for six months up and down the countryside in an iron cage in order to raise money for the expenses which his rebellion had necessitated. Jan. 22, 1536, he was put to death with terrible barbarity. The movement convinced the sovereigns of Europe of the need for uniformity and the crushing of sectarianism. The reformers, too, now emphasized the rights of the rulers rather than their duties to their subjects. Finally Calvin in his *Institutes* sought to correct tendencies towards excess in his emphasis on the divine character of civil government and the duty of non-resistance to it.—*W. M. Gewehr.*

6021. JOHNSON, JOHN W. Balthasar Huebmaier and Baptist historic commitments. *Jour. Religion*. 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 50-65.—The historical method is to be rejected as inadequate for the interpretation of Anabaptism, since Anabaptism in essence was the denial of historic continuity. The genius of Anabaptism lay in its utter insistence on the absolute freedom and absolute authority of the inner religious experience. From this resulted an inner experience of deliverance from sin-bondage in: (1) spiritual releasement; (2) intellectual liberty; (3) democratic ecclesiastical policy; (4) no final formulation of creed; (5) denial of the authority of the civil in religion; (6) the use of ordinances as symbolic vehicles of experience rather than as magic-sacramental rites. Subjectivism, the strength of Anabaptism, was also its weakness. It needed the corrective of the objective authority of the person of Christ and his redemption if it was to be delivered from charterless mysticism or colorless independency. Clearly, Anabaptism cannot be accounted for in social and economic terms (*vide* Kautsky and Bax) but was essentially a religious movement, the popular phase of the Renaissance-Reformation. Its social phase bitterly suppressed, it lived on in English Independentism and Baptism.—*Harold S. Bender.*

6022. JUGIE, M. Une nouvelle vie et un nouvel écrit de Saint Jean Damascène. [A new biography of and a new work by St. John of Damascus.] *Échos d'Orient*. 32 (135) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 35-41.—In a recent number of the *Orientalia Christiana*, (8 (29) 45-104) Gordillo published a new document on the life of John of Damascus as well as a confession of faith ascribed to him. The article was entitled "Damascenica" and comprised two parts, *Vita Marciana* and *Libellus orthodoxiae*. Jugie, in dealing with Gordillo's article, denies that the *Libellus orthodoxiae* is an authentic work of John of Damascus because it mentions the Seventh Ecumenical Council, and because it does not agree with the authentic works of John either in style or in doctrine. On the contrary, Jugie suggests that its author might have been Simeon, called the New Theologian. As for the *Vita Marciana*, so named because the MS is in the possession of the Library of St. Mark in Venice, Jugie differs from Gordillo in assigning it to the 11th century instead of the 10th, and in denying it the im-

portance as source material ascribed to it by the latter. Jugie points out that the author of the *Vita* had ignored both the Syriac as well as the Palestinian *Lives*, and had merely expanded the meager information furnished by the *Acts of the Seventh Ecumenical Council*, the chronicler Theophanes, and the first *Synaxarion*, although in doing so he had introduced errors into his narrative.—*Matthew Spinka.*

6023. KARTELS, ATHANASIOS MARIA. Die ersten Kapuziner am Rhein. [The first Capuchins on the Rhine.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 25-50.—For almost a half century the Capuchins were confined to Italy; from 1573 there was a rapid extension, but the only establishment in northwestern Germany was at Lüttich. It was the Electoral Archbishop of Mainz, John Schweikart, who first proposed the entrance of this Order into his province. He wrote to the Vicar General asking for a house at Mainz, promising the necessary support; he also requested that only Germans should be sent and that at least three be priests. The proposal was accepted, but political conditions interfered; two years later, he again wrote—this time to the Pope also—and his request was granted. Father Francis Nugent was selected to organize the establishment. There were further delays, partly in the correspondence, partly from the restrictions the Archbishop had laid down, and partly from Nugent's caution. At last two men started from Mainz but stopped at Cologne, where the Papal Nuncio, Valbergati, became interested, but determined to have the Capuchin establishment at Cologne. He secured the necessary sanction from the local authorities and then sent the two friars to report to Nugent. The latter was surprised, but appreciated the advantages of the location at Cologne. The responsibility of adjusting the matter with the Archbishop of Mainz was assumed by the Nuncio. The earlier insistence of the Archbishop upon German or at least German-speaking friars, led to the diversion of other new Capuchin houses to other places, and it was not until almost 10 years after the first initiative of the Archbishop that a Capuchin house was at last established at Mainz. It became, with Cologne, one of the two chief centers of the Order in the Rhine lands.—*William H. Allison.*

6024. KLEINSCHMIDT, BEDA. Ein Franziskusleben von dem spanischen Barockmeister Antonio Viladomat. [A life of St. Francis by the Spanish painter Antonio Viladomat.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 51-68.—During the recent jubilee year innumerable books, pamphlets and periodical articles have been written about St. Francis of Assisi, but they offer little that is new. Franciscan iconography may bring us new results and attention is called to 20 paintings of the Spanish artist, Viladomat, (1678-1755), "master of baroque," a style which some now consider superior to that of the Renaissance. (The 20 scenes are compared briefly with the frescoes of Giotto at the basilica of St. Francis at Assisi, and those of Gozzoli in Montefalco; ten of them are presented in illustrations.)—*William H. Allison.*

6025. LEBON, G. Notice sur un manuscrit arménien. [Note on an Armenian MS.] *Muséon*. 41 (3-4) 1928: 26-280.—The article comprises a minute description of a Scharakan, or a hymn of the Armenian church, acquired in 1922 by the library of the University of Louvain. It is an incomplete, undated MS of 325 pages, estimated largely on the basis of the character of the script to belong to the beginning of the 17th century. The name of the scribe, Ter Marbar, appears in the text twice, but does not help in a closer dating of the MS, since his identity has not been established.—*Matthew Spinka.*

6026. LEMMENS, LEONHARD. Zu den Anfängen der Franziskanermission auf Ceylon. [Be-



ginnings of the Franciscan mission in Ceylon.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 176-181.—A review of Schurhammer and Voretzsch, *Ceylon zur Zeit des Königs Bhuvaneka Bahu und Franz Xavers, 1539-1552*. This work offers 142 documents in their original language. The introduction treats the history of the period and its bibliography. In 1539 Gen. Fereira decisively defeated the Mohammedans on the west coast of Ceylon. This removed the most dangerous opponent of the Christian mission; the king was under obligation to the Portuguese as they came in response to his request. An embassy sent to Lisbon was represented as asserting the king's readiness to accept Christianity, and some Franciscans accompanied it on its return. The king refused to accept Christianity, however. After a long disputation between the missionaries and the priests of the Ceylonese, the king declared he would abdicate rather than forsake the faith of his fathers, but did not forbid his subjects to become Christians. When quite a number did so, they were at first secretly and later openly persecuted. Some further details of the history are given. The documents contain considerable biographical material.—William H. Allison.

6027. MEIER, LUDGER. Der Sentenzenkommentar des Johannes Bremer. [John Bremer's commentary on the Sentences.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 161-172.—A brief account of a Latin MS in the city library of Munich and of its author, with some analysis of the form, technique, and contents of this commentary on the *Sentences* of Peter Lombard. Bremer's high esteem of Peter Lombard finds explicit expression, as does his defense of the "Master

of Sentences" against some criticisms. Loyalty to the school of the Franciscan order does not hamper him. He cites Thomas Aquinas calmly and positively; he sets the school of the Thomists over against that of the Scotists without polemic. The commentary is distinguished by the love of its author for St. Bonaventura, whom he cites much more frequently and authoritatively than any other. By his high esteem of Bonaventura as the organic link between Peter Lombard and Scotus, he shows that sense for the line of tradition which Meier has pointed out in his attitude toward Peter Lombard. In this he is separated from tradition-despising modernism (*via moderna*) which seems to have forgotten the beautiful words of Bernard of Chartres, "We are dwarfs who are standing on the shoulders of giants."—William H. Allison.

6028. MORICCA, V. Il codice Casanatense 1338. II. Ventiquattro omelie inedite di Massimo di Torino. [The Casanata codex 1338. II. Twenty-four unpublished homilies of Maximus of Turin.] *Bilychnis*. 33 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-22; (2) Feb. 1929: 81-93.—Besides the seven homilies attributed to Theodulf of Orleans, the codex contains 68 more. Thirty have been edited in different collections under different names, but are commonly ascribed to Caesarius of Arles. Of the remaining 38, only the last two have been published, as pseudo-Ambrosian. Twelve cannot be placed before the 7th century. The other 24 are prior to Gregory the Great. Accepting the common theory that the third of these homilies has Maximus of Turin as its author, Moricca concludes that he is the author of all 24. He publishes the text of homilies 1-12.—V. M. Scramuzza.

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

6029. BEES, NIKOS A. Αἱ ἐπιθρομὰι τῶν Βουλγάρων ὑπὸ τὸν Τζάρων Συμεὼν καὶ τὰ σχετικὰ σχόλια τοῦ Ἀρέθα Καισαρείας. [The inroads of the Bulgarians under Czar Symeon and the notes of Arethas, Archbishop of Caesarea, relating thereto.] *Ἑλληνικά* 1 1928: 337-370.—Arethas in a note on the sophist, Dion Chrysostom, asks "whether the Bulgarians have destroyed Thebes"; in another on the rhetorician, Aristides, he cites Symeon the Bulgarian and the unfortunate chief of the Greeks as illustrating the epigram that "an army of deer led by a lion is more formidable than an army of lions led by a deer." Bees considers the former note to be an important testimony to the Bulgarian invasions of central Greece in 917 and 924-27, and it is confirmed by the *Biographies* of the Blessed Luke of Stiris, who then fled to Morea, and by the *Chronicle of Galasceidi*. He thinks, however, that the Bulgarians did not take Thebes, which served as a refuge for the people from the surrounding country. He mentions the quarrels of the Theban clergy at that time, to which the Patriarch Nicholas I alluded. He considers "the chief of the Greeks," mentioned in the second note, to have been the Emperor Leo the Wise and not Leon Phokas, the latter of whom was defeated by the Bulgarians at Anchialos in 917.—William Miller.

6030. CROWFOOT, J. W. The church of S. Theodore at Jerash. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. Jan. 1929: 17-36.—This church was built between 494 and 496 A.D. It is the largest and finest church in Jerash. It had 12 doors and 14 columns along its nave and two aisles. The church was the center of a group of buildings, including a smaller and older church, a chapel, a baptistery, three rooms with mosaic floors, and a fountain court. A little more than half of this complex of building has been uncovered,

but it is hoped to continue and complete the work. (4 plates.)—J. M. Poyis Smith.

6031. GIANNOPOULOS, N. I. Χριστιανικαὶ Ἀρχαὶότητες ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ τῇ Θεσσαλίᾳ. [Christian antiquities in Thessalian Magnesia.] *Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας*. 4 (2) 1928: 14-24.—This distinguished local antiquary tells how the inroads of the Saracen pirates in this part of Thessaly are still commemorated by the name of "Sarakenikon" given to a mountain. He identifies the harbor of "lade," mentioned by Sanudo in his account of the events of 1310, with the present Laukos, one of the three chief ports of Thessaly.—William Miller.

6032. KAMPOUROGLOUS, DEMETRIOS GR. Περὶ τῶν Γασμουλῶν τῆς Φραγκοκρατίας. [About the Gasmouloi of the Frankish period of Greek history.] *Πρακτικά τῆς Ακαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν*. 4 (24) Jan. 1929.—The eminent historian of Turkish Athens has communicated to the Academy his views upon the origin of the name *Gasmouloi*, given to the half-breeds, offspring of Franks and Greeks, who are often mentioned by medieval Greek authors. He believes, with Schmitt, the editor of *The Chronicles of the Morea*, that the word is derived from *bast* and *mulus*.—William Miller.

6033. KOUGEAS, S. B. Χρυσόβουλλον Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ Παλαιολόγου πρωτόγραφον καὶ ἀνέκδοτον δι' οὐ ἐπικυρῶνται ὥρεα εἰς τοὺς νῦν τοῦ Γεμιστοῦ (1449). [Golden Bull of Constantine Palaeologos, original and hitherto unpublished, whereby are ratified gifts to the sons of Gemistos (1449).] *Ἑλληνικά*. 1 1928: 371-400.—This document was sent to Prof. Kougeas five years ago by a friend who had bought it in an antiquary's shop. It possesses special value because only one original signature of the last emperor of Byzantium had previously been known—that appended to the grant of privileges to the Ragusans now



in the Academy of Belgrade, to which it was ceded by an article of the treaty of St. Germain in 1919. Kougeas prints a facsimile of the document, containing the emperor's corrections in red ink. It confirms a former grant made by the emperor's brother, Theodore II Palaeologos, "Despot" of the Morea, to Andronikos and Demetrios, sons of the famous philosopher, Georgios Gemistos Plethon, who had settled at Mistra. The grant consisted of "the castle of Phanari" (near Epidauros) and "the village of Brysis (the Spring) round about Kastrion." Kougeas identifies the village with a place near Mistra, destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha in 1826. Five other documents relate to this subject. The Bull grants certain taxes to the two beneficiaries, including the Frankish *mýzai* (by which may be meant tithes paid in kind) and the *phloriatikón* (a tax levied for the construction of the wall across the Isthmus of Corinth). The legal terms show signs of the influence of Frankish feudalism in the Morea. The date shows that in February, 1449, Constantine was still at Mistra where he had been crowned Emperor on January 6. The grants prove his affection for Gemistos and his sons, to whom Bessarion wrote on their father's death, probably about 1450.—*William Miller*.

**6034. KOUKOULES, PHAIDON.** Ἀπὸ τὴν μεσαιωνικὴν διαπόμπην. [Examples of the medieval exhibition of criminals.] Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας. 4 (2) 1928: 62-66.—The author gives examples of the public exhibition of criminals, beginning with Plutarch's account of the adulteress who was set on a stone in the market-place and then led around the town on a donkey—a custom to which the present saying in the island of Karpathos alludes: "She mocked her, as if she were on the stone." The Byzantine chronicler, Malalas, writes of criminals being "led round the altar"—a punishment also mentioned by Plutarch at Sparta. In the Middle Ages the Greeks thus punished were forced to wear objects connected with their crimes; thus the martyr Euplos had the Gospels tied round his neck, while deserters wore women's garments. Psellos proposed that a drunken monk should be led round the town with wine-skins hanging from his shoulders; the "Assizes of Cyprus" ordained that a man guilty of arson should carry a torch, and a doctor, who had made an erroneous analysis of his patient's urine, a chamber-pot. Byzantine gamblers who had swindled at dice were led around on camels after the hand which had held the loaded dice had been amputated; the above-mentioned "Assizes" provided for cutting off the fist which had struck a man's head and for the castration of persons guilty of sexual immorality.—*William Miller*.

**6035. ORLANDOS, ANASTASIOS K.** Μεσαιωνικά Μνημεῖα Ὀροπόου καὶ Συκαμίνων. [Medieval monuments of Oropos and Sykaminon.] Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς καὶ Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας. 4 (2) 1928: 25-45.—The distinguished architect summarizes the medieval history of Oropos (an "apple of discord between Athens and Thebes" in the 12th century as in ancient times, and a Frankish possession in the 13th), and of the adjacent Sykaminon. The latter was occupied by the Knights of St. John during the Catalan period towards the end of the 14th century, and then by the Acciajuoli and their relatives, the Pitti of Florence, until the Turkish conquest in 1460. The 19 illustrations include a Byzantine anaglyph representing a winged griffin; the capital of a Frankish column bearing a coat of arms, which Tipaldos considers to be that of the Venetian Foscari; details of the Frankish church of the Apostles; numerous remains of the Turkish period at Oropos, notably the Church of the Virgin containing an inscription which records its erection in 1619 when Metrophanes was metropolitan of Athens. From Sykaminon there are pictures of two churches of the Frankish period, for under the Turks that place did not revive before the 17th century.—*William Miller*.

**6036. PHOURIKES, PETROS A.** Παρατηρήσεις εἰς τὰ τοπωνύμια τῶν Χρονικῶν τοῦ Μορέως. [Observations on the place-names of the Chronicles of the Morea.] Ἀθῆνα. 40 1928: 26-59.—This paper treats exclusively of the peninsula of Maina—a name first mentioned by Constantine Porphyrogenitus and occurring in the list of bishoprics made under Leo the Wise. From Byzantine times there were eight castles in the peninsula, one of which, the "castle of Maina," the author discusses. The date of the Byzantine castle cannot be fixed. The Frankish is known to have been founded by Guillaume de Villehardouin about 1250; historians vary as to the site, which the author places, like the Byzantine, in the north of the peninsula, because that was the best position for keeping the Melings of Taygetos in check. The Turkish "castle of Maina" was founded about 1570 near Limenion. The author mentions the various forms of the name, and derives it from *Máni*, the Albanian word for "mulberry."—*William Miller*.

**6037. ZOGRAPHOS, PANTELES I.** Χριστιανικὴ Εὐβοία. [Christian Euboea.] Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας. 4 (2) 1928: 3-13.—The writer describes, with illustrations, the Byzantine churches of the central section of the island of Euboea between Chalkis and Kyme, quoting inscriptions from them which show that they were erected in the years 1050, 1303, 1304, 1310, 1370, and 1393.—*William Miller*.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES, 383-962

**6038. FROMME, RICHARD.** Otfrids Evangeliendichtung als Spiegel deutschen Seelenlebens. [Otfrid's Gospel Harmony as a mirror of German spiritual life.] *Zeitschr. f. Deutschkunde*. 43 (3) 1929: 192-197.—Fromme has recently published a translation into modern German of Otfrid's *Gospel Harmony*, and here emphasizes how this work reveals the inner life of the Germans of the 9th century. He calls Otfrid the first lyric poet of the German tongue, for his epic serves as a frame to set off the lyric poems, in which the subjective life of his time is reflected. The poet is guided by the thought that all transitory experiences have symbolic values. To him the nucleus of all being is God, and yet we find rationalism along with faith, complete devotion along with sophistic analysis. The characters of Scripture have become, in feeling and action, 9th century Germans. Otfrid is also a faithful depicter of

woman's soul, especially the tender relation between mother and son.—*J. C. Andressohn*.

**6039. FRUIN, R.** Du titre de roi porté par quelques participants à l'imperium romanum. [On the title King, held by some who shared the sovereign power of Rome.] *Tijdschr. v. Rechtsgeschiedenis*. 9 (1-2) 1929: 140-149.—A re-examination of the title, "King of the Romans," ascribed to Syagrius by Gregory of Tours. Attention is called to the points of resemblance between the position of Syagrius and that of Odoacer and Theodoric. The precedent is found in the kingship of Hannibalianus, who was assigned territory and *imperium* by his uncle Constantine. Fruin also notes the distinction between the honorary significance of the word *patricius* in the East and its western use to denote a definite office.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

**6040. HULL, V. E.** The wise saying of Flann Fína (Aldfrith, King of Northumbria). *Speculum*. 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 95-102.—The author has edited for the first time



the text of certain "wise sayings" attributed to Aldfrith, King of Northumbria (685-705). The text is based upon a well-known Irish MS in Trinity College, Dublin, *The Yellow Book of Lecan*, which dates from the end of the 14th century. Variant readings are given from four other MSS. In an introduction to the text Hull points out that, although Aldfrith was generally supposed to be the author of several works in the Irish language, there is good reason to doubt whether he wrote the works in question. Although he was connected by birth with Ireland and resided for many years in that country, no mention of Aldfrith as the author of any writings in Irish exists previous to 1400. It seems highly improbable that Aldfrith should have written three works in a foreign language and none in his own tongue. All ascriptions of Irish works to him are therefore probably spurious and were made only because of his reputation for wisdom and because of his protracted sojourn in Ireland. The MS is chiefly of importance as pointing "to literary relations between Ireland and England in the later Middle Ages, which may perhaps have been closer and more sensitive than has heretofore been suspected." The text of the MS is given in Irish and is followed by an English translation.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

6041. JONES, L. W. *Cologne MS 106: A book of Hildebald. Speculum.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 27-61.—This MS has been the subject of dispute for over 50 years. "It has been called successively the codex sent by Alcuin of Tours to Bishop Arno of Salzburg at the latter's request, a copy of the same matter prepared hastily by many scribes for Hildebald, archbishop of Cologne from 794-819, and a book (much fuller than that sent to Arno) prepared at Tours for, and at the request of this same Hildebald." One critic believes that a decision is impossible. Another believes it to be "the product of the Tours scriptorium." Wilhelm Meyer's unfinished work accepted the second conclusion. W. M. Lindsay states that "this must be the MS hurriedly prepared for Arn by Alcuin in 802." "All of their propounders, except Wattenbach, seem to agree in holding that Cologne MS 106 was written at Tours." E. K. Rand states: "I am convinced, if I am convinced of anything, that MS 106 was no product of the scriptorium of St. Martin's. It is clearly one of the books of Cologne." Therefore, the question is again thoroughly investigated and is given a new treatment. In view of this uncertainty of origin, it is important to decide the provenience of the MS. A description of the MS and its contents is given. A minute comparison of this MS with the codex sent by Alcuin to Arno and other MSS written at Tours of that period is made. That the MS was not written at Tours is indicated by the observation of the ink, various hands, signatures, general appearance of the script, character of the letters, abbreviations, punctuation, errors, insertions, omissions, style of descriptions, and the arrangement of the contents. A comparison in similar fashion of this MS with MSS of Cologne of 791-819 and with known MSS of Hildebald indicate that "the Cologne MSS 106 is a Hildebaldian book," although it may be a "badly planned and carelessly executed Hildebaldian copy of Alcuin's codex." This conclusion is supported by the observance of the frequent use of the 2-sign, which is "the older abbreviation at Cologne."—*Bruce Birch.*

6042. LEAR, F. S. *Crimen laesae maiestatis in the Lex Romana Wisigothorum. Speculum.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 73-87.—The *Lex Romana Wisigothorum* or *Breviarium Alarici* (*Breviary of Alaric*) was compiled by a commission of jurists who were appointed by King Alaric II to examine such Roman laws as were in current use in his dominions in Southern Gaul. The code was approved in 506 and was promulgated by the king as the sole code for his Roman subjects. It is a curious collection of materials drawn in large part from the *Theodosian Code*

and the *Sentence of Paulus*. The text of the Roman law is quoted verbatim and many provisions are accompanied by interpretations, which usually express in briefer form the sense of the text and which probably represent "the approved exposition" of the laws, "current in the law schools of Gaul in the 5th century." Lear shows how the crime of lèse-majesté was carried over from the Roman law into the *Breviary*, with certain modifications, due in some cases to Christian and Germanic influences. "... The Breviary preserved the characteristic and fundamental features of Roman public criminal law for the Middle Ages, although in an excised and fragmentary form." But there are certain problems with regard to it which are still unsolved: "Was the mediaeval legal mind sufficiently mature to understand and apply the earlier Roman theory of maiestas?" Did Germanic customary law "admit the application of Roman rules . . . in the matter of offenses against the state?" Were Roman public law and Germanic customary law "mutually exclusive or did they interact and combine?" These questions cannot be solved until a careful analysis of the public law matter in the barbarian codes has been made and compared with the Roman materials accessible during the earlier Middle Ages.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

6043. PATCH, H. R. *Fate in Boethius and the Neoplatonists. Speculum.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 62-72.—Patch offers a new explanation of Fate, Providence, and Fortune, as found in the *Consolatio philosophiae*. Problems more important than those usually cited are suggested. Boethius fails to distinguish carefully between the works of Fate and of Fortune, making Fortune "an easy substitute for Fate." The chief point in Boethius is that "that which departeth farthest from the first mind is involved more deeply in the meshes of fate, and everything is so much the freer from Fate, by how much it draweth nigh to the hinge of things." The greatest contribution of Proclus to Boethius is a "mutable Fate, revolving all things." Proclus may have reminded Boethius of Plotinus' "figure of the orb or circle," of the "approach to God, of His simplicity, and of His place at the centre of the universe"; for "to him the souls of all things move around the Divine centre and tend towards it as the source of all life." To him the "union of man and God" is so complete that "man becomes absorbed in the Divine Principle." Hence, "the old idea of God as surrounding His universe and turning it from outside" gives place to the conception of God as "at the very heart of the universe." "The conflict between these two conceptions" provides subject-matter for Dante. Boethius combines the idea "implied in the fatal swing of turning spheres" of Proclus with the conception of Plotinus that "God is the centre wherein the souls may find peace as well as life." According to Proclus and Plotinus, "the more the soul is freed from things corporeal," "from Fate," "the more it may attain to that centre of stability and simplicity which, according to Plotinus, is Providence, or God. Here is that 'hinge of all things,' which means freedom and, for Boethius, consolation, but lacking in that more ecstatic, if intellectual, mysticism which is found in Plotinus. With an inspired eclecticism, therefore, Boethius utilizes his sources, joining the two schemes in form and significance in a masterly fashion and with rich expression, later to be equalled in skill only by Dante."—*Bruce Birch.*

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE, 962-1348

(See also Entries 6028, 6032, 6141, 6594)

6044. BEVERIDGE, W. H. *The Winchester rolls and their dating. Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 93-113.—"The 190 surviving rent rolls of the Bishopric of Winchester, now deposited in the Record Office, are



incomparably the longest and richest series of manorial accounts available for study by modern economic historians. In time they cover, with occasional gaps, nearly two and a half centuries from the harvest year 1208-09 to the harvest year 1453-54, and in space they cover regularly fifty-six manors and occasionally many more, spread through seven counties, from Taunton in Somerset to Southwark in Surrey, and from Adderbury in the north of Oxfordshire to Brightstone in the Isle of Wight. They are a storehouse of exact information as to medieval economy that deserves and is bound to receive steadily growing attention in the future. The assignment of each of these rolls to its proper place in the series, and its exact dominical year, is attempted here as an indispensable preliminary to their further use by historians and economists."—*A. Rive.*

6045. CAM, H. M., and JACOB, E. F. Notes on an English Cluniac chronicle. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (173) Jan. 1929: 94-104.—Folios 1-48 of MS 281(2) of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a gift of Archbishop Parker, comprise a chronicle covering the years A.D. 1-1339. This is identified as the annals of the Cluniac house of Northampton, the priory of St. Andrew's. For the most part the entries are very brief. Some are of importance for the history of the order of Cluny. From the year 1206, with the exception of 1210, it seems to be an independent record. From 1258 to 1268 the material is most abundant and appears to be a contemporary account. This portion adds a few details of fact and color to the history of that period, and appears in the Latin text, pp. 100-104. From the other years certain excerpts of importance are printed. The year 1233 has an interesting, but very dubious, reference to a *custos rotulorum* who became a master in chancery at a time when neither office is supposed to have been differentiated.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

6046. CONANT, K. J. Medieval academy excavations at Cluny: The season of 1928. *Speculum*. 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 3-26.—A visit to Cluny in 1924 by the author seems to have led, within four years, to what promises to be a veritable resurrection of the venerable abbey church of Cluny, as well as a remarkable victory for those who have insisted upon the importance of 11th century Burgundian architecture. During the French Revolution the Abbey was confiscated, sold to contractors, and subsequently put to woefully practical uses. In 1924 the site was occupied by two inns, a garage, houses, a street, and a government stallion-station with offices, stables, sheds, latrines, and grooms-quarters. With the permission of the French government and financial assistance from the Guggenheim Foundation, the Medieval Academy, and individual donors, preliminary surveys were made and excavations begun during the summer of 1928. Four pits were dug disclosing (1) the foundations of the north jamb of the 13th century narthex-portal; (2) many remarkable fragments of 11th century polychrome sculpture from the main portal of the church; (3) the foundations of an 11th century chapel of the apse; (4) the base of the southwest pier at the junction of the south transept and the nave. Amid the debris of the pits there was much concrete rubble and mortar, blocks of cut stone, pilasters, a bench, a skull, and an old drain. Underneath the ivy of a transept wall a hitherto unknown capital was found, and some 70 known capitals and corbels of the upper structure were photographed from a movable scaffold. From these preliminary excavations it is concluded that the Church is for the most part an example of 11th century Romanesque art, and that Burgundian influence in church building is comparable to that of Justinian in Constantinople and Renaissance Rome. (Seven photographic plates and six pages of plans enhance the text.)—*L. C. MacKinney.*

6047. HUSS, RICHARD. Die Flanderer und Holländer in der ostdeutschen Kolonisation des 12 Jahrhunderts. [Flemings and Hollanders in the colonization of Eastern Germany in the 12th century]. *Arch. f. Wanderungswesen*. 1 (1) Apr. 1928: 34-38; (2) Aug. 1928: 79-87.—A record of the colonization of Eastern Germany during the 12th century by Flemings and Hollanders, the emigration being caused by economic crises due to overpopulation, a series of disastrous floods, and transition from agricultural to urban civilization.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

6048. MICHAUT, G. Les époques de la littérature française. III. Du Concile de Tours (812) à Lemaire des Belges (1509-1513). [Epochs of French literature. III. From the Council of Tours to Lemaire des Belges, 812-1513.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences*. 30 (1) Dec. 15, 1928: 59-74; (2) Dec. 30, 1928: 154-164; (4) Jan. 30, 1929: 370-383.—A course of lectures by a professor of the Sorbonne, designed to furnish a brief guide to the study of French literature during the Middle Ages. Contrary to the theory long accepted, early French literature was not so much a spontaneous emanation from the soul of the people as it was the work of certain "professionals" who received their inspiration from scholars learned in classical lore. Note that each efflorescence of French literature during the Middle Ages was preceded and prepared by a revival of the study of Latin. One may distinguish five epochs, namely, 812-1040, 1040-1150, 1150-1200, 1200-1317, and 1317-1513.—*M. B. Garrett.*

6049. NANI, UMBERTO. La parentesi medioevale dell'agricoltura. [The agricultural Middle Ages.] *Terra*. 1928: 431.—The rise, development, and decay of the legal and political institutions regulating agriculture in the Middle Ages and their connection with the economic organization of the period.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6050. PAGE, F. M. "Bidentes Hoylandie": A mediaeval sheep-farm. *Econ. Jour., Econ. Hist. Series* 4. Jan. 1929: 603-610.—The domestic side of the sheep-raising industry must be studied from elusive account-rolls and stock inventories of innumerable lay and ecclesiastical manors. Such rolls are to be found dealing with the sheep-farming industry of the great Benedictine House of Crowland for the years 1258 to 1322. This may be subdivided into four periods as follows: (1) 1258-1276, when the sheep formed a part of the general stock of the demesne; (2) 1276-1289, showing the beginning of a wider system embracing all the manors of Crowland; (3) 1289-1313, when this system was perfected and developed; (4) 1313-1322, a period of decline. There is some evidence of the sale and exchange of animals and of wool and some indications of the prices of wool. One learns also of the extent of disease and of the cost of medicine to combat it. Three tables indicate: (1) the numbers of animals; (2) profit and loss of the Crowland farm; (3) the sheep of the sub-manors—numbers sent to and from the center farm.—*Helen Muhlfield.*

6051. POWICKE, F. M. The Bull "Miramur plurimum" and a letter to Archbishop Stephen Langton, 5 September 1215. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (173) Jan. 1929: 87-93.—The bull appears in the letter, the Latin text of which is printed on pp. 90-93. Heretofore the bull was known only from the version of Roger of Wendover, who gives it without date and out of its true setting. The new text makes it apparent that the bull should be called *Mirari cogimur*, and that it is of the date July 7, 1215. It was sent by Innocent III to Pandulf and his two fellow-commissioners to instruct them in composing difficulties between the king and the barons. The signature of Magna Carta, of which the pope knew nothing, had intervened to deprive the instructions of significance. The discovery of the bull supports the narrative of Walter of Coventry in his *Memoriale*. The covering letter shows that Pandulf and Langton



took much the same attitude toward Magna Carta, but differed as to the party responsible for the turmoils of the late summer of 1215. Pandulf lists persons worthy of excommunication, not as adherents of Magna Carta, but as violators of its terms.—Warner F. Woodring.

6052. SIEVEKING, HEINRICH. *Der Kaufmann im Mittelalter*. [The medieval merchant.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 52 (6) Dec. 1928: 71/86.—The problem of the medieval merchant is the subject of recent publications. Pirenne (*Les villes du moyen âge*, Brussels, 1927) finds the break between classical and medieval commerce, not in the Germanic invasions, but in the advance of Islam, which cut off the Frankish empire from the Mediterranean and made Merovingian commerce dependent on manorial economy and internal exchange. He also finds the principal factor in the rise of cities to be the wandering merchants who attached themselves permanently to already existing settlements. Espinosa (*La vie urbaine de Douai au moyen âge*, 1913) makes a valuable contribution to the development of commerce and the rise of capitalism in the 14th century. E. Byrne, of the University of Wisconsin, has used the registers of notarial acts of Genoa in the 12th century to trace the leading families engaged in the Levant trade. Rörig in his studies of Hanseatic trade (1926, 1928) and Winterfeld in his studies of Cologne, Soest, Dortmund, and Goslar, have also shown the importance of patrician families in the growth of commerce. New light on the significance of credit for an understanding of the problem of the medieval merchant has been thrown by the study of the account books of the Bardi and Peruzzi in Florence (Sapori, 1926), of Francesco di Marco in Prato (Bensa, 1928), and of a firm in Ragusa in the early 15th century.—E. H. McNeal.

6053. TAIT, JAMES. *The first Earl of Cornwall*. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (173) Jan. 1929: 86.—Brian of Brittany, first "earl" of Cornwall, like his successors, Robert and William of Mortain, probably derived his title of comes from a continental and not an English source.—Warner F. Woodring.

6054. WILMOTTE, MAURICE. *Un curieux cas de plagiat littéraire. Le poème de "Galeran."* [A curious case of literary plagiarism. The poem of "Galeran."] *Acad. Roy. Belgique., Bull. Classe des Lettres et de Sci. Morales et Pol.* 14 (7-9) 1928: 269-309.—Wilmotte neither denies nor supports Bédier, Charlier, Foulet, Langlois, Warren and other scholars of old French literature in attributing the *Galeran de Bretagne* to Jehan Renart. No matter who the author of this important work may be, a careful comparison with literary works in French produced c. 1180-1220 shows that the author has relied to an astonishing degree upon the work of others. This is most easily discerned if the *Lais* of Marie de France and, in particular, the works of Chrétien de Troyes are considered. Wilmotte shows that plagiarism is especially noted in the case of rime, vocabulary, and descriptive phrases.—G. C. Boyce.

## LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN TIMES 1348-1648

(See also Entries 6019, 6020, 6026, 6044,  
6048, 6141, 6592)

6055. BASKERVILLE, GEOFFREY. *Elections to convocation in the diocese of Gloucester under Bishop Hooper*. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (173) Jan. 1929: 1-32.—The appendix, pp. 17-32, contains the returns to an election of January 1552/3 with notes upon parishes not included in the document and notes upon the life and attitudes of many of the clergymen whose names are signed in the returns. The document records an election which was tame enough, the chancellor of the diocese, Williams, being chosen first proctor, and the bishop practically being allowed to choose the second.

The election offers a foundation for the bulk of the article, which deals with aspects of the life of the clergy under Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth. The suppression of the chantries did no serious damage to the parish system and the chantry priests were adequately compensated by pensions. Few deprivations, either for moral or doctrinal causes, occurred among the parish clergy, up to 1553. Numerous examples cited show that it was difficult to secure deprivation, even for serious sexual irregularity. A few parsons were deprived for pluralism, but few indeed for any other cause. Under Mary deprivations were far more numerous than under either Edward or Elizabeth. In Gloucestershire there were more deprivations in 1554 than for the whole of Elizabeth's reign. Most of these resulted from the attempt to enforce celibacy. In general the clergy found "donning or shedding of chasubles and dogmas . . . a far simpler matter than the jettisoning of women." Despite the fact that the Six Articles had made matrimony a felony for a clergyman, Mary made no attempt to punish wedded parsons beyond deprivation and easily forgave those who put away their wives. Few of the deprived were restored to their former parishes under Elizabeth. So far as the clergy went, the attempt to enforce clerical celibacy spoiled Mary's chances of counter reformation, but the laity disliked married priests—as did Elizabeth.—Warner F. Woodring.

6056. BELLESORT, ANDRÉ. *Un pape humaniste, Pie II*. [A humanist pope, Pius II.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 49 (1) Jan. 1929: 176-194.—The career of Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini (Pope Pius II) illustrates admirably the currents of life in 15th century Italy. He was sent to Siena in his 18th year to study civil and canon law, and became initiated into the classics, probably through the lessons of Filelfo at Florence. Cardinal Capranica, on his way to the Council of Basel, met the young humanist at Siena and took him along as his secretary. This began his career as a diplomat, in which he served in succession Cardinal Albergati, the anti-Pope Felix V, Emperor Frederick III, and Pope Eugene IV. In 1446 he took priestly orders, and was rapidly promoted by his old friend, now Pope Nicholas V. He became bishop of Trieste, bishop of Siena, and finally, in 1458, Pope Pius II. The six years of his pontificate fell in a troubled time for Italy and the papacy, but his humanist spirit showed itself in the undertaking of archaeological researches in ancient aqueducts and roads, and the ruins of the villa of Hadrian. He also found time to dictate his *Commentaries*. His last efforts were devoted to the hopeless task of arousing western Europe to a crusade against the Turks.—E. H. McNeal.

6057. CROCE, BENEDETTO. *Isabella di Morra e Diego Sandoval de Castro*. [Isabella di Morra and Diego Sandoval de Castro.] *Critica*. 27 (1) Jan. 20, 1929: 12-35.—Isabella di Morra was a poetess who lived in the Kingdom of Naples in the 16th century. Some letters and verses addressed to her by Diego Sandoval de Castro, a neighboring feudal lord, fell into the hands of her brothers who murdered both her, the intermediary, and the feudal lord. Hitherto all that was known of her besides what could be inferred from her poetry was based on a history of the Morra family published in 1629 at Naples by her nephew Marcantonio di Morra. Croce criticizes this history chiefly in matters of detail. The article is based largely on the investigation of original sources.—E. Ellery.

6058. FORMICHI, CARLO. *St. Francis, Dante, Leonardo*. *Univ. of California Chron.* 31 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-18.—In a lecture inaugurating the chair of Italian Culture in the University of California, Carlo Formichi selects Francis of Assisi, Dante Alighieri, and Leonardo Da Vinci, as the men best representing the Italian soul and Italian culture. St. Francis he takes as symbolizing universal love, Dante moral character, and Leonardo thirst after knowledge.—Elmer Louis Kayser.



6059. JAN, EDUARD VON. Das literarische Bild der Jeanne d'Arc (1429-1926). [The literary picture of Joan of Arc.] *Beihefte zur Zeitschr. f. Romanische Philol.* #76. 1928: 199 pp.—This thoroughly documented monograph analyzes the literary treatment of Joan of Arc by authors of every genre from the 15th to the 20th centuries. Along with Christine de Pisan, Martin le Franc, Shakespeare, Voltaire, and Schiller of other generations there appear such moderns as Shaw, Georg Kaiser, Charles Péguy, France and Paul Delteil. There are pertinent and illuminating extracts from the sources and a useful index of names is provided.—*G. C. Boyce.*

6060. JENKINS, CLAUDE. Sudbury's London register. *Church Quart. Rev.* 107 (214) Jan. 1929: 222-254.—The register of Bishop Simon Thebaud of Sudbury, who became Bishop of London in 1361 and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1375, is published by the Cambridge and York Society. Simon studied at the University of Paris and became chaplain to Pope Innocent VI. He filled various clerical positions in England and at the time of his elevation was chancellor of London and prebendary of Wells. The contents of the register divide themselves into several distinct parts. First is the register of the mandates of the Lords Archbishops of Canterbury sent to the Bishop of London and his suffragans. Second is the *Registrum brevium*, extending to writs dated June 19, 1372. A considerable amount of space is taken up by transcripts of royal writs, mostly relating to money, and the Bishop's replies. A good deal of light is cast upon administrative methods. Section three has to do with collations and institutions. The last part deals with religious houses, but covers only the period 1368-1374.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

6061. KALITZOUNAKIS, JOANNES. 'Ανέκδοτα Κρητικά συμβόλαια ἐκ τῆς Ἑνετοκρατίας. [Unpublished Cretan contracts from the period of Venetian domination.] 'Ακαδημία Ἀθηνῶν. 3 1928: 483-519.—The author prints with a brief introduction 16 Cretan contracts, ranging from 1537 to 1565, now in the Berlin University. They are composed in the Cretan dialect with many Venetian words, and illustrate the relations of the feudal lords to their serfs. One of the notaries belonged to the great family of Barouchas.—*William Miller.*

6062. KOLB, ALBERT. Zur Strassburger Einbandgeschichte des 16. Jahrhunderts: ein unsignierter Hoffott? [16th century Strassburg bookbinders: an unsigned Hoffott?] *Arch. f. Buchbinderei.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-3.—There are extant eight signed examples of the work of Philipp Hoffott between 1539 and 1586. The author believes he possesses a 9th example, unsigned.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

6063. LOMIER, EUGÈNE. Les dernières étapes de Jeanne d'Arc. [The last halts of Joan of Arc.] *Rev. des Études Hist.* 95 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-16.—In order to settle disputed points in the chronology of the last days of St. Joan, Lomier studies the physiography and oceanography of the Somme basin. The corrected itinerary from Le Crottoy to Rouen should read: Joan and her escort left Le Crottoy the morning of Dec. 20 (1430); passed the night of Dec. 20-21 at Eu; Dec. 21 en route, Eu to Dieppe; Dec. 22 stopping place uncertain (possibly Bosc-le-Hart); arrived at Rouen in the evening of Saturday, Dec. 23, thus avoiding Sunday travel. There are two illustrations: Chateau Fort du Crottoy and Vieille Chapelle de Saint Valéry.—*G. C. Boyce.*

6064. LOWIE, R. H. Bathing through the ages. *The American Mercury.* 15 (57) Sep. 1928: 62-64.—Neither racial nor aristocratic superiority is responsible for exemplary cleanliness. Capt. Cook in 1786 found the Tahitians more cleanly than civilized Europeans. The cleanliness of Imperial Rome towers over that of the Middle Ages whose asceticism did not foster ablutions. A bath at Easter and Christmas sufficed

for the monks; their clothes fared better at a fortnightly bath. After the Crusades, ablutions were chiefly connected with the public baths to which both sexes repaired in common. Most of these became social clubs and trysting places. In the 16th century appeared towels and basins in the northern countries. The decline of the public bath houses, due to high cost of fuel and the increase of vice, ended with their suppression everywhere. When laundering of sheets and shirts came into vogue, ablution, save that of the hands and face, fell into neglect. In the most aristocratic society cleanliness was notoriously absent. Margaret of Navarre boasted her hands had not been washed for eight days. Etiquette urged children to shun water but to wash the face with white linen. A learned treatise asserted that washing with water was injurious. Personal hygiene, now a part of our mores, is only a recent accession. The aristocracy of Europe during its most "blooded" period was more filthy and lower than some savages. The age of filth has been relieved in subsequent decades, but its disappearance has no relation to race or aristocracy.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

6065. MATHEW, D. and A. The survival of the dissolved monasteries in Wales. *Dublin Rev.* 92 (368) Jan. 1929: 70-81.—Wales was the only part of Henry VIII's realm where monastic life survived although the monastic houses were destroyed. The government showed little concern over affairs in the remote forests of central Wales and the Welsh Marcher did not attempt to control the wild districts so long as the roads from the coast remained safe. After the Dissolution the monks fled to these forests where the old spirit of Welsh independence was strongest. Here they were supported and protected by the chief gentry of the plains and the robber bands of the hill country and, in some instances, by Llewelyn and Glendower themselves. Services were conducted with great secrecy. The large and settled communities which survived in Arwystli and the south did not exist in north Wales where the monasteries were small and scattered. There is evidence of secret traffic between Spain and the monks of the Welsh coast. In central Wales the monks had complete freedom, for, so long as they remained in Arwystli or Brecknock, they did not greatly trouble the government, and it was clear that they would die out in time since their survival depended upon a condition of lawlessness.—*M. M. Heald.*

6066. RICHARDS, R. D. The pioneers of banking in England. *Econ. Jour., Econ. Hist. Series* #4 Jan. 1929: 485-502.—The use of bills of exchange in England began in the 14th century and was then confined to merchants of continental origin. The 15th and 16th centuries mark a transition reflecting the growth of English commerce, the growing importance of England as a source of state loans as against the continent, and the rise of Englishmen to a place of major consideration in the business of exchange. These pioneers of banking in England were of four classes—the merchant, the broker, the scrivener, and the goldsmith. During the Elizabethan and Stuart periods merchants engaged in "extensive exchange transactions" and advanced "a great deal of money to the State." By the close of the Tudor period brokers became increasingly important in the business of exchange, though most of them were primarily pawnbrokers who came in for heavy contemporary censure for their usurious practices and dealings in stolen goods, one critic describing the new business as "this dringhill trade of brokerie." By the end of the 17th century some of these had become bullion dealers and stock-jobbers. During the Tudor and Stuart period the scrivener steadily emerges as probably the most important of all these early intermediaries in the business of exchange. Neither the merchant, the broker, nor the goldsmith regularly practiced the receiving of deposits during this



period. The goldsmiths of Elizabethan and Jacobean times were primarily jewelers and lent money only incidentally. By the last quarter of the 16th century the term banker had come into use in England, "connoting an exchange specialist" like one of the four sorts mentioned.—*G. A. Hedger.*

6067. SCHMITZ, CAJETAN. *Franziskaner als Feldgeistliche im Jahrhundert XIV.* [Franciscans as military chaplains in the 14th century.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 182-183.—In an earlier article (1916) the author showed that at the turn of the 15th century Franciscans had served as military chaplains. Fourteenth century accounts of the city of Aachen show that members of the Order had approximated such a service much earlier. In the middle of that century a group of princes and cities, including Aachen, concluded a treaty for the defense of the region between the Maar and the Rhine from Andernach to Xanten. This league, on May 1, 1383, pledged itself to besiege the robber-castle Dyck, and on July 4 the Aachen contingent marched thither, the siege lasting 46 days. Laurent, who edits these accounts, says that the besiegers' spiritual needs were cared for by the Minorites. The accounts themselves mention an expenditure for three quarts of wine which were given to "vreynden menrebruderen." This seems to indicate that the chaplains had a visit from some of their Franciscan confreres or else were helped by them. Two years later an Aachen force, with others, besieged the robber-castle Reifferscheid. In the Aachen contingent of between 130 and 140 were two Franciscans employed as field chaplains. In the city accounts for 1385 there is an allowance to each of 12 marks. "Dit gaff man unsen heren gesinde ze verdrenken, die en dienden. Primo den zwen Menrebrudereren manlich 12 m datz (das ist) 24 m." Several passages show that these Franciscans carried on other activities than the usual services of worship at the camp.—*William H. Allison.*

6068. SIMPSON, LESLEY BYRD. The struggle for Provence, 1593-1596. A sidelight on the internal policy of Henry IV. *Univ. of Calif. Publ. in Hist.* 17 (1) 1929: 1-23.—The governor of Provence was the upstart and turbulent Duke of Epemnon, who had made himself very powerful as the favorite of Henry III, and who now through marriage was allied with the *Politique* party and its great leader, Henri de Montmorency-Damville, Constable of France and governor of Languedoc. Since Languedoc is just across the Rhone from Provence, it became necessary for Henry of Navarre to separate these two dangerously strong nobles, and to do so with such finesse that the suspicious nobility should see in it no menace to their privileges. Epemnon played into the king's hands by attempting to suppress the Catholic League in Provence. The Leaguers appealed to the king to protect them from their governor, while at the same time they tendered him their unconditional obedience. Henry at once blocked any open assistance of Epemnon on the part of Montmorency by making

the latter referee in the dispute. He then secretly instructed his old Huguenot general, Lesdiguières, to operate against Epemnon from Dauphiné. The Constable protested against the invasion of Provence while he was in charge of the affair, but Lesdiguières proceeded and drove Epemnon out of Provence and into Languedoc to the protection of Montmorency. This many-sided feud was astutely aggravated by the king, and each of its many incidents—too long to be recounted here—gave him the occasion of putting either Montmorency or Epemnon in the wrong. At the end of three years it was possible for the king to appoint the Duke of Guise—the bitter enemy of both Montmorency and Epemnon—as governor of Provence without stirring up uncontrollable opposition. Backed by the king's rapidly increasing authority, Guise made short work of Epemnon, who now yielded to the king, but not without first having offered himself in turn both to the Catholic League and to Philip II of Spain. Henry lessened the blow to Epemnon's pride by giving him another province instead of Provence, in addition to a handsome bribe. The ruffled feelings of the Constable were soothed by the highest place in the kingdom, a rank next the Princes of the Blood. To sum up, Henry IV, by pursuing a thoroughly Machiavellian course with consummate skill and patience, checkmated two great nobles, reducing them to harmlessness without losing either their support or that of their party.—*Lesley Byrd Simpson.*

6069. STEINHAUER, WALTER. Erasmus von Rotterdam und die Frauenbewegung. [Erasmus of Rotterdam and feminism.] *Frau.* 36 (4) Jan. 1929: 236-240.—Although feminism as an organized movement dates from the recent past, feminist tendencies are to be found as far back as the Renaissance. To illustrate this statement the author cites two lengthy quotations from the *Familiarum colloquiorum opus* of Erasmus. The first is a defense of education as a means of raising the status of woman and in the second the speaker at a gathering of women stresses the need of cooperation and organization among women.—*R. R. Ergang.*

6070. THORNDIKE, LYNN. A personal memorandum by Conrad Buitzruss. *Speculum.* 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 88-89.—The memorandum is prefaced by satirical verses on the venality of the papal court, in a vein similar to that of the Goliards a century or more before, and of the German humanists a century later. From the first memorandum, which records his matriculation at Heidelberg in 1422, to the last, which concerns his departure in 1427 "toward the parts of Italy," Conrad jotted down with telegraphic brevity his goings and comings. The Latin text, which is given in full, comprises less than a page of print. Thorndike closes with the reminder that a similar record by an Italian student at Pavia from 1438-41 was printed in the 18th century by Affo, but without receiving adequate attention from scholars.—*L. C. MacKinney.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 6010, 6011, 6012, 6014)

6071. DERMENGHEM, ÉMILE. La vie intime de Mahomet. Les années décisives: Du mariage à la vision prophétique. [The private life of Mohammed. The decisive years: Between his marriage and his prophetic vision.] *Rev. Hebdomadaire.* 38 (2) Jan. 12, 1929: 149-169.—Mohammed, who at the age of 50 was hardly satisfied with a dozen wives, had been, for a quarter of a century before that, perfectly happy with one wife only, Khadijah, who was a number of years his senior. To him Khadijah was all women in one: wife, sweetheart, mother, friend, confidant, and comforter. Their home was the embodiment of conjugal

happiness. The wealth he acquired as a result of his marriage to her relieved him of the necessity of working for a living and enabled him to pursue his own personal tastes. It was then that he began to retire to the solitary gorges of Mt. Hira where he could meditate and where he finally saw his first revelation. Khadijah was the first to interpret the voice he heard as that of the angel and the first to believe in Mohammed as the Prophet of Allah. She was the earliest convert to Islam.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

6072. LAMMENS, PÈRE HENRI. *Lughat muslimi al-andalus.* [The language of the Moslems of



Andalusia.] *Al-Machriq*. 26 (12) Dec. 1928: 903-907.—The prevailing idea that Arabic was the language of the Moslems in Spain is not correct. Arabic was the official language, the language of education, and the language of religion; but Spanish was the language of the home, the family and the market. In our own day Morocco and Algeria are Moslem lands, but the majority of the population use the Berber tongue for daily intercourse. The researches of the renowned Spanish Orientalist, Julian Ribera, support this contention. He has rightly made it clear that among the Moslems who conquered Spain the pure Arab element was small. The officers and leaders were Arabs, but the troops were Berber and African. The conquerors intermarried with the native Spanish women. After the 4th generation from the conquest it would not be proper to refer to the Andalusian Moslems as Arabs. In the veins of the tenth Umayyad caliph in Cordova, Hishām II (796-1009), not more than one thousandth was Arab blood,—according to Ribera.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

6073. LEVY, REUBEN. A prose version of the Yūsuf and Zulaikha legend, ascribed to Pir-i Ansār of Harat. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (1) Jan. 1929: 103-106.—The ascription of this unique MS, written in 1013-1605, to Pir-i Ansār is false because of the laudatory introduction in the preface and the anachronistic references in the text to the Imam Ghazali and an 'Attar who cannot be earlier than the 12th century. The work is not included by the biographers or bibliographers of Pir-i Ansār; Hajji Khalifa, who knows the work, does not date the author. The author uses the *takhallus* "Abdullah" instead of the usual "Pir-i Ansār" or "Pir-i Harat."—*J. E. Wrench*.

6074. MAHMŪD, 'ABD-AL-RAḤĪM. Ta'rikh al-ghinā' al-'arabi. [History of Arabic singing.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 73 (4) Dec. 1928: 386-387.—Poetry and songs have the same origin. The earliest songs which the Arabs chanted were poems. The first form of poetry composed by the pre-Islamic Arabs was a short form called *rajaz*, the meter of which is based on the steps of the camels as they march in the desert. This is proved not only by the fact that the harmony and rhythm of the *rajaz* are tuned according to the camels' march, but by the further fact that this ancient form of simple poetry was first used by the Arabs for driving their camels. The driver would sing rapidly when he wanted his camel to go fast, and slowly when he wanted it to go slow. And in both cases the camel would accommodate the movement of its legs to the music of the changed poem.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

6075. PELLIOU, PAUL. Des artisans chinois à la capitale abbasside en 751-762. [Chinese craftsmen at the Abbasside capital in 751-762.] *T'oung Pao*. 26 (2-3) 1928: 110-112.—Among the prisoners taken by the Arabs in 751, when they defeated the Chinese army near the river Talas, was a certain Tu Huan, who was taken to Mesopotamia but returned to China by sea in 762. After his return to Sianfu, Tu Huan wrote an account of his travels. The original account has been lost, but certain fragments of it were inserted by his relative Tu You in his *T'oung tien*, from which they have been quoted by other Chinese writers. One of these fragments describes the industries which were introduced into Kufa, the Abbasside capital, by Tu Huan's fellow-prisoners.—*G. N. Steiger*.

6076. TAYMŪR, AḤMAD. Al-tamāthīl al-mutaḥarrikah w-al-muṣawwiṭah bi-anwā' al-ḥiyāl. [Objects that move or produce sound by mechanical devices.] *Al-Āthār*. 5 (8) Oct. 1928: 349-352.—Arab historians dilate over the marvels of the sound-producing statues of lions at Ghumdān palace in South Arabia, the gold and silver singing birds of the 'Abbāsīd Caliph, al-Muqtadir, and the bugle-blowing statue of a man in one of the gardens of Seville, Spain. The medieval historian, ibn-Iyās, relates that certain kings of al-Yaman presented the sultan of Egypt, al-Kāmil Muḥammad (+1237), with a large brass candlestick out of which issued early every morning a brass man who would greet the sultan saying: "May this be a good morning to you! The dawn has risen." This candlestick remained in Egypt until the days of al-Nāṣir Muḥammad ibn-Qalāwūn. Another Arabic writer relates that one of the sultans of Tilimsān, Mauretania, had a tree made of silver decorated with statues representing many varieties of birds each one of which could imitate the song of the bird which it represented. All these phenomena, however, should be explained on the basis of mechanical devices perfected by the Arabs and on their utilization of water and wind for their purposes. The vast Arabic literature which bears the name *kutub al-ḥiyāl* (books on mechanical devices) illustrates their interest in this field.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

6077. ṬOṬAH, KHALĪL. Al-mar'ah w-al-ta'lim 'inda al-'arab. [The Arab woman and education.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 73 (2) Oct. 1928: 164-167.—The Western idea that the Arab woman has always stood on a low level of education is historically unsound. At the rise of Islam (622 A.D.), while 17 men are mentioned by al-Balādhuri as able to write, it is remarkable to read about four women who were literate also. The Prophet requested a lady teacher to instruct his wife Ḥafshah. His other favorite wife, 'Ā'ishah, to whom later generations owe many traditions (*ḥadīth*), could also read and write. The famous Nawāwī (1278 A.D.) devotes a part of his biographical dictionary to distinguished Moslem women who were instrumental in the transmission of *ḥadīth* and who exercised some influence in the early history of Islam. The first women among these seem to have received their education informally at home. In the 9th century, we find maidens in al-Kūfah (lower Mesopotamia) studying in schools with boys and having men teachers. The renowned Ḥārūn al-Rashīd agreed in the year 809 to buy a maid for 10,000 dinars, stipulating that she should be able to pass an examination in literature and chess. Among the Andalusian Arabs, especially, were women who could compose poetry, teach the Koran and traditions, and who enjoyed the privilege of granting diplomas to their pupils.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

6078. WINKLER, H. Fatiha und Vaterunser. [Fatiha and the Lord's Prayer.] *Zeitschr. f. Semitistik u. verwandte Gebiete*. 6 (3) 1928: 238-246.—A parallel is drawn between the Fatiha, the first chapter of Koran, and the Lord's prayer. Both play the same role in their religions, and the legends of their origin are also similar. The Greek text of the Lord's Prayer and the Arabic of the Fatiha are compared. The conclusion is that the Fatiha was drawn up by Mohammed on the model of the Lord's Prayer.—*N. Martinovitch*.



## INDIA

(See also Entry 6012)

6079. D'MELLO, F. M. The first Englishman in India. *Dublin Rev.* 92(368) Jan. 1929: 82-94.—Thomas Stephens, S. J. (1549-1619), son of a London merchant, reached the Portuguese province of Goa Oct. 24, 1579; he is the first Englishman known to have reached India via the Cape of Good Hope. He served for 40 years as Jesuit missionary among the Brahmin Catholics of Salsette. He wrote much, of which his letters home and his epic poem, *The Christian Puranna*, are most interesting and important. The poem was written in the Marathi language and has been said "to rival Milton in the plan and execution." Additional interest attaches to his letters since they formed "the first of a series of missives through which his countrymen seemed to have conceived the idea of becoming sharers in the wealth which India was then yielding in abundance to the Portuguese merchants."—*M. M. Heald*.

6080. MÜLLER, F. W. K. Ein uigurisch-lamaistisches Zauberritual aus den Turfanfunden. [A Uighur-Lamaistic incantation from the Turfan discoveries.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 24 Oct. 18, 1928: 381-386.—A brief report upon the decipherment and the philological significance of a MS brought back by the first Turfan expedition. The text, which contains evidence of having been translated directly from a Sanskrit original, is identified, by its script and its word forms, as belonging to the latest period of Uighur writing. It is of considerable lexicographical importance because it contains certain entirely new Turkish words as well as noteworthy variants of hitherto known expressions. Four pages of notes deal with the textual peculiarities of the document.—*G. N. Steiger*.

## THE WORLD, 1648-1920

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 6117)

6081. DONATH, JULIUS. Die Gewerbekrankheiten der Juden im 17. Jahrhundert. [Occupational diseases of the Jews in the 17th century.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 72(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 572-576.—The 31st chapter of *De morbis artificum diatriba* of Bernardino Ramazzini, published in 1700, is concerned with the diseases of the Jews. The occupations of the Jews, he says, are mainly sedentary, like those of tailoring and the patching of old clothes. Due to the close living quarters the women are forced to do most of their sewing at an open window, thus bringing on headaches, ear and tooth aches, hoarseness, inflammation of the eyes, and deafness. The men all look sickly and many suffer from scabies. The occupations of refashioning old mattresses and collecting rags for the manufacture of paper both entail the handling of dirty, and often diseased materials and they are the causes of coughs, dyspnoea, stomach trouble, dizziness, and nausea. Physical exercise, sweating, guard against constipation, and for the women a few hours rest between work, are some of the preventives suggested.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

6082. HARTMANN, W. Beitrag zur Geschichte und Theorie der astronomischen Instrumente mit rotierendem Planspiegel und fester Reflexrichtung. [Contribution to the history and theory of astronomical instruments with rotating plain mirror and fixed reflex direction.] *Astronomische Abhandl. d. Hamburger Sternwarte in Bergedorf*. 4(1) 1928: 1-36.—*Theo. W. Hausmann*.

6083. HOPKINS, FREDERICK GOWLAND. The centenary of Wöhler's synthesis of urea (1828-1928). *Biochem. Jour.* 22(6) 1928: 1341-1348.—A brief discussion of the discovery which helped make biochemistry possible.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

6084. JEWETT, F. B. Fifty years of science and engineering. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(8) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 460-465.—*Agnes Thornton*.

6085. KEYES, CHARLES. Scientific achievements of Frank Springer. *Ann. Iowa*. 16(7) Jan. 1929: 505-515.—A tribute to an Iowa legislator who, in the midst of a busy public life, found time to make contributions to palaeontology which were among the most important of his generation.—*Anna M. Campbell*.

6086. LONGCOPE, WARFIELD T. A note on Laennec's invention of the stethoscope. *Amer. Rev.*

*Tuberculosis*. 19(1) Jan. 1929: 1-8.—A reprint of a few paragraphs from the autobiography of A. B. Granville, 1783-1872. It differs somewhat from Laennec's own account of his invention. (Illustrated.)—*Walther I. Brandt*.

6087. MANCHESTER, HERBERT. Early American dentistry. *Dental Digest*. 35(1) Jan. 1929: 47-51.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

6088. MARSHALL, J. N. Jethro Tull and the "new husbandry" of the eighteenth century. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 41-66.—Lord Enrle, in his *English Farming; Past and Present*, describes Jethro Tull as a pioneer in scientific agriculture. Marshall challenges this judgment of Tull. There were scientific agriculturalists in the 18th century, Evelyn, Woodward, Green, Hales, Bradley, and others, but Jethro Tull was not among them. He began farming in 1699. Not until 1730 did he begin to write, and only then, on his own admission, did he read the works of the scientific agriculturalists. He is chiefly to be noted for his heresies; exalting the value of tillage alone, minimizing the value of manures, crop rotation, and fallow years, and teaching that the amount of seed used should be greatly reduced.—*A. Rive*.

6089. MERRITT, ARTHUR H. The discoverers of anesthesia. *Texas Dental Jour.* 47(1) Jan. 1929: 22-29.—After discussing several claimants to the honor, the author awards credit to Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Connecticut. Wells used nitrous oxide in 1844 for painless tooth extraction.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

6090. MIYADATE, T. How vaccination was introduced into Korea. *Young East*. 4(7) Jan. 1929: 224-228.—The Jenner of Korea is Chi Suk Yung. Fifty years ago he introduced smallpox vaccination in Korea. The death of a niece as a result of the disease gave him the stimulus to study the technique of vaccination. After two months study with Japanese physicians in Fusam he treated successfully, over family protests, his two year old brother-in-law; then 42 children of the village; then larger scattered groups. Official support made possible another month's study in Tokyo and a larger supply of vaccine. Later work was conducted under great handicaps, since smallpox was generally regarded by Koreans as a divinity and witches were called in to send away the deities with gifts. Vaccination threatened to deprive witches of their lucrative



business and they organized a secret union in opposition. Chi was persecuted, his house burned, an order for his arrest issued on the grounds of expelling a deity by magic from the country. A new regent effected his rehabilitation.—*T. W. Hausmann.*

**6091. MORISSET, Dr. Voyage autour de la Mairie de Mayenne.** [A journey around the mayoralty of Mayenne.] *Bull. de la Comm. Hist. et Arch. de la Mayenne.* 42-44 (149-156-158) 1926-1928.—Dealing primarily with the 18th century, the author discusses

certain diseases: leprosy, appearance of the disease, provision for care by state, town, or lord of the manor; the "pest" or Spanish grippe, effective treatment and sanitary regulations, state enforced or in general practice. For child birth, statistics are given and the role of the religious, the priest, and the midwife are covered. The duties of the doctor and surgeon in cases of post mortem, execution, and operations were distinctly defined by law. The French Revolution affected profoundly the profession of medicine.—*H. M. Seemann.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 6126, 6129, 6134, 6172)

**6092. DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER.** The revolt of the East and the Catholic tradition. *Dublin Rev.* 183 (366) Jul. 1928: 1-14.—A review and comparison of Massis, *Defence of the West*, and Guénon, *Orient and Occident*, *La crise du monde moderne*, and *Introduction générale à l'étude des doctrines hindoues*. Relationship of Orient to Occident has taken on added significance since the Great War. Massis pictures the conflict between the two civilizations as a deliberate conspiracy against the spiritual traditions of European Christendom. He does not see that Western civilization is not a unity and that the present movement of revolt in the East is largely of Western inspiration. Yet the Europeanization of the East forms the basis for the fears of Guénon, the Orientalist, who thinks the essential feature of Western civilization is the denial of principles which Massis believes peculiarly its own: order, authority, continuity, and absolute truth; the only hope for revivification of the West is a return to the medieval Christendom which survives in the Catholic church. Massis reaches the same conclusion by a different route. To him Catholicism is the soul of the West, the cause of its difference from the East; to Guénon the non-Christian element in Western culture separates it from the Orient. Each view has elements of truth. Massis does not properly estimate the profound Oriental factors which molded the growth of the church. He does not realize that even through the Middle Ages the influences all ran from East to West; nor that religious opponents, Christianity and Islam, coexisted with certain cultural agreement. The gulf between the Occident and Orient reappeared with Protestantism, which eliminated all the Oriental elements in the Christian tradition. Divinity no longer was considered pure intelligence, but became despotic power, arbitrary will. Divorced from intellectualism, dogma dissolved into the moral pragmatism which marks modern Protestantism. Catholicity and the Orient affirm the importance of the higher intellect and the primacy of the spirit, the denial of which is the fundamental Western error. Guénon's thesis, so far justified, is not the whole truth. Christianity failed to win its homeland, and fought a rear-guard action against Oriental sects preaching pure spirit. It taught the consecration not only of humanity, but also of the body, and shocked the Orient, which could not accept the full humanity of the Logos made flesh. The concept of the Incarnation as a bridge between God and man, the marriage of Heaven and earth, the unification of the spiritual and material world, distinguishes Christianity from all Eastern religions, and created a new attitude toward life. Guénon refuses to recognize that faith has a wider and more intensive life than intellect. Such a view is irreconcilable with the whole Catholic view of life, in which the material organization of the world is a fulfillment of man's natural vocation. The Catholic church thus seems Oriental to the West and Occidental to the East, and remains a powerful unifying force.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

**6093. LENHART, JOHN M.** An important chapter in American church history. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 8 (4)

Jan. 1929: 500-524.—This paper is based largely on letters and other materials drawn from the Archives of Propaganda Fide, now for the first time printed. The Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide was established in Rome in 1622 to provide for the spiritual welfare of Catholics living in non-Catholic countries. In 1625 the attention of the Propaganda was directed to the newly planted English colonies in America by an English Friar, Simon Stock. The following year the Propaganda ordered a missionary sent to Massachusetts, but the plan miscarried. The Archives of the Propaganda contain numerous letters and reports concerning the Puritan colonies, making it possible to trace Catholic activities from Nova Scotia to Florida in these early years of English colonization. In 1630 the Prefecture Apostolic of New England was erected; it became the foundation of the present ecclesiastical government in the United States. The work was carried on for Propaganda by the Capuchins. While there is no actual proof that Capuchin missionaries came to New England, there are hints that several came at various times in disguise. In 1647 a Flemish Capuchin attempted to organize a mission in New Netherland and a Capuchin mission was established in Virginia in 1650.—*W. W. Sweet.*

**6094. MEDA, FILIPPO.** L'opera politica di Leone XIII. [The political activity of Leo XIII.] *Riv. Internat. di Sci. Soc.* 38 (1) Jan. 1929: 3-24.—Leo XIII in dealing with Belgium asserted that Catholics should obey the laws of their countries. In Germany he achieved more by diplomacy than did the Center party, but he remained nevertheless on good terms with that group. In the United States Archbishop Ireland was hailed by Zola as the new Luther, but Leo held things together. He rejoiced in the freedom which the Church enjoys in America, but would not regard this relation of church and state as ideal. In Switzerland by concession he secured the restoration of the bishop of Geneva, and the transfer of the bishop of Basel to Ticino. He favored the national aspirations of the Irish, but disapproved of violence and even of boycott. Diplomatic relations were established with Russia. There were dealings with Japan, China, and India. In Spain bishops were informed that they were subject to the papal nuncio in political matters. There was friction with the French monarchists, and with the state in Italy. Leo acted as mediator between France and Germany. He supported antislavery. Though greatly concerned for the alleviation of the condition of the poor he was opposed to socialism.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

**6095. UNSIGNED.** Gabrielle de Rochechouart-Mortemart, abbesse de Pontevault. (1645-1704.) [Gabrielle of Rochechouart-Mortemart, abbess of Rochechouart-Mortemart.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Jan. 1929: 10-18.—Born at the Tuileries in 1645, Marie-Madeleine-Gabrielle de Rochechouart de Mortemart donned the veil at the Abbey aux Bois at Paris Feb. 19, 1664, and during the following year took her vows. She was a most erudite lady, having a knowledge of Italian, Latin, Spanish, Greek, and even of Hebrew when, in



August, 1670, on the recommendation of R. Rapin, Louis XIV named her to be abbess of Fontevrault to succeed Jeanne-Baptiste Bourbon who had died during the preceding January. Feb. 8, 1671, in the church of the Filles-Dieu, she was consecrated in the presence of the whole court. A month later she entered upon her duties as abbess. Interesting sidelights can be gained on

the character of this interesting lady from the extracts from her letters here reproduced. The sections found in this article were written during the years 1671-1702. Gabrielle died in 1704. The editors have reprinted here the passage which Saint-Simon devotes to her in his *Mémoires*, and also an article which was published in the *Journal de Trévoux* in October, 1704.—G. C. Boyce.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 6151, 6156, 6680)

6096. JOTZOW, DIMITRI. Russian policy in the Balkans. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (757) Jan. 1929: 64-72.—This article, by a former Bulgarian consul in Hamburg, is taken from a work in German on the former Russian Foreign Minister, Sergei Sazonov. Sazonov undermined the structure of his predecessors, and in his incompetence brought about the Balkan Alliance; opposed Serbia's claim to access to the Adriatic; opposed the Midia-Rodosto line and Bulgaria's access to the Sea of Marmora at the London Conference of Ambassadors; opposed Bulgarian unity; used cunning and malice against Ferdinand I when the latter was driving out the Turks; in general he must be made to assume the largest share of credit for the second Balkan war. The accuracy of Sazonov's record of his own participation in the events dealt with is impugned.—Luther H. Evans.

6097. LANGER, WILLIAM L. Russia, the Straits Question, and the European Powers, 1904-8. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (173) Jan. 1929: 59-85.—In 1904 Isvolski, minister at Copenhagen, discussed with Edward VII matters including an opening of the Straits to Russian ships of war. England had been averse because such an event would put her Mediterranean fleet between a French and a Russian naval force. Austria had been England's chief agent in protesting against Russian near-eastern schemes, one of which in 1896 had contemplated the seizure of the Bosphorus by *coup de main*. The cost of fortification involved divided Russian opinion as to the desirability of open Straits, but the immobilization of the much needed Black Sea fleet in the war with Japan gave new point to the question. When Grey came to the Foreign Office in 1905 he took up more sympathetically a current policy of an entente with Russia as a corollary of the entente with France. In 1906 Isvolski, becoming foreign minister, found his views shared by the Czar, but opposed by the Slavophiles, notably Stolypin. Attempting first to gain the consent of the central powers to some opening of the Straits, he found Austria not unwilling, and probably only Russian feeling against the Sanjak railway barred an understanding. Stolypin vetoed the project of a trumped-up war on Turkey, from whom the Straits might be snatched (1908), and Isvolski turned again to Austria. The uncertainties arising from the Young Turk revolution made her willing to trade her support, in a forthcoming European conference, for Isvolski's benevolence toward an annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Feeling in France and England ran in favor of the Young Turks and against annexation, but Isvolski was in a fair way to secure the sanction of the Powers when his Slavophile colleagues, on the plea that he was bartering Slav populations, got his imperial support withdrawn. Failing to secure Turkish consent, which Grey demanded as a necessary preliminary to a conference, and with Germany only vaguely benevolent, Isvolski found that he had failed. The reasons were his inability to estimate Slavophile feeling in Russia and enthusiasm for the Young Turks abroad.—Warner F. Woodring.

6098. RIKER, THAD. W. The Pact of Osborne. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34 (2) Jan. 1929: 237-249.—After the Congress of Paris (1856) a nationalist movement seek-

ing the union of Moldavia and Wallachia threatened the new concert of the Powers. Napoleon III, devoted to the holy flame, favored the union; Palmerston supported France; Turkey and Austria opposed the union. Assemblies were to be convoked to determine the wishes of the Rumanians. The Porte sought to prevent a union by "packing" the Moldavian assembly. The fraud was successful, and Napoleon's great desire was balked; national honor was at stake. Should the Turkish triumph go unchallenged? Palmerston, now reverting to the doctrine that the integrity of Turkey was the key to the peace of Europe, wished to accept the Rumanian situation as an accomplished fact. A minor crisis had arisen which threatened the Anglo-French entente. Fortunately neither side desired a rupture. The whole significance of the Pact of Osborne lies in the fact that it reconstructed the bridge between London and Paris. It was a compromise; Britain conceded in effect that the Turkish fraud had nullified the work of the Moldavian assembly as a solution of the Rumanian problem and consented to join with Austria to press the Porte to annul the Moldavian elections; France reluctantly gave up her project of a political union between the two principalities for a limited administrative union under the suzerainty of the Porte. The agreement was effected and executed only after much misunderstanding and hot controversy, but the Anglo-French accord was saved.—G. A. Hedger.

6099. UNSIGNED. La France sur le Rhin. [France on the Rhine.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 48 (4) Dec. 15, 1928: 762-797; 49 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 112-139; (2) Jan. 15, 1929: 372-400.—French culture for centuries has made very noticeable contributions to the territory on the left bank of the Rhine River. Willingly the people of the region received French aid and protection from the days of Caesar to those of Napoleon. During the French Revolution Hoche adapted revolutionary doctrines to the needs and institutions of the people of the Rhineland, thus working toward the creation of a separate state (1797). The restored Bourbons, and later Thiers, tried to apply Revolutionary doctrines of control, but Louis Philippe saw the dangers and difficulties of these attempts. Since Sadowa German influence in the Rhineland has steadily increased. At the end of the World War German administration broke down and the Allied troops became the guarantors of order along the Rhine. Then arose the cry, "Free from Berlin." Foch and Tardieu did their best to create a buffer state which would be "a frontier of liberty"—an autonomous state with neutral guarantees. Great Britain and the United States objected. Temporary occupation was the compromise. The inter-Allied commission set up in April, 1919, to govern the Rhineland by various means secured almost full governing power, and found itself subject neither to Germany nor any of the Allied powers. Religion, speech, and press were not restricted. Great credit should be given to the Americans for their fine spirit of cooperation. Especially after they left were the Germans resistant to the efforts of the French—a striking contrast to the 1871 situation. Not until after Locarno did the Germans succeed in keeping a



German High Commissioner in office. The Allies have done much to attempt to win the Rhenish population back to their former liking of French culture. Schools, libraries, lectures, theaters, exhibitions of art, and other agencies have been employed. They have also tried to bring social justice to industrial classes. The Germans have subsidized similar projects in order to counteract the work of the French. One cannot say which side will

win the most influence. With money coming in to support these efforts and with expenditures by the armies of occupation flooding the area, the financial condition of the Rhineland has not suffered. Nor has the industrial condition suffered; in fact the output has increased. The triple object of the occupation—to guarantee payments, security, and treaty terms—has been fulfilled.—*W. Henry Cooke.*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 5985, 6088, 6097, 6098, 6137, 6154, 6169, 6363, 6636, 6644, 6647, 6650, 6653)

**6100. ALLARDYCE, MABEL D.** Beattie MSS and letters. *Aberdeen Univ. Library Bull.* 7 (38) Jan. 1929: 101–112.—Beattie was a comparatively unknown professor, poet, and champion of the cause of truth and religion. At Aberdeen University, where he taught during the latter half of the 18th century, there are preserved 1150 letters to and from Beattie and a number of MSS of his poems, essays, and day books. From these letters and other sources Miss Allardyce gives numerous quotations to bring out the personality of Beattie and the feeling of his day on important points of interest in religion, literature, and politics.—*Harold Hulme.*

**6101. ALLEN, G. C.** Methods of industrial organization in west Midlands, 1860–1927. *Econ. Jour., Econ. Hist. Series* #4. Jan. 1929: 535–553.—In estimating the results of the Industrial Revolution one is liable to error if consideration is given exclusively to a few staple industries. The situation in west Midlands illustrates the point. In the 60's the Black Country was largely given over to the manufacture of heavy, crude iron products which lent themselves to large-scale factory methods, but in Birmingham and environs the chief products were guns, jewelry, buttons, brass-work, and similar articles. These smaller, highly finished, and more individual articles were truly characteristic of the region and employed the greater number of local workers, yet they were produced by small local units. These were of three types: (1) dwellings in which the craftsman worked, aided by members of his family and an occasional journeyman; (2) shops, usually converted dwellings, in which the workshop owner employed some 40 hands; (3) small factories in which power machinery was used. The key-man in the first two types was the factor, who furnished raw materials, financial support, and sometimes technical and managerial knowledge, and who distributed the finished product. In the small factory type the key-man was the sub-contractor who contracted with the factory owner for a certain quantity of the output at a fixed price, the latter to engage, pay, and supervise the workers for the task. Fundamentally, these features persisted until the 80's, and down to 1914 may be described as typical in the west Midlands. The forces which finally eliminated the small plant were several: foreign competition; the introduction of new industries, like those for the production of motor parts and artificial silks; standardization in the metal trades; the introduction of the gas engine; improvements in urban transportation, which opened industrial districts outside the congested centers; and finally the World War, which emphasized large-scale production in many lines. The article is based on sources and is fully documented.—*G. A. Hedger.*

**6102. BABELON, ANDRÉ.** John Baskerville. An account of a famous English printer. *Arts & Métiers Graphiques.* (9) Jan. 1929: 535–540.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

**6103. BREBNER, J. BARTLET.** Paul Mascarene of Annapolis Royal. *Dalhousie Rev.* 8(4) Jan. 1929: 501–516.—An account of Mascarene's career in Nova Scotia during the first half to the 18th century, with a

discussion of his relation to the administration of the province, and in particular to the Acadian question.—*G. de T. Glazebrook.*

**6104. CLARK, A. H. T.** The genius of Disraeli: A pen portrait. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (745) Jan. 1, 1929: 98–111.—The introspection of Disraeli becomes vocal in his novels. He reveals himself, his amazing self-confidence, his hopes, fears and ambitions, in his literary characters; reveals likewise his changing social and political philosophy. He begins a Tory and ends a Whig, without suspecting it. He begins by glorifying medieval Catholicism; in the seventies he scorns monks, priests, and ecclesiastics like Manning and Wilberforce, and ends by disavowing the Old High Church group by his Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. He begins by lauding absolutism and the aristocracy and despising the middle class, and ends by proclaiming that absolutism is dead and aristocracy displaced by public opinion, and by establishing himself as "the idol of the despised middle class." He begins by pushing Peel off the stool of power for his abolition of the Corn Laws and ends by declaring protection "not only dead but damned." Secretly, however, he retained his faith in protection. He did like office and he was inclined to be an opportunist. That is why his official biographer (Monypenny) is reluctantly compelled to admit that his "place is not among the supreme statesmen . . . who lay the foundations of many generations."—*G. A. Hedger.*

**6105. DUNELM, HERBERT.** Disestablishment by consent. *Nineteenth Century.* 105 (623) Jan. 1929: 44–58.—The rejection of the Prayer Book Measure by the House of Commons has morally so discredited the Establishment that its survival in present form cannot long continue. Parliament has brought the church into intolerable subjection by denying the right of the spiritual body even to define what it should teach. It has destroyed the possibility of any restoration of discipline in the present Established Church. There appears to be little possibility of restoring the authority of the ecclesiastical courts, now so largely repudiated, for there is slight likelihood of the clergy and Parliament agreeing upon a revision of the legal system. Disestablishment by mutual agreement between leaders of church and state is offered as a solution of the problem. This should be done without an inequitably harsh measure of confiscation which would wound the feelings of a large body of devout Anglicans. Disestablishment is not so formidable as it once was because: (1) the Anglican church has lost its former social, political, economic, and educational significance; (2) the Free churches now share in all great religious rites of national significance; (3) the parochial system has lost its old significance with the massing of population in centers of industry; (4) disestablishment would terminate the discord with Parliament which has brought so much disorder and threatens soon to reach a deadlock. But disestablishment must be only by consent unless untoward consequences are to follow.—*W. M. Gevehr.*

**6106. FIRTH, CHARLES H.** Franck's Northern Memoirs. *Scott. Hist. Rev.* 25 (4) Jul. 1928: 230–233.—



Richard Franck, whose *Northern Memoirs Calculated for the Meridian of Scotland* was written in 1658 and first published in 1694, served from 1647 to 1660, first as quartermaster, then as lieutenant, in a regiment of horse of Cromwell's army. With his regiment he visited Scotland from 1652-1654 and from 1658-1659. His book records impressions of his first visit to Scotland, and that part of it which is a discourse on angling was probably based on the experiences of his second visit. He imitates the method and manner of Walton's *Compleat Angler* which had appeared in the interval between the two visits.—*F. G. Marcham.*

6107. GEORGE, M. DOROTHY. The early history of registry offices. *Econ. Jour., Econ. Hist. Series* #4. Jan. 1929: 570-590.—The growing complexity of English life during the 17th and 18th centuries, resulting from the expansion of industry and commerce and the urbanizing of society, produced a multiplicity of needs for the satisfaction of which no adequate agencies, private or governmental, existed. The result was the appearance of numerous registry offices designed to meet the new needs, for a consideration. In these establishments one finds the origin of at least two familiar features of contemporary society, the employment agency and the practice of advertising. Registry offices sought to serve a surprising variety of wants: offices for borrowing and lending money, for "selling or exchanging lands, tenements, leases, goods, and chattels"; offices to give information to the poor about employment and charities, and to obtain servants of ascertained character; offices that anticipated Lloyd's, designed to give information concerning shipping and shipping insurance, followed in 1696 by *Lloyd's News* and *Lloyd's List* giving the same sort of information; offices for the convenience of travelers giving information concerning ways and means of travel, departures of coaches and boats, supplying travelling companions and information concerning hotels; offices for the supplying and exchanging of curacies. These opportunities for a livelihood attracted numerous unprincipled persons whose practices brought down criticism and frequently prosecution upon them, so that projects were started from time to time to get the government to establish offices to supply legitimate needs, which should be free from the iniquitous practices of many of the private agencies.—*G. A. Hedger.*

6108. HAMILTON, C. F. The Canadian militia from 1861 to Confederation. *Canadian Defence Quart.* 6(2) Jan. 1929: 199-211.—One of a series of articles outlining the history of the Canadian militia.—*George W. Brown.*

6109. HIMES, NORMAN E. John Stuart Mill's attitude toward Neo-Malthusianism. *Econ. Jour., Econ. Hist. Ser.* #4. Jan. 1929: 457-484.—Although economists have assumed for two generations that John Stuart Mill's population theory was to be summed up in Malthusianism, Mill was, in reality, a Neo-Malthusian. Mill's relation to the English birth control movement of the period 1823-1873 is traced, special attention being given to material bearing upon the determination of his position with regard to the remedy proposed. The evidence of Hayward, Christie, Holyoke, Robert Dale Owen, Grote, Stopford Brooke, Herbert Spencer, and Alexander Bain is weighed. The author concludes that there is a very high degree of probability that Mill was actively associated with the early birth control propaganda; if not in the actual distribution of contraceptive literature among the members of the working class (which is also probable but not capable of such complete proof), then through his pseudonymous authorship of certain periodical articles advocating Neo-Malthusian measures. Evidence is adduced to show that Mill's views on birth control persisted throughout life. The absence in his authentic writings of testimony in support of his Neo-Malthusian position is explained, as are

the reasons why he preferred not to embark upon any public advocacy.—*Norman E. Himes.*

6110. LACER. La conquête des libertés canadiennes. [The winning of Canadian liberty.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 36(410) Jan. 10, 1929: 115-132.—The Institut Scientifique Franco-Canadien, founded in 1926, is carrying out successfully a programme for the exchange of lecturers between the universities of France and Canada. Under its auspices, and almost coincident with the opening of the new Canadian Legation in Paris, Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, began at the Sorbonne a course on the political evolution of Canada. For the benefit, and from the point of view, of the French public an outline is given of the steps by which Canada has obtained political freedom and national sovereignty.—*J. F. Kenney.*

6111. LARG, D. G. Henry Crabb Robinson and Madame de Staël. *Rev. Engl. Studies.* 5(17) Jan. 1929: 22-35.—The Sadler edition of Robinson's *Diary* (London, 1869) was responsible for the impression, which was accepted by the biographers of Mme. de Staël, that the exposition of German philosophy in *De l'Allemagne* was largely Robinson's work. The lapse of 44 years after his brief acquaintance with Mme. de Staël in 1804 while he was a student at Jena, led him to exaggerate the part he had played. His contemporary letters and those of the famous Frenchwoman to her father, Necker, reduce the incident to its proper proportions. Invited to explain to her the obscurities of German philosophy, —a function for which he was well-fitted by his remarkable capacity as a mirror of other men's thoughts—Robinson saw her at Weimar not more than six times. Neither his teaching nor the clever remarks which are reproduced in the *Diary* apparently made any impression, for he was scarcely mentioned in the letters to Necker. He was exploited temporarily, repaid with flattery and with introductions to Goethe and Schiller. This was the beginning of his career as the friend and companion of leaders in the world of letters on the Continent and in England.—*E. Malcolm Carroll.*

6112. LESLIE, J. H. Campaigning in 1793,—Flanders. *Jour. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 8(31) Jan. 1929: 1-32.—The diary and letters of an English artillery lieutenant are here printed from privately owned MSS. Though they hardly add to our knowledge of the grand lines of the campaign of 1793 against the Republican armies, they do give an intimate picture of the British army of the time in the field,—mess difficulties, high cost of living for officers, hostility of the Dutch and friendliness of the Belgians, and British contempt for the *sans culottes*.—*C. Brinton.*

6113. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. The condition of England 1838-1928. *Nineteenth Century.* 105(623) Jan. 1929: 32-43.—Parliamentary democracy has proven impotent to solve the industrial problem, although much has been done to mitigate it. Increase in population has had much to do with the present crisis. The England of 1815 could be fed on the produce of her own soil. The present population can be sustained only by the profits of the overseas trade. But the old industries, —coal, iron, steel, cotton,—have suffered from prolonged depression. Foreign competitors, with longer hours and lower wages for their working classes, are bidding for the control of England's home markets. While income tax returns over the past few years show that trade as a whole is not unprosperous, this is explained by the new Industrial Revolution. Two features of this are: (1) a southward migration; (2) a marked increase of employment in secondary industries such as silk and artificial silk, artificial stone and concrete, heating and ventilating apparatus, musical instruments. There is a seemingly permanent surplus of at least 200,000 manual workers. No fewer than 280,000 persons have been discarded by the coal industry alone



in the last two years. A new policy is needed beyond the mere tiding over of unemployment periods. Migration is recommended, not only from the depressed areas to better ones, but also to the overseas dominions. This is the serious problem, since emigration has slowed down since the war to the extent that England has 700,000 more people to care for than she would have had if the rate of emigration for the five years before the war had been maintained during the past five years. The condition is grave and demands new remedies.—*W. M. Gewehr.*

6114. MORICE, A.-G. Une jeune paroisse de l'ouest. [A new parish in the west.] *Canada Français*. 16(5) Jan. 29, 1929: 322-336.—The first part of an essay on the policy of group settlement by which leaders of the French Canadian church and people endeavor to prevent dilution of religious and cultural loyalties when pioneers move to the Canadian West from older settlements or, as in this case, from France itself. The parish of Saint-Font, in the diocese of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, is chosen as an example for emulation and encouragement, and the story of its vicissitudes from 1910 on serves the purpose very well.—*J. B. Brebner.*

6115. MOYLAN, J. F. Police reform before Peel. *Police Jour.* [London]. 2(1) Jan. 1929: 150-164.—An account of the transition in London from the system of "trading" justices of the peace served by police officers whose venality and irregularities were equalled by the parish constables, to the steadily improving standards of the last half of the 18th century. The reforms began under Sir Thomas De Veil, who as "Court Justice" first made his headquarters in Bow Street famous ca. 1735, and were continued in the offices of "Principal Justice of the Peace in Westminster" and "First Magistrate for Westminster" by Henry Fielding, the novelist, and his blind half-brother, Sir John Fielding, 1748-1780. The latter kept order in the troubled sixties and seventies and set up the permanent borough and road patrols, the system of criminal records, and the use of the press for advertisement. Peel built on these foundations from 1822 on. [Portraits: Sir Thomas De Veil and Sir John Fielding].—*J. B. Brebner.*

6116. PLUMMER, ALFRED. The place of Bronterre O'Brien in the working-class movement. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 61-80.—James Bronterre O'Brien (1805-64) was educated in the schools of his native Ireland and in Trinity College, Dublin, but deserted the study of law in London to follow a career of journalism and political propaganda for the cause of radical reform. Men of good education, competent writers and speakers, were scarce in the movement and O'Brien was the chief channel through which the influence of the French Revolution reached the working class of his day. Progress could be made, he contended, by state action, provided the electorate represented all classes. Therefore he was an ardent Chartist and hated the "sham radicals" who advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws, the agitation being only an attempt to sidetrack Chartism by holding out the bait of cheap food. Repeal, O'Brien argued, would aid only the middle class who were holding the workers in a slavery that was hypocritically masked. When the people were represented in the legislature they could reform the institution of property, not necessarily by abolishing it, but by placing it on a just and righteous foundation.

Thereby the upper class might be brought down and the workers elevated to a common level.—*M. L. Hansen.*

6117. RANDALL, H. J. The intellectual revolution in nineteenth century England. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (507) Jan. 1929: 41-61.—The revolution was evidenced by the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* (July 1, 1859), which book overthrew the theory of special creation in favor of that of organic evolution. The way for the acceptance of this theory had been prepared by geologists such as Lyell, whose *Principles of Geology* (1830) advanced the doctrine of geological continuity in opposition to the hypothesis of special creation. Lyell profoundly influenced Darwin and Huxley in establishing the reality of man's place in nature. A second feature of the intellectual revolution was the demonstration of the antiquity of man's life on earth—a logical outcome to Lyell's theory of geological continuity and Darwin's organic evolution. Thus was born anthropology or the science of man. A new methodology in history now developed which correlated that subject with anthropology while Sir Henry Maine's *Ancient Law* (1861) forged an inseparable bond between history, anthropology, and law. The recognition that law is a product of long evolution places Maine's work in the age of Darwin. Other aspects of the revolution in thought were: (1) in the field of physics, the invention of the spectroscope and the formulation of the doctrine of the conservation of energy; (2) the development of higher criticism in the field of theology; (3) in the field of philosophy, the emergence of agnosticism which, by strange irony, was the creation of Dean Mansell in the pulpit of St. Mary's in Oxford; and, in the same field the beginning of the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer.—*W. M. Gewehr.*

6118. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. The first legal execution for crime in Upper Canada. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (177) Jan. 1929: 122-124.—*G. W. Gray.*

6119. RIVE, ALFRED. A short history of tobacco smuggling. *Econ. Jour., Econ. Hist. Series* #4. Jan. 1929: 554-569.—England first began to import tobacco in quantities about 1600. Smuggling began as soon as it became profitable; James I, soon after his accession to the throne, placed a heavy imposition upon it. Since his time England has consistently taxed tobacco heavily, and until well into the 19th century, when better communications and a reorganized Customs Service made it unprofitable, smuggling continued. The writer deals chiefly with the 17th and 18th centuries and limits his study to England and Scotland. King and Parliament struggled in vain to dam the inflow of contraband. Methods of running tobacco were numerous. Ships from the colonies put into the smaller outports to unload it before proceeding to London. It was run in vessels of all kinds from Ireland, Scotland, the Channel Islands, France, and the Low Countries. In Kent and Sussex, where proximity to London rendered smuggling most profitable, the smugglers were driven to the use of force early in the 18th century, but in the outlying counties the "honest smuggler" persisted even into the second half of the century. The persistence of smuggling can only be explained by the fact that the smugglers, as long as they did not resort too much to force, had the sympathy and cooperation of the population. A brief account of the legislation passed to cope with smuggling is included in the article.—*A. Rive.*



## FRANCE

(See also Entries 6091, 6095, 6098, 6099, 6111, 6112, 6151, 6161, 6166, 6362, 6428, 6512, 6595, 6649, 6680, 6696)

6120. BROGLIE, DUC de. *Mémoires: I. La Fin de l'Empire. [Memoirs: I. The end of the Empire.] Rev. Deux Mondes.* 49(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 281-310.—One of the first actions of the Liberal Empire was the creation of commissions for the consideration of important reforms. The Duke de Broglie served on the education commission. During its meetings there was much controversy over the method of conferring diplomas. Broglie recommended the granting of a mere certificate by the faculties and a system which would require a special examination to qualify for special careers. The question of the relation of church and state was an important one. The Vatican Council was divided into two factions: those who believed in the supremacy of the pope, and those who did not. France even considered the question of sending a special representative to Rome, but this failed on account of opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. The plebiscite of 1852 was a reaction against a parliamentary régime in which the collective responsibility of ministers did not exist and in which the Chamber of Deputies had no right to initiate bills. Since soldiers voted, the plebiscite revealed the size of the French army. Concerning the Hohenzollern candidacy for the Spanish throne, France felt that it would be impossible to allow an alliance between Spain and Germany. There was grave danger from a new and powerful Germany. A small group in France favored war in the belief that a victory would result, and end the liberal reaction against the Empire. Blinded by military glories of the past, France did not see her military weakness and the news that the French were beaten and their Emperor a prisoner came as a terrible calamity to the nation.—*W. M. Gewehr.*

6121. CURTIUS, ERNST ROBERT. *Die französische Kulturidee. [How France as a nation conceives civilization.] Deutsch.-französische Rundsch.* 1(10) Oct. 1928: 827-848.—France has always integrated its consciousness of itself as a nation with that of itself as a culture. Actual experience forbade any conceptual distinction between the state, the nation, and the civilization. While Germany tended to emphasize the German aspects of its "Kultur," France placed greater weight upon the idea that its civilization was a unit of the universal conception of culture, i.e., that the French nation was the agent of a universal or cosmic idea. This idea of universality which underlies French civilization is not a product of nationalism, but the effect of French reliance upon the universal law of reason. This faith in reason has been organized through the agencies of the school curricula, the textbooks, and the press into a system of national teaching that has fashioned the spiritual unity of the nation. Moreover, all human activities are embraced within the limits of that national consciousness, and to that esthetic orderliness of existence the French have given the term *les manières*. A second component of the French conception of civilization is the consciousness of the continuity of civilization, the idea that civilization is a social capital which must be handed down. Curtius takes up in detail the weaknesses of that point of view and points out its inevitable conclusion in an ideology of national self-sufficiency and self-laudation. That ideology has been challenged in our own times by the cry of a European curriculum for the transmission of a communal European culture. The author finds the challenge arresting, but doubts the possibility of finding a cultural basis common to France and to Germany. He sees the solution of the friction of opposing national cultural ideas in the development of a national, popular German cultural consciousness to be based upon contemporary conclusions in the sciences and the arts, upon the actual

technique of production and the economic conditions of Germany. At the same time Germany must make an effort to know and understand the historical ideology of the French.—*Leo Gershoy.*

6122. CURTIUS, ERNST ROBERT. *Wandlungen des französischen Kulturbewusstseins. [Transformation of the French conception of culture.] Deutsch.-französische Rundsch.* 1(9) Sep. 1928: 723-745.—The French conception of civilization, despite its contradiction of Nietzsche's conception of *Kultur*, is the continuation of antiquity's conception of culture as the tokens of man's conquest over nature. The first stage of the French consciousness of culture was attained during the Crusades when France as a nation regarded itself as the palladin of Christendom (*Gesta Dei per Francos*). At the same time there arose a cult of the national spirit, which in some mystic fashion was identified with the Catholic faith. The Italian expedition of Charles VIII in 1494 marked the beginning of the next stage which was completed in the "grand siècle" of Louis XIV. France then regarded itself as the cultural guide of Europe, not solely by reason of its inheritance from antiquity, but in its own right and accomplishments. In the 18th century and during the Revolution the ideas of reason and progress replaced authority and tradition. The new national missionary idea of France, which the term "civilization" connoted, prevailed because it kept the spiritual impulse of the Revolution without reminding one of the political goal of the Revolution. The apogee of the idea of France's *mission civilisatrice* was reached in the 1840's when the masses absorbed it. After the debacle of the Franco-Prussian War the Third Republic was forced to create a symbol of its inner unity and found it in emphasizing a more national interpretation of French civilization. But no sooner had the victory of the government become secure than there was an ideological reaction against the conception of democracy and parliamentary aspects of French civilization. At present there is a pronounced retreat towards authority and tradition, towards a consciousness of culture which links France with its origins.—*Leo Gershoy.*

6123. HALÉVY, DANIEL. *Un cinquantenaire: la démission de MacMahon et l'élection de Grévy. [A semi-centennial: the resignation of MacMahon and the election of Grévy.] Rev. Hebdomadaire.* 38(3) Jan. 19, 1929: 284-305; (4) Jan. 26, 1929: 465-486.—The Senatorial elections of Jan. 5, 1879, rather than the elections to the Chamber of Deputies of May 16, 1877, should be taken as the climax of the struggle between the royalists and the republicans. The earlier date merely marks the beginning of a campaign of propaganda skillfully conducted throughout the electoral constituencies by the Free Masons and radical republicans, which terminated successfully on Jan. 5, 1879. Only after the Senatorial elections of that date was it generally conceded that the monarchical party had ceased to exist. But the Dufaure ministry and Gambetta irritated the republican deputies by refusing to initiate at once a *révolution des emplois*, which the latter regarded as the legitimate spoils of victory. Indeed, it is clear that to these deputies the real significance of the republican victory lay in the substitution of the *petites gens* for the notables (nobles and wealthy bourgeoisie) as the dispensers and beneficiaries of government patronage. When the Dufaure ministry, unable longer to resist the pressure of the deputies, undertook to satisfy this demand, MacMahon resigned the Presidency rather than countenance a procedure which, particularly when applied to the army, was wholly contrary to his principles. In Grévy, the republicans



found a man who was in sympathy with the desired revolution.—*DeF. Van Slyck*.

**6124. HAVENS, GEO. H., and TORREY, NORMAN L.** The private library of Voltaire at Leningrad. *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc.* 43 (4) Dec. 1928: 990–1009.—After Voltaire's death his private library of about 7,500 volumes was bought by Catherine the Great and arranged in the Hermitage by Voltaire's secretary in the same order as at Ferney. In 1862 it was transferred, supposedly in the same order again, to the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, now the Public Library of Leningrad. Under the former government of Russia no one was allowed to consult more than five books of this collection a day. This explains the comparative neglect by scholars of this body of material until now. During the summer of 1927 Havens and Torrey examined the collection. They found Voltaire's many "bookmarks" and his own special little "stickers" still in their places; they found extensive marginal comments. A number of examples are analyzed by the authors to show how invaluable the collection is for the light it sheds on Voltaire's sources and especially on his reading habits, which were rather scholarly. Three manuscript catalogues of the library are still intact, and one of these, prepared at Ferney during Voltaire's lifetime, is to be published by Havens. A partial list of books in Voltaire's library will appear in an early number of *Modern Philology*.—*E. C. Hassold*.

**6125. HAWKINS, RICHMOND LAURIN.** Bernardin de Saint-Pierre and Peale's Philadelphia Museum. *Romanic Rev.* 20 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 1–12.—This article contains Rembrandt Peale's translation of the short autobiography which he had requested Bernardin de Saint-Pierre to write for American consumption.—*DeF. Van Slyck*.

**6126. LANGLOIS, MARCEL.** Madame de Maintenon et le Saint-Siège. [Madame de Maintenon and the Holy See.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Eccl.* 25 (1) Jan. 1929: 33–72.—Madame de Maintenon desired the public recognition of her morganatic marriage with Louis XIV, and was glad to serve the pope in the hope that he would bring moral pressure to bear upon the king to that end. Without the knowledge of Louis she caused the pope to be informed of the secret marriage. The pope tried to avail himself of her mediation to effect a reconciliation with the king, but Louis would not suffer her to meddle in his dealings with the Holy See. The pope granted her permission to enter any convent, a privilege accorded only to the queens of France. To this Louis did not object, but he would not suffer her to receive the chapelet, a sort of crown, from the pope. Her treatment of individuals depended upon their attitude to her dominating desire, and her ecclesiastical policies depended entirely upon her attitude to individuals. She supported the Quietists, Madame Guyon and Fénelon, because they were pursued by Harlay, who opposed the publication of her marriage. But when Fénelon offended her, she became anti-Quietist. She was Jansenist so long as she hoped to control Noailles, and anti-Jansenist when he eluded her. She opposed the Gallicanism of Harlay, but supported that of Bossuet.—*Roland H. Bainton*.

**6127. LE BRETON, ANDRÉ.** Victor Hugo, chef de l'école romantique. [Victor Hugo, chief of the romantic school.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 3 (5) Sep. 1928: 435–450.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

**6128. LEVY, RAPHAEL.** The daily press in France. *Modern Lang. Jour.* 13 (4) Jan. 1929: 294–303.—The daily press in France expresses the national temperament and reflects French civilization, notably the important political ideas. Less space is given to news items than in the American newspapers. The provincial press has little influence upon the capital. Representative Paris newspapers are classified according to their character or editorial policy: (1) the in-

formational press of large circulation; (2) the partisan newspapers which express the opinions of leaders or groups with subdivisions for the radical, revolutionary, moderate, and clerical points of view; (3) the society journals. Each newspaper named is followed by a description of its format, the character of its articles, and its literary features. (A brief bibliography is added).—*E. M. Carroll*.

**6129. LUGAN, ALPHONSE.** How politics has injured religion in France. *Dublin Rev.* 92 (368) Jan. 1929: 95–109.—Fear of "government by priests" dates especially from the period of the Bourbon restoration. After the abdication of Charles X the clergy became associated with the extreme reactionary opposition. The identification of the Catholics with the royalists, and, indeed, with Divine Right absolutism, persisted in the period of the Third Republic. In spite of the encyclicals of Leo XIII many of the Catholics continued hostile to the Republic. Since the war Maurras and his followers, with their noisy and narrow nationalism, have harmed the true interests of Catholicism in France. The recent decrees of the Pope, striking at Integralism and at the *Action Française*, have provided a new basis for satisfactory development of the relations of the Catholics with French political life.—*L. D. Steefel*.

**6130. MARCEL, ROLAND.** Le souvenir d'Ernest Renan à la bibliothèque nationale. [Recollections of Ernest Renan at the Bibliothèque Nationale.] *Rev. de Paris.* 35 (24) Dec. 15, 1928: 756–785.—This detailed account of the relations between Renan and the administration of the National Library in Paris shows his desire to obtain a position because he needed the essentials of bare subsistence, and his inability to hold it because he insisted upon doing his work there in his own way. He obtained the position in 1851 and held it for 11 years. He was charged with beginning the catalogue of the Latin supplement in the Division of Manuscripts. While doing this he wrote many learned magazine articles and held the chair of Hebrew in the Collège de France. Four letters of Renan's are printed in the text.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

**6131. MARMOTTAN, PAUL.** Joseph Bonaparte à Mortefontaine (1800–1803). Lettres et documents inédits. [Joseph Bonaparte at Mortefontaine (1800–1803). Unpublished letters and documents.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 100 (4) Apr. 15, 1929: 266–273.—*Leo Gershoy*.

**6132. MARTINO, PIERRE.** Un réquisitoire contre Voltaire, 1746. [An address against Voltaire, 1746.] *Rev. d'Hist. Litt. de la France.* 35 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1928: 563–567.—The archives of the Vatican contain a protest by François Philibert Louzeau against favors accorded to Voltaire by Pope Benedict XIV in 1745 as a result of the dedication to him of *Mahomet*. After numerous quotations intended to prove Voltaire an infidel, the writer mentions Racine as more worthy of honor, and concludes with a request for two silver medals for himself. The MS is reproduced in full with notes.—*F. H. Herrick*.

**6133. MAUGHAM, FREDERIC.** Napoleon and St. Helena: a German calumny. *Mercury [London].* 19 (3) Jan. 1929: 285–294.—A criticism of statements made in Emil Ludwig's *Napoleon* concerning the climate of St. Helena and its relation to the death of Napoleon. Ludwig states that "the climate is deadly," "no one can live there," "no one reaches the age of sixty and few live to be fifty"; above all the inhabitants suffer extremely from liver disease. "That is the place", he said, "selected by England as the one in which the sick man can most certainly be killed." By abundant citations from reports of resident governors, from books on the island by those who had lived there, from works on geography (Lucas, Reclus), from *Whittaker's Almanack*, Maugham shows that these statements are without foundation.—*F. M. Fling*.



6134. D'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. La paix religieuse. [The religious peace.] *Rev. de Paris*. 35 (24) Dec. 15, 1928: 861-884.—One cannot compare the religious struggle in France to-day with that of the 16th to the 18th century. The latter dealt with the paganism introduced by the Renaissance and moved within the scope of religious tradition, while the former, under the influence of the Revolution, is being waged by the state outside the pale. The French Revolution, which disestablished Catholicism, threatened to disestablish Christianity in France. The religious and political problems started by the great upheaval have not yet been settled. In January, 1892, however, Pope Leo XIII called upon all loyal French Catholics to accept the political régime of the majority. Since 1909 the attitude of the state has made religious peace dimly visible. As the safeguarding of the Republic is now the duty of all good Catholics, the church offers France collaboration without intrigue and selfish ambition. The state need but follow the wish of the country, which desires a social and a religious peace.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

6135. PITTLE, A. Un point d'histoire: Le député Renaudel voulait-il l'écrasement par les armes de la révolution Russe en 1918? [A point of history: did the deputy Renaudel want the Russian Revolution crushed by armed forces in 1918?] *Cahiers du Bolchevisme*. 4 (11-12) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 106-109.—*N. N. Selivanova*.

6136. ROEDERER, P. L. Lettres à Élisabeth Bonaparte. Publiées par Paul Marmottan. [Letters to Elisa Bonaparte. Published by Paul Marmottan.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 99 (394) Jan. 1, 1929: 3-10.—Five letters (1801-1803) of friendly railery and gossip from Roederer to Mme. Baciocchi [*sic*]. (No. 2) "... the First Consul ... is only seen at the Council of State or at state dinners. Moreover his state of health is disturbing. He works more than ever. He doesn't allow himself any relaxation. He is yellow and has a little cough dry and persistent which pains us. ... M. de Cobentzel is going back. Yesterday he took leave of the First Consul and Count Philip his cousin presented his credentials. ... I doubt whether he finishes the conquest of Mme. Leclerc [Pauline Bonaparte] so happily begun by Count Louis ..." (Sep. 5, 1801) (No. 3, Jan. 26, 1802). "... The Tribunal is making war on us, the Legislature is making war on us, the Senate is making war on us. ..." (No. 4.) "... Thank heaven you are the most powerful person in France. ... They are quite right in saying that liberty is lost: I feel it only too well, but it isn't the First Consul it's you who must be charged with that. ..."—*Erik Achorn*.

6137. ROSE, J. HOLLAND. The political reactions of Bonaparte's Eastern expedition. *English Hist. Rev.* 44 (173) Jan. 1929: 48-58.—When Talleyrand and Bonaparte persuaded the directors to favor the Egyptian expedition they fixed the republic upon one of alternative courses. The chaotic continent might be organized into subject republics by a policy reaching east and south, or colonial adventure might be sought. The adoption of the latter course resulted in the Second Coalition in Europe. In the East it aroused the Mohammedan world to a degree that neutralized the French propaganda of liberty, and opened to Britain several new spheres of influence. Control over the Red Sea was secured. Defensive diplomacy led to the

extension of British influence over Baghdad and Teheran, and began the domination of the Persian Gulf. The renewal of the war in 1803 grew out of the capture of Malta and out of Napoleon's desire to reopen the question of Egypt. The expedition cost France dear, so weakening her, and so exciting her neighbors against her that she came near to ruin in 1799. Its gains were dubious. The winnings were mainly Napoleon's own. He fired the French imagination with his fictitious conquest of the East and found his opportunity in France's extremity.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

6138. SABATIER, PIERRE. Une éducatrice—Madame Campan, d'après ses lettres inédites à son fils. [A woman educator, Madame Campan, from her unpublished letters to her son.] *Correspondant*. 100 (1592) Jan. 25, 1929: 246-270.—These letters are to her son Henri, Special Commissioner of Police at Toulouse, and cover the years 1811-1815. Madame Campan appears here as the zealous and devoted collaborator of Napoleon in his policy of restoring law and order. She accords religious instruction a high place in her school at Ecouen, regarding it as one of the bulwarks of the throne and the best guarantee of order. She is insistent, however, that it shall not be of the convent type. She attaches as much weight to progress in morals and deportment as to scholastic success. She finds it difficult to realize her program of studies through her teaching staff. Her inability to keep within her budget and the criticism which this drew upon her from the ministry worried and humiliated her. Her satisfaction in what she had achieved with her state charges was marred by the opening of a similar school at Saint Denis which was placed in charge of one of her subordinates. From this time forth she looked upon it as a rival institution and was always making comparisons between the two to the discredit of Saint Denis.—*D. C. Knowlton*.

6139. UNSIGNED. Le combat de la Roche-de-Mûrs (26 juillet 1793). [The skirmish at La Roche-de-Mûrs (July 26, 1793).] *Anjou Historique*. 29 Jan. 1929: 44-57.—In his *Dictionnaire de Maine-et-Loire*, III, 157, Port claims that cowardice on the part of the Parisian battalion permitted the Vendéens to gain a victory over the republican forces in the skirmish at La Roche-de-Mûrs on July 26, 1793. That such an affirmation is not justified is evinced by the contemporary documents given to prove that it was an unfortunate series of circumstances which placed the Parisian battalion at the mercy of its enemy.—*G. C. Boyce*.

6140. UNSIGNED. Le Conseil d'Agriculture, Commerce et Arts d'Angers (1801-1810). [The Board of Agriculture, Commerce and Arts of Angers.] *Anjou Historique*. 29 Jan. 1929: 57-59.—*G. C. Boyce*.

6141. UNSIGNED. Montreuil-Bellay au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Montreuil-Bellay in the 18th century.] *Anjou Historique*. 29 Jan. 1929: 21-26.—The holding of Montreuil-Bellay belonged successively to the families of Berlay (1025-1217), of Melun (1217-1417), of Harcourt (1417-1488), of Longueville (1488-1662), of La Meilleraye (1662-1710), of Cossé-Brissac (1710-1756), of La Trémouille (1756-1792). When the Duke of La Trémouille acquired the barony in 1756 he commanded that a detailed description of the holding be made. This survey is here published in full.—*G. C. Boyce*.



## ITALY

(See also Entries 6175, 6640)

6142. AREZIO, LUIGI. La cultura piemontese da Carlo III di Savoia a Carlo Felice. [Piedmontese culture from Carlo III of Savoy to Carlo Felice.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1364) Jan. 1929: 137–152; (1365) Feb. 1929: 273–292.—The writer traces the general lines of the history of Piedmontese culture for the three centuries before the Risorgimento, showing the alternating progress and retrogression of education, art, and scientific interest as dependent upon the patronage or neglect of successive rulers. In the 16th century Emanuele Filiberto did much for education, rather for its practical service to the state than for a love of culture; his successor Carlo Emanuele I was himself a writer and the patron of artists. Vittorio Amadeo II, at the end of the 17th century, reestablishing his country politically and culturally, freed education from Jesuit control and placed it under state control. In the 18th century Alfieri, though a Piedmontese noble, spent his life outside his native land. His dreams, in spirit and in form products of the classical movement, met with little response to their call to liberty during the author's life, but from the time when the example of the French Republic gave impetus to the national idea they were an inspiration to young Piedmontese patriots. It was, in the 19th century, "an apparent contradiction that while public instruction languished through the fault of a reactionary government, fearful of the light of culture, the country won the greatest universal consideration by virtue of its writers." Piedmont produced such literary lights as Cesare Balbo, D'Azeglio, Gioberti, and Cavour.—*J. M. Tatlock*.

6143. FRACCACRETA, ANGELO. Sulla economia del mezzogiorno d'Italia. [On the economics of southern Italy.] *Ann. del Seminario Giuridico-Econ. (Università di Bari)*. (2) 1928: 35–75.—Discussions of the economic conditions of southern Italy are usually lacking in concreteness, and yet there exists a considerable body of well-documented information. In 1876 appeared the studies of Franchetti and Sonnino, and in 1878 Guistino Fortunato began a series of works, carried on throughout a generation, in which he sought the underlying conditions of the poverty of the south. Several recent works (by Carano-Donvito, Rivera, Milone, Gino Arias, and others) suggest the opportuneness of a review of the whole subject, beginning in this number with a consideration of the last decade of the Bourbon régime. The point of departure is the publication of a pamphlet by Sciajola in 1858, in which he contrasted his own country of Piedmont with the backward kingdom of Naples. The financial policy of the Bourbon government was limited to the securing of a balanced budget by cutting down expenditures, with a consequent abandonment of necessary public improvements. The inherent difficulties were untouched: the unfair distribution of taxation, the

poverty of the peasantry, the lack of capital for investment, and the relative backwardness of industry and commerce. Two tables are appended, giving the tariffs of the former Italian states, and the values of their imports and exports in the period 1854 to 1858.—*E. H. McNeal*.

6144. FRANCHINI, VITTORIO. Di alcuni elementi relativi alla maggiore utilizzazione delle maestranze durante il periodo bellico. [The utilization of the trade unions during the War period.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 37 (n.s. 2) (8) Aug. 1928: 216–223.—The article outlines the complicated tasks which devolved upon the organs of "industrial mobilization" in Italy during the World War, and which were initiated and supervised by the Under-secretary (afterwards Minister) for arms and munitions. Examples are cited of rationalization of production undertaken by the regional committees, and of the use of the trade unions to render the maximum number of workers available for military service.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6145. GAY, NELSON H. Mazzini e Antonio Gallenga apostoli dell'indipendenza italiana in Inghilterra. [Mazzini and Anthony Gallenga, apostles of Italian independence in England.] *Nuova Antologia*. 63 Jul. 16, 1928: 206–222.—The author outlines the adventurous life of Gallenga in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he lectures at Harvard, and London where he meets Mazzini, writes for Italian independence, and is received in high social and literary circles. He also follows him in Florence, at King's College in Nova Scotia, and again in London. In the second part of the article there are published for the first time nine letters from Mazzini to Gallenga, from a collection of the Annmary Brown Memorial at Providence, Rhode Island. These letters deal mainly with their author's complaint against the British Post Office for methodically opening his correspondence and betraying his intrigues to Austria, and with his endeavor to form an English association for the furtherance of Italian independence. Mazzini is constantly exhorting Gallenga to be prudent in his arguments for enlisting British public opinion.—*V. M. Scramuzza*.

6146. GUMMERE, JOHN F. The ships in Lake Nemi. *Classical Weekly*. 22 (13) Jan. 21, 1929: 97–98.—A mention of references in Latin literature to Lake Nemi and the cult of Diana there, with a description of the famous ships and of the attempts made since 1430 to raise them.—*Edgar N. Johnson*.

6147. MANSFIELD, M. A study in causation. *Dublin Rev.* 92 (368) Jan. 1929: 59–69.—A review of Croce, *La storia d'Italia dal 1871 al 1915*. As historian and psychologist, Croce presents the political events and personalities of these years, following the achievement of statal union, not as a chronicle or narrative, but as an analytical essay.—*M. M. Heald*.

## GERMANY

(See also Entries 5901, 6097, 6099, 6630, 6681)

6148. ARNDT, GEORG. Die Volksschule der Franziskaner in Halberstadt, besonders um die Wende des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts. [The Franciscan school in Halberstadt, especially at the turn of the 18th–19th century.] *Franziskanische Studien* 15 (1–2) Jul. 1928: 126–160.—The oldest school in Halberstadt is the cathedral school, founded about the same time as the bishopric, c. A.D. 800. Several of the parish churches had schools, the Dominicans and Franciscans establishing theirs later. The instruction was rather sporadic; it was only after the Peace of Westphalia that the

Franciscan school took on new life. Several documents in the state archives at Magdeburg throw considerable light upon the conditions of the school at about 1800, especially the replies to the questionnaire which the city administration sent to the cloister authorities. These and the negotiations looking to more adequate provision for the Catholic children of Halberstadt are described in detail and the conditions summarized: the accommodations were deficient and there were no funds available for the improvements which the authorities of the cloister, city, and state (Prussia) and the



parents agreed must be effected. Nothing was really accomplished until Theodosius Abs began his activities as teacher of the school, July 21, 1806. He became a deep student of Pestalozzi and put into practice the principles and methods of that great master. He was both a member of the Franciscan order and an ordained priest. He transformed the erstwhile cloister school into one for all children without distinction of age or sex, of social or confessional status. He opposed the segregation of the sexes, as the school should follow the model of the family; he opposed separation of social classes, as this produced poverty (charitable) schools and so poverty of spirit; he opposed creedal separation, as that developed antagonisms. The public school must be open to all, for it is the university of life and must furnish the common cultural basis. Abs gained wide reputation, but there arose commensurate dissatisfaction within the Order. He stimulated the organization of several types of institutions for the care of children, justifying his own marriage by the special need for womanly supervision of one of these which he founded. This plan led necessarily to a complete break with the Franciscan Order and with the Catholic Church. He united with the Evangelical church and married in February 1813. He became inspector of the orphanage at Halberstadt and in 1818 was made director of that at Königsberg in Prussia, where he died in 1823.—*William H. Allison.*

6149. BAXA, JAKOB. Adam Müller. Zum Gedächtnis seines hundertsten Todestages am 17. Januar 1929. [Adam Müller. In memory of the one hundredth anniversary of his death on January 17, 1929.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Ges. Staatswissensch.* 86(1) 1929: 1-34.—Baxa reviews Müller's change from a writer on abstract philosophical and literary, esthetic subjects in the spirit of the Romantic school, to a now classical social theorist and economist. While he was an exponent of feudalism and an "apostle of the counter-revolution" (1812) he was, like Karl Marx, fundamentally opposed to the capitalistic system, though the two men sought to overcome it by entirely different means. An extensive biography of Müller by Baxa, based on unpublished archive materials, is now in print.—*John B. Mason.*

6150. ETSCHKEIT, ALFRED. Entgegnung. [Reply.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Jan. 1929: 69-70.—The past colonial experience of Germany and her recent economic rehabilitation have proved that a colonial policy is not necessary.—*Carl Mavelschagen, Jr.*

6151. FAURE, ELIE. Napoléon et l'Allemagne. [Napoleon and Germany.] *Deutsch-französische Rundsch.* 1(8) Aug. 1928: 678-688.—Faure makes Napoleon's historic meeting with Goethe in 1808 a point of departure for a re-statement of the former's influence on the brilliant group of contemporary German philosophers and writers.—*Leo Gershoy.*

6152. HAAKE, PAUL. Neue Bismarckliteratur. [New Bismarck literature.] *Mitteil. aus der Hist. Literatur.* 16(3) 1928: 105-115; (4) 1928: 173-193.—Emil Ludwig, the psychographer, is commended for his attractive style, his unlimited imagination, his graphic description, and his ability to deceive the reader. His *Bismarck*, in which citations are made to bluff rather than to substantiate, is a caricature. The smug satisfaction with which he regards himself as an artist opposed to academic methods is amusing. Over against Ludwig, the author places the names of prominent historians who have written serious volumes on the great chancellor. He stresses the monumental edition of Bismarck's writings, begun in 1924 under the direction of Brandenburg, Kehr, and their collaborators, which contains material not hitherto published.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

6153. HORN, D. B. Saxony in the War of the Austrian Succession. *English Hist. Rev.* 44(173) Jan.

1929: 33-47.—Saxony's diplomacy paved the way to an understanding between France and Austria and so to the diplomatic revolution of 1756. Saxony withdrew from an unsuccessful attack upon Austria, by the treaty of Dresden, September, 1742, to see Prussia annex Silesia, thus blocking a possible corridor between Saxony and Poland. Count Brühl, director of Saxony's policy, determined to destroy Prussia by detaching her ally France, who was to be led to an alliance with Austria. Saxony and France concluded a secret treaty of subsidy and neutrality Apr. 21, 1746. England's relations with Saxony correspondingly cooled and an Anglo-Prussian entente became easier. Additional intimacy between Saxony and France arising from the marriage of the dauphin to a daughter of Augustus III, Feb. 9, 1747, was used by Brühl in an unavailing attempt to bring about closer relations between France and Austria by indirect negotiations through Dresden. Saxony's refusal to consider an alliance with Prussia, and her favorable attitude toward the Russo-Austrian alliance of 1746 kept France cool toward her.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

6154. KIES, PAUL P. Lessing's early study of English drama. *Jour. Engl. & German Philol.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 16-34.—This paper presents evidence that Lessing studied Restoration comedy of manners extensively from 1747 to 1749 and used much of its material in his early dramas. His borrowings show that he was familiar with the works of Wycherley, Shadwell, Lansdowne, Congreve, and Etherege. Lessing's procedure in adapting borrowed material is characterized by simplification of the action, expurgation of objectionable matter and alteration of the names of the characters.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

6155. STRESEMANN, GUSTAV, et al. In Memoriam Graf Brockdorff-Rantzau. [To the memory of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau.] *Europäische Gespräche.* (1) Jan. 1929: 1-35.—Stresemann, the German Chancellor, declares that the aristocratic Rantzau served the German Republic because he felt that the life of peoples rather than of hereditary noble families must continue. He recognized and strove for only one kind of preeminence, that of service to the state. At Versailles he performed a great service to the German people by branding as a lie the theory that Germany was solely responsible for the World War. As ambassador to Russia from 1922 to 1928 he served his country well, but he himself felt that "he had been dead since Versailles." Otto Hoetsch says that although Rantzau aided the work of the German Society for the Study of Eastern Europe, he had absolutely no interests except politics. Life in the Russian capital, consisting of receptions and visits during the day and the writing of despatches at night, had been a great nervous strain for him because of his opposition to Soviet ideas of government and because the Third International was working against the German state. His passion for inter-state relations led him to concentrate his efforts on Russo-German relations regardless of everything else. Boris Stein, writing in *Isvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet government, declares that Rantzau's failure to get the terms of the Treaty of Versailles modified was due to the overthrow of the workers in Germany, whose control alone would have impressed the Allies. After that, Rantzau recognized that Germany must go with Russia to get a counterweight to the western Powers. Michail Kolcow, writing in *Pravda*, the organ of the Communist party, declares that Rantzau lost his fight in 1919 because he worked with the bourgeois reaction but won his fight for better relations with Russia because he cooperated with the workers' government. In spite of his background of feudal tradition and training Rantzau was far the best bourgeois representative in Russia since 1917, the only one who did not abuse his position to



intrigue against Socialist government. He won the respect of the Russians by his single-hearted devotion to business. He died just when Germany abandoned his policy and turned to the West. Edvard Brandes, in *Politiken*, explains that Rantzau, a Schleswig-Holstein

product, sympathized with the Danes and helped Denmark maintain neutrality during the War. Laying of mines and partitioning of Danish food products, one-third to Germany and two-thirds to England, caused the most difficulty.—*M. H. Cochran.*

## RUSSIA

(See also Entries 6096, 6097, 6135, 6155, 6643, 6714)

**6156. CARUSI, CHARLES F., and KOJOUHAROFF, CONSTANTINE D.** The first armed neutrality. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 3-69.—The end of the Turkish war led Catherine II to reject English attempts to renew the alliance of 1742, which would be solely to the advantage of England in view of her difficulties in North America. A rapprochement with France, and Catherine's growing anti-English feeling as a result of interference suffered by Russian and other neutral commerce, led Catherine to originate the plan of an armed neutrality directed against all belligerents. The adherence of the northern states to the League effectively isolated England, and was an important factor in the outcome of the American Revolution. Catherine rejected Fox's offer of recognition of the principles of the armed neutrality in return for an alliance. England was compelled by pressure of the League to recognize these principles in practice. (A critical bibliographical note is appended.)—*Lawrence Preuss.*

**6157. DANILOW, GOURY.** L'abdication du Tsar Nicholas II. *Souvenirs d'un témoin.* [The abdication of Czar Nicholas II. Recollection of an eye-witness.] *Rev. Deux. Mondes.* 49(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 45-71.—Gen. Danilow, at this time on the staff of the armies of the north under Gen. Roussky, was an eye-witness of the events of Mar. 14-17, 1917, which led to the abdication of the Czar. The imperial train stopped at Pskov, en route to Tsarskoe Selo, and it was here met by Roussky and Danilow who had interviews with the Czar. Troubles had broken out at Petrograd; workers were going on strike; soldiers were deserting to join the strikers; the capital was seething with revolution. A telegram came from Gen. Alexiev, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, imploring the Czar to give the country a responsible ministry presided over by Rodzianko, president of the Duma. The Czar agreed to this and it was hoped that this concession would be sufficient to pacify the insurgents and to enable Russia to prosecute the war successfully. On Mar. 15, occurred the telegraphic interview between Roussky and Rodzianko. The latter informed Roussky that revolution and anarchy were spreading so rapidly that the fate of the dynasty was involved and that nothing short of abdication in favor of the Czarevich under the regency of Grand Duke Michael would satisfy the situation. Roussky so informed the Czar, and Alexiev and the commanders on the different fronts supported this decision. The Czar reluctantly accepted the inevitable and abdicated in favor of his son, but before the telegrams were sent the decision was withdrawn so that the Czar might abdicate for his son also, in favor of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael. The same night two representatives from the legislative assembly arrived unexpectedly at Pskov, Goutchkov from the Imperial Council and Schoulguine from the Duma. To them the Czar reiterated his decision. The manifesto of abdication was drawn up and also two ukases directed to the senate, one nominating Grand Duke Nicholas as commander-in-chief of the armies, and the other designating Prince Lvov as President of the Council of Ministers. These communications were dated back to the hour of 3 P.M., that is, to the time when the Czar made his decision. The purpose of this was to bear witness in the future to the fact that the Czar had resigned

without the compulsion of the deputies, who did not arrive until about 6 P.M. Thus was the destiny of Russia momentarily transferred to the hands of Grand Duke Michael. He was not able to check the tide of Bolshevism, and soon followed in the footsteps of the Czar. Danilow exonerates Alexiev from the charge of having obliged the Czar to sign the abdication, and shows that the course of events had long been pointing to this action as inevitable.—*W. M. Gewehr.*

**6158. GARDNER, MONICA M.** The last dictator of the Polish rising of 1863. *Dublin Rev.* 92(368) Jan. 1929: 110-123.—Romuald Traugutt's personality impressed itself indelibly upon all those who came into contact with him as showing qualities akin to those of sanctity. Born in Lithuania in 1826, he served in the Russian army in the Hungarian and Crimean campaigns. In 1860, he retired to lead the life of an obscure country gentleman. Three months after the outbreak of the Polish revolt of 1863 he raised and trained a small force for the national cause. Sent on a mission to western Europe, he received from Prince Jerome Napoleon assurances of French support in the spring. He returned to Poland to find the extreme revolutionists in control and planning reprisals against their enemies. Traugutt opposed this policy and was made secret dictator of the national rising. His hiding place in Warsaw was discovered by the Russians in April, 1864, and he was hanged.—*L. D. Steefel.*

**6159. LENINE, NIKOLAI.** Extraits de Lenine. [Extracts from Lenin.] *Cahiers du Bolshevisme.* 4(11-12) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 82-98.—These are extracts from the letters, speeches, and works of Lenine on such topics as the struggle against imperialist wars, party organization, underground activity, discussions within the party, democracy, and the like.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

**6160. RODICHEV, FEDOR.** The veteran of Russian liberalism: Ivan Petrunkevitch. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7(20) Jan. 1929: 316-326.—Ivan Ilyitch Petrunkevitch fought for the constitutional ideal and through this work came into political prominence. The revolutionists repelled him by their violence, but in the zemstvo he made a great impression. Through his efforts a Congress of Constitutionalists was called (April, 1879) which demanded freedom of speech, conscience, meeting, and association. After an attempt had been made on the life of the Emperor Petrunkevitch was exiled. When his term ended he returned to Chernigov and again became a member of the zemstvo. Ordered by the Government to resign, he refused and was exiled from the province. At Moscow he became the center of a group of former zemstvo members, who developed the party principles later given the name of constitutional democratic. Petrunkevitch next acquired an estate in Novotorzhok. His work there for the cause of education was halted by Plehve, Minister of the Interior, the bitter opponent of the zemstvo constitutionalists. Plehve's successor (1904), Prince Mirsky, was less disposed to repression and licensed a meeting of zemstvo executives in Petersburg which he allowed Petrunkevitch to attend. The meeting proclaimed various principles of freedom and asked for a representative national assembly. In 1905 Petrunkevitch was one of a deputation sent to the Czar to make the same demand. The Czar in October proclaimed a constitution. Then began the work of



the Constitutional Democratic Party (Cadets) under the leadership of Petrunkevitch. His was the first speech given in the Duma. With its dissolution, 100 days later, the political work of Petrunkevitch came to an end. Deprived of his political rights he could do little, and after the coming of the Bolsheviks he left Russia, finally dying (1928) in Czechoslovakia. Petrunkevitch's persistent defense of freedom and the rights of man by peaceful means is a rare example of moral heroism.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

6161. SUMMER, B. H. New material on the revolt of Pugachev. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7 (19) Jun. 1928: 113-127; (20) Jan. 1929: 338-348.—These documents are gathered from the Archives of the Ministère des Affaires étrangères in Paris, the various sources consulted being carefully noted in the first paragraph of the article (pp. 113-115). Durand's own sources of information are very vaguely suggested. "The records of Durand's official correspondence preserved in the Archives of the Ministère des Affaires étrangères show no trace of any connection between French agents and the rebels, but they do fully bear out the accusation that Durand sent to Paris very highly colored accounts of the course of the revolt and of the internal political situation in Russia." Durand's choice was not a happy one on account of Polish proclivities. We are now able to judge better what chances

of success Pugachev had. He might have pushed for Moscow after his capture of Kazan, but for some reason he did not grasp the opportunity. Had he penetrated among the peasantry of Russian nationality he might have been able to stir up more trouble than he did. His appeal to class war alarmed the landlords without arousing the serfs. It seems natural to find Warsaw the seat of a rumor-factory that persisted in working despite the discouragements the actual facts were giving. Warsaw and Durand both seemed to believe in conspiracies and intrigues, defeats and disasters for the Russian government. But the Princess Dashkoff was not involved; discontent did not discharge itself upon Catherine's head; Paul could or would do nothing; the Turks were apparently unable to profit from Russian internal troubles; Pugachev as himself, or posing as Peter III, failed completely, and in the end Durand shakes the dust of Russia from his feet most gladly, knowing that he had made himself more and more *persona non grata*.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

6162. WACHTSMUTH, WOLFGANG. Im Bolschewistengefängnis. *Erlebnisse aus der Zeit der Bolschewistenherrschaft in Riga vom 3 Januar bis zum 22 Mai 1919.* [Imprisoned by the Bolsheviks. Experiences during the Bolshevik rule in Riga from January 3 to May 22, 1919.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 60 (1) 1929: 25-38; (2) 1929: 88-98.—*L. D. Steefel.*

## THE NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 6096-6098, 6270, 6641)

6163. ASPREAS, G. K. Τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον καὶ ἡ ἱστορία του. [The University and its history.] Ἐλευθέριον Βῆμα (Athens). Jan. 1929: 13-27.—The well-known Greek historian traces the history of the National University of Greece from its inauguration on May 15 (N.S.), 1837, in the house of the architect Kleanthes, when the Opposition and the French and Russian legations were conspicuous by their absence. The first Rector was Schinás; the first term opened with 52 students (mostly over 30 years of age) and 75 "regular hearers" (public officials and others who came to lectures), a class abolished in 1841, while no fees were regularly enforced till 1892. The students immediately showed a preference for law (in 1892 one half were reading law) and in 1898 George I said that "lawyers had devoured Greece." Several foreigners, e.g., Ross and Masson, were among the professors until the Revolution of 1843. The first graduate was the medical student Goudas, the Plutarch of modern Greece. Subscriptions from poor and rich, among them Prince Milosh of Serbia, Galanes, the Sanskrit scholar, and the Governor of Massachusetts, flowed in, and on July 2, 1839, King Otto laid the foundation-stone of the present building. At the time Kolokotronis, pointing to the stone and then to the palace, said "This house will eat up that house"—a prophecy fulfilled at the Revolution of 1862. In 1842 the library was transferred from the Church of St. Eleutherios to its present location. In 1844 the University had a representative in the Chamber—a privilege abolished in 1864. After 1843 for many years most students came from "enslaved Greece," and returned to Turkey apostles of "the Great Idea." The author describes the various University riots—that of the medical students because their professor would not let them read his notes, the "Straw-hat" riot of 1859, the battle between the law and theological faculties over Professor Manouses, and the "Gospel Riots" of 1901, which led to the fall of the Cabinet and the resignation of the Metropolitan. He mentions the "University Phalanx," which patrolled Athens during the Interregnum of 1862-63, the efforts of Trikoupes to check the alarming growth of an intellectual proletariat, and the first appearance of female

students in 1890; at first a screen was placed between the two sexes, but removed at the insistence of the males!—*William Miller.*

6164. BABINGER, H. FRANZ. Moschee und Grabmal des Osmân-Schâh zu Trikkala. Ein Werk des Baumeisters Sinân. [Mosque and tomb of Osmân-Schâh at Trikkala. A work of the architect Sinân.] Πρακτικά τῆς Ακαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν. 4 Jan. 1929: 15-18.—The writer describes with four photographs this interesting and historic Turkish monument at Trikkala in Thessaly, which has survived in a ruined state the departure of the Turks from that province in 1881. He calls it "the only monument of the greatest Turkish architect on Greek ground," and quotes the poet Mustafâ Sâi as having mentioned it as one of the 81 mosques built by Sinân of Caesarea, whose parents were Greek. Osmân-Schâh was the nephew of Solymán the Magnificent, who thought of making him his successor. He served as governor of Bosnia, Lepanto, and the Morea, where he erected baths. He died in 1567, probably at Trikkala.—*William Miller.*

6165. SPYRIDON, THEOTOKES. Μία ἀνεκδότος Ἀλληλογραφία Καποδιστρία καὶ Κοβοῦργος. [An unpublished correspondence: Capo d'Istria and Coburg. Έστία. Jan. 25; Feb. 1, 1929.—The keeper of the archives at Corfu publishes this correspondence between the future President of Greece, then living at Geneva, and Prince Leopold of Coburg, the future King of the Belgians, to whom the Greek crown was offered in 1830. The two men had been acquainted since 1815. In a letter dated Mar. 14 (N.S.), 1825, Capo d'Istria points out to Leopold that the recognition of Greek independence by the Powers is essential, quoting the precedents of the recognition of the United States by France and Spain and that of the South American Republics by Great Britain. He can express his opinion only with the permission of the Czar, whose minister he had been till 1822. He gives an account of his own career and of Ionian history from 1789 and calls the Septinsular Republic of 1800 "the beginning of Greece's resurrection." He criticizes Sir Thomas Maitland's government of the Ionian Islands and especially the



cession of Parga and the ignorance of those who have written about Greece, because they have not considered the influence of Byzantium and later events, such as the work of the church in preserving the Greek language and nationality. He shows how Greek ship owners profited by the Napoleonic wars, when the

carrying trade of the Mediterranean was in their hands, and concludes with the opinion that the future ruler of Greece should be a foreign prince, but only on condition that he embraces the orthodox religion, which neither Turks nor Venetians succeeded in destroying.—*William Miller.*

## THE FAR EAST

(See also Entries 6090, 6092, 6192, 6677)

**6166. HANOTAUX, GABRIEL.** *La fondation définitive de l'Indochine française.* [The actual founding of French Indo China.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 5–16.—June 20, 1895 may be said to mark the founding of that magnificent possession, French Indo China, today the pride of all Frenchmen, although national interests there date far back in the 19th century. Long before 1895 Ferry sent out armies which struggled magnificently against overwhelming odds. But so great was the discouragement in official circles over the wide-spread opposition at home to such enterprise and over the disasters which had befallen the forces under the tricolor that the early abandonment of all acquisitions was determined upon just before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. That struggle, however, wholly upset the balance of power and completely changed the situation. China, badly beaten,

turned to France and Russia to save herself, and a month after the Treaty of Shimonoseki the French minister, August Gérard, had the satisfaction of concluding negotiations for a commercial treaty and for another giving France title to the regions between the sea and the Mekong River. French Indo China had come into being, and subsequent concessions made by the Chinese merely rounded out France's position there.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

**6167. SOWERBY, ARTHUR de C.** *The old Chinese calendar and the new.* *China Jour.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 1–3.—Although the Chinese Republic soon after its formation abolished the old Chinese calendar in favor of that used by the western world, the ancient calendar continues to be used by the majority of the Chinese people.—*G. N. Steiger.*

## INDIA

(See also Entries 5377, 5563, 5901, 6426)

**6168. ADDISON, JAMES THAYER.** *The Ahmadiya movement and its western propaganda.* *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 22(1) Jan. 1929: 1–32.—In 1891 Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, an Indian Mohammedan, proclaimed himself to be the Messiah and also the long expected Moslem Mahdi. By 1900 his followers had become sufficiently numerous to be registered by the Indian authorities as a separate sect, the Ahmadiya, and the census of 1918 credits them with 70,000 members in India alone. In 1914, six years after the death of Ahmad, his followers split into two groups: the "Qadian" party and the "Lahore" party. Both groups are definitely anti-Christian and are carrying on active propaganda in the west as well as in Mohammedan countries. In England the Lahore group claims to have 1,000 Indian and English converts, while the Qadiani, who have headquarters in Chicago, claim 1,500 adherents in the United States.—*G. N. Steiger.*

**6169. BUCKLER, FRANCIS W.** *A political theory of the rise of the British power in India.* *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 48(4) Dec. 1928: 348.—Abstract of paper read before the American Oriental Society. The orthodox "Company" view of the relations existing between the European trading companies is unreliable, although it forms the basis still of most historical work both

on the Mogul Empire and its British successor in India. It misconceives the nature of the Mogul sovereignty, the status of the companies and their representatives in India, the nature of Mogul monarchy, its antecedents, theory, and practise.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

**6170. MORELAND, W. H.** *Recent work in Indian economic history (1905–1928).* *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jan. 1929: 130–136.—Moreland divides Indian economic history into three periods, Hindu, Moslem, and British, and arranges the items in his bibliography accordingly. He lists a hundred or more books and articles but warns the reader that, although he has aimed at completeness, "the study is still imperfectly organized, and it possesses no journal of its own; while the haphazard methods of publication followed occasionally in India make it practically impossible for any individual to know all that has been done." No attempt is made to enumerate government reports and publications, which are listed in the official catalogues, or the literature of the "Indian renaissance . . . in which facts, and occasionally fictions, drawn from economic history or legend, have been selected, and sometimes distorted, so as to support preconceived views. . . ."—*A. Rive.*

## THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 5899, 6085, 6093, 6156, 6222, 6320, 6477)

### COLONIAL PERIOD TO 1783

**6171. BURNETT, EDMUND C.** *Edward Langworthy in the Continental Congress.* *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 12(3) Sep. 1928: 211–235.—Although Langworthy was an inconspicuous member of the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1779, as a supporter of the Deane faction he played an interesting part in the controversy over the terms of peace, especially regarding the fisheries. In this connection he possibly wrote to the press certain letters whose authorship has been in doubt.—*V. W. Crane.*

**6172. CHARLES, ABBOT.** *St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine; the Franciscans in Florida.* *Florida Hist. Soc.* 7(3) Jan. 1929: 214–233.—St. Francis mission at St. Augustine was perhaps the only religious edifice ever used by the United States for military purposes. Established in 1577, the massacre of its founders by the Indians and the misrule of local governors is shown by quotations from documents in the Spanish archives. Following the destruction of their first buildings by the South Carolinians in 1702, the Franciscans built a stone monastery. Under English



rule, 1763-1783, it was used as a barracks, and continued to serve in this capacity when the Spaniards resumed possession. When the United States purchased Florida it was used as a jail and barracks, until destroyed by fire in 1915. On the site has been built a memorial hall, the architecture of which suggests the old mission.—*P. M. Smith.*

**6173. DONOGHUE, DAVID.** The route of the Coronado expedition in Texas. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 32(3) Jan. 1929: 181-192.—By correlating the various original narratives of the eastern part of Coronado's expedition of 1540-1542, and checking them with the topography of the southern part of the Great Plains, the conclusion is reached that the routes suggested by previous historians are impossible. Instead of locating Quivira on the 40th parallel and then constructing a route from Cicuye to that point, the present writer follows the descriptions of identifiable natural features to see where the route leads. This method leads to the conclusion that the expedition did not leave the Llano Estacado, and that Quivira was on the Canadian River within the present Panhandle region of Texas. A map accompanies the article.—*William C. Binkley.*

**6174. FRANKLIN, W. NEIL.** Some aspects of representation in the American colonies. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 38-66.—By the 18th century, religious requirements for the franchise had for the most part been abolished and there was in general throughout the colonies a property qualification for citizenship. In New England the town was the basis of representation; in Pennsylvania (representing the Middle Colonies), Virginia, and North Carolina, the county; in South Carolina, the parish. District representation generally prevailed, rather than representation by population. Representatives were sent as delegates to the assembly by the people of their districts and were expected to vote in accordance with the wishes of their constituents. Representation in the colonies served apparently as a combination of a check upon the government and a substitute for direct action by the people. Sectionalism, as manifested by the demand of the West for increased representation in the assembly, was noticed in Pennsylvania and in the southern colonies.—*R. H. Taylor.*

**6175. GOGGIO, EMILIO.** Italy and the American war of independence. *Romanic Rev.* 20(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 25-34.—The struggle of the American colonies for independence was followed with deep interest in Italy, which was also suffering from oppression. Among Italians who manifested their interest in special ways was Mazzei, who made the acquaintance of Franklin in London in 1767. In 1775 he came to Virginia, where he gained the confidence and friendship of Jefferson and other leading Virginians. He was a lifelong correspondent of Jefferson. After his return to Europe he wrote a book in defense of America, and towards the close of his life he described his American experiences in his *Memoirs*. The poet Alfieri wrote several odes on *L'America Libera* and dedicated a tragedy to Washington, whose character was especially admired by Italians. One of the earliest histories of the war for American independence was written by Carlo Botta, an Italian. It was promptly translated into English and was praised by both Jefferson and John Adams. The example of America encouraged Italians to aspire and struggle for their own freedom.—*A. H. Buffinton.*

**6176. HIRSCH, ARTHUR H.** Efforts of the Grange in the middle west to control the price of farm machinery, 1870-1880. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 15(4) Mar. 1929: 473-496.—The Grange tried to force down the price of farm implements by organizing to eliminate the middleman and deal directly with manufacturers. The McCormick Company, in the face of active competition and in spite of the intense pressure of farm organizations,

refused to dismiss its agents or to deal with farmers directly, except on a cash basis. Throughout the period of agitation they maintained the policy of one price to all. McCormack suggested that the Granges campaign for tariff reduction and lower railroad rates. When general price levels declined after 1873 agricultural machinery also became cheaper. The article is based on correspondence of the McCormick Company with its agents and with farmers.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**6177. KNOX, MRS. REUBEN.** New Jersey's rich historical treasury. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 30-32.—The early importance of New Jersey as a colony is emphasized by a resumé of historical incident and anecdote dealing largely with its discovery and exploration, the attacks of the Indians, the settlements in Somerset County, the communities of Swedes and Quakers, and the men and events of the Revolutionary period.—*P. M. Smith.*

**6178. LONG, E. JOHN.** Conrad Weiser. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 12 Jan. 1929: 58-62.—This article gives some facts concerning Conrad Weiser, Indian interpreter of colonial Pennsylvania.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

**6179. SCARBOROUGH, W. FRANCES.** Old Spanish missions in Texas. 5. San Juan Capistrano. *Southwest Rev.* 14(2) Winter, 1929: 237-255.—San Juan Capistrano, one of several early missions in eastern Texas, was established in 1731 on the San Antonio River under the protection of the royal presidio at Bexar. Its civilizing influence upon the Indians under its jurisdiction was hindered by the quarrels between military officers and priests. Father Ganzabel was murdered by a Sayopin Indian at the instigation of Captain Rabago. In 1754 their numbers were diminished by the escape of the Pamaque and two other tribes to the mission of San Francisco di Vizarron. Various buildings were erected previous to 1800, and at one time there were quarters for 1,000 head of horses and cattle. The mission, suppressed by the Mexican régime in 1823, was revived by Father Hume and still ministers to a small band of Indians.—*P. M. Smith.*

**6180. UNSIGNED.** "High wages" in colonial America. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 8-13.—The tradition of high wages in America dates from the earliest settlements, where employers complained of the "exorbitant demands" of the laborers. Early colonial records show that there was a serious shortage of craftsmen, a condition which influenced legislation and custom throughout the colonial period. In New England the coming of workmen was encouraged by the suspension or disregard of laws which might exclude them; but when once there, workmen were subject to legislation. Massachusetts Bay in the 1630's unsuccessfully experimented with the maximum wage. Impressionment of labor for private and public needs was also practised. Recognition was not given to differences in craft or skill. Some attempts were made to protect labor from high prices and undesirable methods of payment of wages.—*Henrietta Larson.*

**6181. WERTENBAKER, THOMAS J.** The battle of Princeton. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 1-9.—The Trenton-Princeton campaign ranks as one of the decisive military movements of world history. Its strategy has been more thoroughly studied and better appreciated by the military staffs of European countries than in our own. With a handful of regulars and militia Washington not only saved his army from almost certain defeat by a much superior force, but also destroyed an entire British division, compelled Cornwallis to withdraw from New Jersey, and restored communications between the northern and southern divisions of the American forces. Through the Princeton Battlefield Association the historic spots in that town will be preserved.—*P. M. Smith.*



## UNITED STATES, 1783-1920

(See also Entries 6085, 6087, 6089, 6320, 6356, 6480)

**6182. ANGLE, PAUL M.** The Peoria truce. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 21(4) Jan. 1929: 500-505.—The technique of historical criticism is here employed to refute a Lincoln story first broadcasted by Herndon, later admitted to be true by several of the men involved in it along with Lincoln, and yet inherently improbable in the light of what we know of both Lincoln and Douglas. The Peoria truce is a reputed agreement by both men to abandon a speaking tour,—an agreement promptly violated, it is said, by the man who sought it first. Since treachery was not a Douglas trait nor magnanimity a Lincoln trait, at least toward a competitor for office, the case deserves investigation. The author finds a clue in the files of contemporary journals, from whose evidence as to speaking dates and other moves of the two leaders he concludes that "the story of the Peoria truce and Douglas' subsequent treachery should be relegated from its place as an established incident in the lives of these two men to the growing category of hoary tales which may be true—but probably aren't."—*Louis Martin Sears.*

**6183. BRETZ, JULIAN P.** The economic background of the Liberty Party. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(2) Jan. 1929: 250-264.—The change in Abolitionist tactics from moral suasion to political action was largely due to the growing conviction that the "slavocracy" was injuring the material interests of the free states. After the panic of 1837 abolition leaders attempted to fasten the responsibility for state bankruptcies and general economic distress upon the slave-holders, whose wasteful methods of production and lax financial honor were dissipating northern capital and impoverishing unsuspecting northern freemen. Since the slave power was entrenched in the national government, it could be successfully combated only by political action, so their contention ran. This shift from humanitarian to materialistic considerations widened the appeal, though it eventually dulled the fervor, of the anti-slavery crusade.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**6184. CLUM, JOHN P.** Es-kim-in-zin. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 1-27.—The family of Es-kim-in-zin was killed by white men in 1871, and he was taken to Old Camp Grant as a military prisoner. Returning in 1875, he was the dependable, tactful, and almost indispensable aide to Indian Agent Clum of the San Carlos, Arizona, Apache Agency until the agent left in 1877. At that time, abandoning the reservation and giving up his tribal position, he took a ranch at San Pedro. As ex-chief, however he received blame for any trouble involving Indians on the reservation. In 1888, warned by government officials, he escaped a hostile group of "white citizens"; and selected a new ranch. In 1892, due to a raid by a roving Apache band, Es-kim-in-zin was arrested and, without trial, taken to Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, where he was found in 1894 by the former agent, Clum. It was impossible to convince even the officers of the Indian Defense Association that Es-kim-in-zin was not a cruel and treacherous man; but finally his release was obtained and he returned to San Carlos, where he died shortly afterward.—*Esther Cole.*

**6185. COBB, JOHN H.** History of fisheries in the state of Washington. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 3-11.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

**6186. CURTI, MERLE E.** Non-resistance in New England. *New Engl. Quart.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 34-57.—The movement is in large measure the story of the Rev. Henry C. Wright. In 1836 he entered the current discussions over the limits of pacifism, adopting a doctrinaire stand against all war. A brief term as agent for the American Peace Society was ended by the

storm which his radical position aroused. Undaunted, he devoted himself to an attempt to get the Peace Society to adopt a more radical constitution, demanding nothing less than a renunciation of force for all occasions. In this he was supported by William Lloyd Garrison. At the annual meeting of the society in 1838 he sponsored a successful motion for a convention to discuss principles and means of securing peace, a project backed also by the Anti-Slavery Society. Out of this convention, to which women were admitted, there came the New England Non-Resistance Society whose principles accorded with the most radical views, including non-cooperation with the civil government. The new organization won friends but slowly, many ardent members of peace societies denying any connection between the movements. The 1850's saw its decline. The extreme character of the cause and its conflict with abolitionism—even Garrison surrendered after John Brown's execution—were fatal. Even Wright supported the government during the Civil War.—*A. B. Forbes.*

**6187. DAVIS, MRS. ELVERT M.** The letters of Tarleton Bates, 1795-1805. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 12 Jan. 1929: 32-53.—The letters here printed for the first time were written by a man prominent in the early history of Pittsburgh, and throw light upon social and political conditions in Pennsylvania and the Northwest Territory during the period covered.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

**6188. DODD, WILLIAM E.** Woodrow Wilson—ten years after. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(157) Jan. 1929: 26-38.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

**6189. EVANS, RAMONA.** Fashions in the fifties. *Palimpsest.* 10 Jan. 1929: 16-29.—A vivid description of what the well-dressed ladies wore in the decade preceding the Civil War. There are several illustrations of typical apparel.—*John E. Briggs.*

**6190. FOLSOM, JOSEPH FOLFORD.** The Burr-Hamilton duel. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 9-26.—Quotations from Alexander Hamilton's letters to political leaders show his active opposition to the election of Aaron Burr to the vice-presidency by the House of Representatives in 1800 and to the governorship of New York in 1800. Burr, sensitive to supposed insult, yet careless of his reputation for private morality, was particularly incensed by the public knowledge that Hamilton had privately expressed "a more despicable opinion" of him. Following an account of the duel and its effects on the custom of duelling is a history of the Weehawken grounds, 1790-1845, which Burr visited again 25 years after the tragedy.—*P. M. Smith.*

**6191. GILLINGHAM, HAROLD E.** Some early brickmakers of Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* 53 Jan. 1929: 1-27.—The author describes early brickmakers and brick-yards of Philadelphia and vicinity from 1783 onward. He disposes of the myth that the early brick houses of Philadelphia were built of bricks imported from Europe by showing that brick-making in that vicinity was practically coeval with the establishment of the colony.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

**6192. GOWEN, HERBERT H.** An American pioneer in Japan. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 12-23.—A sketch of Edward Mason Shelton, a member of the Agricultural Commission appointed in 1871 by President Grant at the request of the Japanese government for a group of experts in methods of agriculture and colonization. Quoted excerpts from a paper written by Shelton describe his personal experiences in Japan at that time of tremendous transition, when the feudal system was being abolished and when Japan had just embarked upon her effort to become a modern nation. Shelton became the superintendent of the governmental farm in Tokyo and the first teacher of



American agricultural methods in Japan.—*Hannah G. Roach.*

6193. GUY, JOHN H. Operations at and near Hampton, Virginia. War of 1812. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* 37(1) Jan. 1929: 1-11.—Based on a letter written in 1846. The writer of the letter described his journey to Williamsburg in that year, and embodied information received at first-hand concerning the War of 1812, and particularly the battle fought near Hampton on June 25, 1813.—*Edmund K. Alden.*

6194. HARMON, GEORGE D. Douglas and the compromise of 1850. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 21(4) Jan. 1929: 453-499.—The present study of Douglas demonstrates that his ideas of squatter sovereignty long antedated their application in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. They underlay his thought upon the admission of territories following the Mexican War. His position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories and his advocacy of California's admission to the Union drew Douglas actively into the debates of 1850 and invited him to a sponsorship of the bills which finally made up the Compromise. The age and prestige of Henry Clay gave him a titular superiority, but on the defeat of the Omnibus Bill he yielded active leadership to Douglas. The latter, while technically obedient to mandates from his state to vote for the Wilmot Proviso and other antislavery measures, consistently upheld the right of settlers to frame their institutions. The varying fortunes of the crucial bills of 1850 are here traced in much detail, until the reader comes to share the author's contention that Douglas, not Clay, was responsible for the Compromise of 1850.—*Louis Martin Sears.*

6195. HARMON, GEORGE D. President James Buchanan's betrayal of Governor Robert J. Walker of Kansas. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* 53 Jan. 1929: 51-91.—The purport of this article is to show that President Buchanan, under the influence of Southern advisers, betrayed Robert J. Walker, whom he had appointed Governor of Kansas. The political cross-currents of the time are set forth, and the views of leading men on both sides of the Kansas controversy are given.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

6196. HAYES-CAVANAUGH, DORIS. Early glass-making in East Cambridge, Mass. *Old Time New England.* 19(3) Jan. 1929: 113-122.—The Boston Porcelain and Glass Manufacturing Company, formed in 1813, built a factory in East Cambridge. In 1816 it was bought and organized as the New England Glass Company. One partner, Edmund Munroe, experienced in banking, textile manufacturing, and shipping, handled the capital and credit. Another, Deming Jarvis, an authority on glassmaking, managed the manufacturing and marketing. In 1815 *Gleason's Pictorial* stated that they employed 450 workmen and had a capital of \$400,000, while their wares were in every home from Maine to Louisiana. The company at first made etched flint glass. The invention of the mold in 1827 revolutionized their process. All kinds of glass were made, from the simplest to the most elaborate cut, gilded, and engraved styles. By 1855 a large quantity of cut glass was produced. Their "Bohemian" glass was said to be unsurpassed. The company flourished until the 70's, when the product deteriorated and the business slumped. The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company on Cape Cod was organized in 1825 by Jarvis. It was said to make "kitchen glass."—*Henrietta Larson.*

6197. HOLDEN, W. C. Frontier journalism in West Texas. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 32(3) Jan. 1929: 206-221.—A study of the files of newspapers published in West Texas from 1870 to 1890 reveals the frontier editors as migratory, controversial individuals, who nevertheless made a contribution to their communities by recording local happenings and providing reading matter. Their work reflected the individ-

ualism of the frontiersman wherever he was to be found.—*William C. Binkley.*

6198. HOTSON, CLARENCE P. Sampson Reed, a teacher of Emerson. *New England Quart.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 249-277.—A Swedenborgian friend who gave the first definite impulse which led to Emerson's literary career.—*A. B. Forbes.*

6199. JOHNSON, GUION GRIFFIS. Recreational and cultural activities in the ante-bellum town of North Carolina. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 17-37.—For the upper classes, the monotony of everyday life in the ante-bellum town of North Carolina was relieved by dancing (the subscription ball came into popularity about the opening of the 19th century), teas, set suppers, and parties. The "young blades" frequented the village tavern. The women formed clubs, concerned chiefly with charitable work, of which the most general type were foreign-missionary societies and female benevolent societies. Debating, library, literary, lyceum, and theatrical societies attracted the membership of the village men, the library society appearing earliest. Nearly every town had a secret lodge, of which the leading men of the community were members. Most of these lodges were Masonic, although after 1841 some Odd Fellow lodges began to appear. The village school had exercises which attracted the upper social classes, and there were visiting theatrical companies, performances, and exhibitions. Each sizable town boasted of a town band and a corps of city guards. Tradesmen came to have organizations of their own, at the meetings of which were discussed ways of protecting the skilled trades from encroachment by the negro mechanics and of securing prompt payment from their customers. In the realm of sports, cockfighting, horse-racing, and gambling were in highest favor. Life at the summer resorts was very gay. Though the gentry were sometimes bored by the monotony of life in the ante-bellum town, the majority of the inhabitants, engaged in the strenuous task of making a living, took their recreation in Saturday night frolics, in visits to the tipping houses, in chats at the village store or in front of the post office, in Sunday sports, and in the free whiskey and barbecue of election day.—*R. H. Taylor.*

6200. JOHNSTON, JAMES HUGO. Documentary evidence of the relations of Negroes and Indians. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 21-43.—Contacts between Indians and Negroes during the slave period were relatively free from any feeling of superiority or inferiority except in those relatively few instances where the white man's attitude toward the Negro was copied by the Indian. As a result, the two races generally mingled on a most friendly basis. Race mixture was very common in practically all areas.—*Donald Young.*

6201. KROUT, JOHN A. Some reflections on the rise of American sport. *Proc. Assn. of Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* 26 1928: 84-93.—*E. Cole.*

6202. LONG, O. W. William Dwight Whitney. *New Engl. Quart.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 105-119.—A brief sketch of the life of a distinguished American scholar of the second half of the 19th century, with special emphasis upon his college career.—*A. B. Forbes.*

6203. MARTIN, ABBOTT C. ed. The Cotton letters. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* 37(1) Jan. 1929: 12-22.—These are contributed by Abbott C. Martin of Sewanee, Tennessee. They relate to home life in the South during the Civil War, and conclude with one from J. A. Cotton, who gives the point of view of a Confederate private serving in Virginia in 1861.—*Edmund K. Alden.*

6204. MORISON, S. E. Elbridge Gerry, gentleman-democrat. *New Engl. Quart.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 3-33.—Gerry was always changing sides, yet except in the heat of the fray his sincerity and integrity were not



seriously questioned. The key to this vacillating career is to be found in the fact that he could not accept the social implications of his political course, that he could not fuse instincts and convictions, interests and dogma. By birth he was a member of the Massachusetts merchant aristocracy, while early in his career he became a disciple of Sam Adams. These two factors continued alternately to influence his course, particularly his political affiliations, until he finally landed in the camp of the Jeffersonians. Shays' Rebellion, for instance, brought his class interests to the fore, making him in the early stages of the Constitutional Convention a supporter of a strong national government. Yet in the end he joined the opposition and refused to sign the finished document. His appointment to the French mission in 1797 caused consternation in government circles. His conduct as a member of it is to be explained by his desire to prevent open war lest the Federalists find an opportunity to adopt a militaristic policy, ally with England, and discredit republican institutions. *A. B. Forbes.*

6205. NEVINS, ALLAN. From wilderness to em-

pire. *Amer. Review of Reviews*. 78 (1) Jan. 1929: 51-56. —This is a narrative of the progress of the Far West during the past 80 years. Instead of being the commonplace story of pioneering, it is the story of a series of civilizations, a cycle of clear-cut historical eras. The particular influence of the cycles is on the social structure. The Spanish left their influence on California, but communication lines have resulted in a close assimilation of the coast with the rest of the country. The era of the sea trader, with his necessary adjunct, the trapper, is the first period in the development of the Far West. The sea trader and the trapper were followed by the first real settlers, the missionaries, who first developed the Northwest. The missionaries were followed by the cattlemen, then came the prospector. All these new comers into the Great West brought about the necessity of settling the question of sovereignty, and that was settled by the Mexican War and by negotiations with England. The miners were followed or accompanied by the farmers, who made the permanent settlements necessary for empire. The final period treated is the present, which Nevins calls the Industrial Age.—*A. K. Christian.*

## LATIN AMERICA

6206. BASADRE, JORGE. Apuntes sobre la monarquía en el Perú. [Notes on monarchy in Peru.] *Boletín Bibliográfico*. 6 (3) 1928: 232-265.—The author describes the social character of the Peruvian nobility, attached to the old régime by reason of special privileges, and its failure to assume a directive position. He outlines the early monarchical plans of the Argentine leaders, Belgrano, San Martín, and others. The clash of monarchical and liberal ideas in Peru is given with some detail: the coming of the army of liberation under San Martín, his plans for an independent kingdom in Peru; the conservative Council of State (1821); the commission to Europe in search of a ruler; liberal opposition to San Martín and his withdrawal after the interview with Bolívar; the stormy career of Riva Agüero, at first a liberal leader, and his negotiations (1823) with the Spaniards for an independent kingdom under a Spanish prince; his banishment, return, and death; the practical end of attempts at monarchical government. The author gives an account of the Flórez expedition to Ecuador and of the attitude of Peru toward the Maximilian episode in Mexico, closing with an analysis of the two conflicting systems. If America was not prepared for republican government, neither was it prepared for monarchy. A liberal constitutional monarchy would have degenerated into a despotic government, due to political inexperience. The two principal

postulates of liberalism were parliamentarism and exaggerated individualism. Subsequent events, the weakening of these postulates and the development of a strong government, have, in a way, coincided with the views of the monarchists. (Bibliographical footnotes.)—*C. K. Jones.*

6207. GROTHE, HUGO. Von vergessenen deutschen Siedlungen in Peru. [Forgotten German settlements in Peru.] *Arch. f. Wanderungswesen*. 1 (3) Oct. 1928: 119-127.—The story of the two German colonies in Peru, Pozuzo and Oxabamba, founded in the middle of the 19th century.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

6208. SHAW, PAUL VAN ORDEN. José Bonifacio, the neglected liberator of Brazil. *Proc. Assn. of Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland*. 26 1928: 47-68.—Bonifacio, sometimes called the "Father of Modern Brazil," was most active as member of the Constituent Assembly of 1823, and of the first ministry of Dom Pedro I. He was largely responsible for the adoption of a limited constitutional monarchy, for the program of gradual emancipation of the slaves, and for the comprehensive plan now being used in Brazil for intelligent civilization of the Indians. He was neither republican nor politician, as he has been called; but he was much more. He died in exile in Portugal in 1838. (Bibliography.)—*E. Cole.*

## THE WORLD WAR

(See Entries 6135, 6144, 6157)

## THE WORLD SINCE 1920

(See Entries 6619, 6630, 6632, 6716)



## ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 5905, 6240, 6463, 6470, 6502, 6587, 6591, 6696, 6598, 6687)

6209. BOBER, M. M. Academic economics in present Russia: Gelesnoff, Grundzüge. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (2) Feb. 1929: 352-363.—The categories and subject matter of the book are the same as in "bourgeois" economics. There is a sparing use of Marxian catch phrases, and there is no heated denunciation of capitalism even when its shortcomings are delineated. In the discussion of industrial evolution Karl Bücher's stages are followed and defended. While praising the postulates of the German historical school, Gelesnoff pays homage to the older English economists for the elaboration of a body of economic theory. He favors the equilibrium theory of value; but he is reluctant to abandon Marx's views. He emphasizes the bargaining theory of wages, the exploitation theory of interest, and the Ricardian analysis of rent. Although bravely disagreeing with Marx on such points as increasing misery and overproduction, he follows the socialist master on the fundamental question of economic theory and social philosophy.—*M. M. Bober.*

6210. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. The theory of comparative cost once more. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (2) Feb. 1929: 376-381.—The theory of comparative cost has been attacked recently upon two grounds. It is held by critics that a nation imports goods in the making of which it has a comparative advantage and that it exports goods in the making of which it has a comparative disadvantage. Also, it is denied that the total productivity will be increased by international specialization. Haberler defends the theory of comparative cost against these attacks and holds that it is of importance in the decision between free trade and protection. He affirms what Angell denies, namely, that stable equilibrium can exist only in those cases in which "each country has a comparative cost advantage in all exported articles in respect to all imported commodities." An illustration is presented to prove this. To the second criticism Haberler replies that a complete specialization as between a large and a very small country, according to the law of comparative cost, would be absurd. Nevertheless, he insists that a partial specialization even between such countries would lead to an enlarged output.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

6211. LEVIN, SAMUEL M. Economic aspects of modern speed. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters.* 10 1928: 137-148.—From the industrial point of view, modern speed implies the pressure to extract the most in physical achievement from a given unit of time. Its characteristic expression in the factory and office is time rates and scheduled performance. With time metamorphosed into money, its saving becomes the great desideratum, and a powerful economic motive is created for resorting to every species of ingenuity to attain this end. Industrial processes place a singular emphasis on action, physical and mechanical, kept alive by the flow of scientific discovery and invention. Seen in the light of the pressure of overhead costs on capacity the effort expresses itself in the ideal of full utilization of plant and the utmost economy of time. The importance of transportation and communication becomes clear in the light of the advantages of economy in capital and interest, quick goods turnover, and small inventories. There is the bearing of population on this problem. First, with industry drawing unstintingly from immigration an intensification of the pace of

economic development was inevitable. Secondly, the inordinate increase in the populations of Europe and America means an enormous load of life piled on the shoulders of industry, affecting the momentum of business, and urging to an onward movement of buying and selling. The pecuniary, profit-making motive must be viewed in the setting of democratic institutions which give recognition to contract, property rights, and personal liberty, and which in the American environment obliterate the lines between classes. Such conditions seem ideally fit to bring competition to its highest pitch, and to place the utility of exertion, "punch," and strenuousness in the foreground. Unfair competitive methods may be of some importance, and the fact that business is a free-for-all makes for an absence of the quieting influences of selection, and a stressing of the commonplace incentives of pecuniary gain and success. Though the full bearing of speed on industrial accidents remains to be cleared up, some expert opinion, supported by experience and example, stresses the view that greater mechanization and the general speeding-up of workers are augmenting the hazards of industry. Theoretically, the effect of concentration on time saving is to bring production to the point necessary to yield the highest net economy of time, for one must make allowance for the effects of overspeed on fatigue, absenteeism, and turnover. But even such net economy may set a harassing pace for workers who are short of standard. Further, it is hardly to be expected that all establishments will trim their methods to the exigencies of broad-gauged scientific understanding.—*Samuel M. Levin.*

6212. MITCHELL, WESLEY C. Sombart's Hochkapitalismus. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (2) Feb. 1929: 303-323.—To Sombart, capitalism is "a peculiar episode in the history of mankind." At bottom money-making has no relation that matters with economic life. The idea of money-making has stamped its pattern on the real world for three reasons, according to Sombart: (1) the historic accidents of a new type of man, a new type of state, and a new technique; (2) the thorough supply of the needs of capital, labor, and markets; and (3) the rationalization of economic activity by the capitalistic process itself. "If economic theory aspires to explain economic behavior, then Sombart's 'High Capitalism' is a theoretical contribution." It differs from the usual expositions of economic theory primarily with respect to the problems it attacks. The two approaches complement each other, and an economist needs intimate acquaintance with both. Speculative notions control the whole course of his investigation. Can we accept his contention that the foundations of capitalism were "historic accidents"? Mitchell thinks it possible to give an account of the development of capitalism in which the phenomena appear as "inevitable and closely related products in the process of cumulative change."—*R. S. Meriam.*

6213. OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. Alfred Amonn's theoretische Auffassung. [Alfred Amonn's theoretical views.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (1) Feb. 1929: 61-81.—This article attacks Alfred Amonn's criticism of the economic theories of Ricardo. Amonn fails to note that Ricardo's conclusions are based upon the assumption of a static economic order; his objections to Ricardo's failure to take account of fluctuations and exceptions are, therefore, beside the point.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

6214. RUMPF, MAX. Probleme der sozialen Lebenslehre in Anschluss an F. v. Gottls "Bedarf und Deckung." [Problems of social science.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (1) Feb. 1929: 33-59.—The fundamental conditions and relations of everyday life supply the



material for the building of social science. The work of Gottl, utilizing this material as a basis, successfully establishes economics as a branch of social science. His style of presentation is rather difficult of comprehension but on the whole satisfactory. He sees society as living beings in complex interrelationship with each other, differing from animals in that they have developed spiritual life, articulate speech, objective values, culture, civilization, technique, faith, law, and beauty. But all of us, even Gottl, are so far the children of our time as to be unable to judge society from an impartial viewpoint.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

6215. WALK, WILLEM-L. Les équations de Walras et de Cassel et la théorie de la productivité marginale. [The equations of Walras and Cassel and the theory of marginal productivity.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 34-48.—I. The great merit of Cassel is to have made the theories of Walras accessible to a much larger public by stating them in simplified form. Building on the inadequate equations of Wieser for determining the shares in distribution, Cassel has set forth the main truths in Walras' theory in three sets of equations which without being excessively simple, are within the comprehension of serious students. Thus he has secured for both Walras and Pareto the recognition in the history of economic thought which they deserve. II. There are two forms, commonly not distinguished, of the theory of marginal productivity. The first or static form, relates to an assumed perfect fluidity of the combinations of the factors in production, the second to actual economic conditions. The first is valid for the conditions assumed, but applied to real conditions would give either much more or much less as the theoretical shares of the factors than the total product would suffice to cover. Some flexibility is introduced by taking account of dynamic conditions, but at best there are only a few different proportions of the factors available to the producer, and not a continuous series. Hence the theory must be rejected as a method for solving the economic problems of reality. III. Walras' equations in their final form contain a provision for the variability of proportions of the factors, with variation in their technical coefficients or the ratio between amount of product and amount of factor, but this really reduces to the static situation. The marginal productivity theory is incompatible with that represented in the equations of Walras, Pareto and Cassel, and for the rapidly developing science of quantitative economics it is the latter approach which must be given the preference.—*Frank H. Knight.*

6216. YUSHKOV, I. Osnovnoy vopros planovoy metodologii. [The fundamental problem of the methodology of planning.] *Вестник Финансов.* Oct. 1928: 26-39.—In a system of planned economy, the distribution of increases in capital among industries, regions and varieties of capital goods must be calculated with a view to the greatest economic effectiveness. Quantitatively effectiveness is represented by a reduction in the monetary cost of production including a correct allowance for the use of capital and land. This reduction is the difference left after subtracting the reduction in costs following the next best employment of the same outlay. Since it would be impossible for a central organization to compute the effectiveness of all possible variants of the proposed increase in national capital, the task of estimating the effectiveness of the several variants of each single project should be delegated to local organs of economic government. The central bureau should limit itself to establishing the margin of effectiveness practicable under the conditions of a limited availability of resources; projects of submarginal effectiveness should then be disallowed.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 6049, 6050, 6066, 6101, 6113, 6119, 6143, 6170, 6180, 6185, 6191, 6196, 6320, 6714)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 6311, 6224, 6339, 6469)

6217. ACKERMAN, RALPH H. Chile prosperous in 1928. *Commerce Reports.* (6) Feb. 1, 1929: 326-329.—The year was one of exceptional activity in the nitrate and copper industries, crop yields were satisfactory with high average values, and earnings of domestic manufacturing industries were greatly improved, as contrasted with unfavorable conditions prevailing in the early part of the year. In the field of public finance the country is in a better situation than at any time during recent years. The government further developed the policy inaugurated a few years ago of direct and indirect intervention in the industrial development of the country by lending aid to various projects for increasing production. In Feb., 1928, a higher protective tariff was enacted. Early in 1928, a law was passed creating a credit bank known as the Industrial Credit Institution designed to lend the manufacturing industries sums of money from one to five years taking as collateral a lien against raw products, machinery or stocks and performing a function midway between that of the ordinary commercial bank and that of the mortgage bank. Thus far the aggregate loans made by this institution have been negligible owing partly to abundance of money in commercial institutions, and partly to its recent establishment, and in part to the fact that its rates are somewhat higher than those of commercial banks. Constant recourse is had by the agriculturalists to the agricultural credit bank. The farm mortgage law was enacted during 1926, and was substantially modified in 1927; it permitted mortgages to be granted on agricultural products, agricultural machinery, cattle and timber, so as to fill the need of the agriculturalist for an agricultural institution that might act midway between the long credits, which could be granted by the mortgage banks on properties, and the short term loans from commercial banks. The nitrate production which amounted to 31,630,000 metric quintals during the calendar year 1928 exceeded the previous record of 30,010,000 quintals in 1917. There is an increasing concentration of production in the hands of a smaller number of producing companies, e.g., in 1917 there were 118 to 124 *oficinas* and in 1928, 69 *oficinas*. Of the total production 85% is at present effected by five large producers. Greater concentration and more elaborate investigations and experiments will be necessary if the Chilean nitrate industry is to keep pace with advances in the synthetic field. Producers were urged to adopt a plan of selling that the government believed would permit better control of selling prices to the consumer and eliminate excess profits by the distributors. The Nitrate Producers Association agreed to these proposals and formed a selling combine that fixed prices for each of the large consuming centers based upon the conditions peculiar to each of these markets from the point of view of competition. Spurred by the high price levels of copper all the principal mines increased their production to a point where their participation in world copper markets has established a new record. Production during the first ten months exceeding that of the like period in 1927 by approximately 30%.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

6218. BAUMONT, M. L'activité industrielle de



l'Allemagne depuis la dernière guerre. [German industrial activity since the recent war.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (1) Jan. 15, 1929: 29-47.—Baumont analyzes post-war industrial changes in terms of unemployment, wages, price level, the volume of production, exports and imports. Stabilization became necessary in 1925, with repudiation of the mark by industry as a standard of value, and its effect on the home market and foreign trade. Rationalization followed as a means of return to normal; it has changed German industry fundamentally. A primary factor in the economic situation is wages, which play an increasing part in the German cost of production, and have, in their rise, increased prices and the cost of living. Another related difficulty is the scarcity of circulating capital, which has resulted in the use of much foreign capital. Nevertheless, recovery has been remarkable, largely due to rationalization, which has especially increased the productivity of labor; and the outlook for the future is favorable.—*M. Hartsough.*

6219. ENGEL and SCHRAMMEIER, R. China. *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 9 (1-2) 1928: 135-139.—A brief sketch of the foreign commerce of China is followed by a short account of the rapid development of Manchuria within the last two decades and of the importance of the production and export of the soya bean.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6220. HOWALD, OSKAR. Schweiz. [Switzerland.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 9 (1-2) 1928: 149-157.—While the author stresses the satisfactory condition of industry, trade, and the labor market, he admits that there exists in Switzerland a definite agricultural crisis due to the discrepancy between prices of agricultural products and cost of production. He emphasizes the necessity for action on the part of the state and outlines proposed measures of relief for the farmer.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6221. KALLBRUNNER, Dr. Österreich. [Austria.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 9 (1-2) 1928: 139-149.—The author discusses agricultural economic conditions in Austria. The fact is emphasized that the increased tariff of 1927 on grain, flour, sugar, and cattle had not resulted in the hoped-for increase in prices, nor prevented the flooding of the Vienna market with foreign products. The bright spot in agricultural conditions seems to be the prosperity of the dairy industry. Proposed government measures for the amelioration of housing and other conditions are noted.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6222. KLEIN, JULIUS. The progress of the United States in the past half century. *Advocate of Peace.* 91 (2) Feb. 1929: 104-110.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6223. LEGRAND, P. La situation financière de la Russie. [The financial situation of Russia.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 189 Feb. 1, 1929: 288-293.—The arguments recently advanced to show that Soviet finances are facing a crisis are effectively refuted by the facts. It is a mistake to assume that because last year's wheat exportations fell below announced expectations there resulted an unfavorable trade balance ominous of financial instability. The fall in wheat exports was more than balanced by increases in the exports of other agricultural commodities, petroleum, wood, and industrial products. Sufficient commercial credits accumulated abroad to prevent recourse to gold exports in the settlement of balances. The increase in circulating currency is not indicative of an inflationary tendency inasmuch as this increase is largely confined to treasury notes or *coupures* of small denomination required in the small villages during the harvest season. As before the war, these issues are necessary and when they have served their purpose contract again during the winter months. Furthermore, their issue is limited to 75% of the bank

note issue outstanding. The application of all sound tests shows that excessive inflation does not exist. The inclusion in the budgetary expenditures, by a certain school of journalists, of loans made to the state to finance the program of national economy is not justified. These loans to state industries are productive and create new assets equal to three or four times their original claim on the budget. The index of retail prices compiled by the Conjunction Institute shows that the variations in the purchasing power of the ruble are so slight as also to refute the critics. Again, the claim that excessive exportation of bank notes threatens a crisis is annihilated by the legal prohibitions against the exportation or importation of the *chervonetz* note. Nor has the fact that Soviet banks freely furnish credits abroad to all legitimate traders, Soviet or non-Soviet, made it necessary thus far for the government to export gold in order to exchange the *chervontsi* of traders and concessionaires into foreign currencies. Like other countries the Soviet Union is faced with financial difficulties but they do not threaten a "crisis."—*Amos E. Taylor.*

6224. STEEG, M. La situation générale du Maroc. [The general state of Morocco.] *Afrique Française. Suppl.* (1) Jan. 1929: 113-117.—This magnificent North African domain is undergoing unparalleled development and is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history. Nearly four billion francs of private capital have been invested in the country. Roads and railways are being built in all directions, and extensive harbor improvements are under construction. Vast new agricultural tracts are being opened each season, and homes by the thousand are rising in every district. An acute labor shortage has developed and wages are high. Typhus and fever, which have taken their toll in the past, are being combatted, and the police system is being reorganized. The ordinary budget for 1929 is 46,536,733 francs in excess of that for 1928, but no additional taxes have been laid. So great has been the boom that imports and the area under cultivation have almost doubled in three years, and these provide the additional revenue.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6225. TALLON, R. J. Canada, today, as an industrial center. *Amer. Federationist.* 36 (2) Feb. 1929: 232-236.—A description is given of the great importance of transportation to Canadian development and of the general background of railroad growth. Short surveys of the organized labor movement in railways, of the operation of the industrial disputes investigation act, of the system of union management cooperation employed on the Canadian National railways, of the relations with the International Labor Office and the American Federation of Labor, and the problem of controlling immigration as a menace to labor, complete the article.—*H. A. Innis.*

6226. ULJEE, G. L. Nogeens: De economische ontwikkeling van Nederlandsch-Borneo, in 't bijzonder van West Borneo. [Again: The economic development of Dutch Borneo, especially of West Borneo.] *Indische Gids.* 51 (2) Feb. 1929: 374-379.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6227. UNSIGNED. Alcuni aspetti dell'attuale situazione economica e andamento del commercio estero del Portogallo. [Some aspects of the present economic situation and of the foreign trade of Portugal.] *Boll. di Infor. Comm.* 1928: 553.—The economic depression in Portugal has been aggravated by the policy of reappreciation of the national money. Statistical data concerning the foreign trade during the last three years are supplied as evidence.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6228. UNSIGNED. An economist reviews Sweden's economic development. *Swedish-Amer. Trade Jour.* 23 (2) Feb. 1929: 47-50.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



6229. UNSIGNED. Business conditions in Argentina. *Ernesto Tornquist & Co. Report* #181. Jan. 1929: pp. 52.—R. M. Woodbury.

6230. UNSIGNED. Industrial and agricultural development in Peru; an economic survey. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific*. 18(2) Feb. 15, 1929: 31-36. (See also Entry No. 5145.)—H. L. Jome.

6231. UNSIGNED. Review of the year 1928. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11(1) Feb. 1929: 1-18.—R. M. Woodbury.

6232. WORLICZEK, ADALBERT. Die tschechoslowakische Konjunktur im Jahre 1928. [The economic position of Czechoslovakia in 1928.] *Oesterreichische Volkswirt.* 21(14) Jan. 5, 1929: 345-347.—R. M. Woodbury.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 5913, 5918, 5921, 5924, 6088, 6217, 6317, 6388, 6397, 6410, 6416, 6421, 6423, 6425, 6426, 6476, 6478, 6479, 6560, 6719)

6233. ALBERTARIO, P. In tema di riduzione di costi in agricoltura. [The reduction of agricultural costs.] *Ann. della Istituzione Agraria Andrea Ponti*. 17(4) 1928:—Wages ought to be maintained at the present level but efforts should be made to increase the productivity of labor. Contracts allowing laborers a share in profits have proved profitable to owners; they should be more widely adopted.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6234. ARIAS, GINO. La politica monetaria e l'agricoltura. [The monetary policy and agriculture.] *Atti della R. Accad. dei Georgofili*. (1-2) 1928: 1.—Discusses the effects of Italian monetary policy upon agriculture as compared with its effects upon industry. Agricultural problems are examined in relation to agricultural credit, the intensification of cultivation, and the interests of the laboring classes. The problem of taxation is outlined in relation to agriculture.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6235. B., W. Development of the demand for agricultural products. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 12-28.—The post-war time is characterized by the presence of a maladjustment between the shares of the income taken by agriculture and industry respectively, a maladjustment which is somewhat obscured by the higher index figures of industrial products and by the farm accountancy calculations of returns on capital. The reason for this shifting of income is to be found in a marked change in the equilibrium between supply and demand in agriculture. The aspect of demand is the special object of this enquiry. The greater number of the new demands are not on the side of nutrition but are met through industry, hence there results a relative rigidity in the extension of agricultural supply as compared with that of industry. Many charts and tables are presented, their data including various countries and periods, and a short list of references is appended.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

6236. BEASLEY, F. R. Produce pools in Australia. *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 10(1) Feb. 1928: 74-81; & (4) Nov. 1928: 259-273.—A discussion of the development and operation of compulsory pooling activities in Australia during the war period and the progress made since the war. Cooperative societies were relatively unimportant in Australia prior to the World War. Pooling during the war period is said to have been a matter of necessity and to have been the growers' salvation. Compulsory pooling has gone out of favor and interest has shifted to pooling under the control of producers. The first compulsory govern-

ment-controlled pool was set up in New South Wales in 1914. Various legislative measures and tests to which they were submitted are discussed. Activities during the war and subsequent developments for different products are reviewed. No definite prophecy as to the future is ventured.—*O. B. Jesness.*

6237. COOPER, M. R. Outlook for the apple industry. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 141-151.—Although total production of apples has declined slightly, commercial production has increased steadily since 1917, the first year for which commercial production figures are available. Delaware and New Jersey together show increases in total number of trees and of non-bearing trees, whereas in all other groups total trees and non-bearing trees have decreased in number. Commercial production will probably increase in the next decade. More attention will be given to the variety phase of the problem.—*S. V. Mendum.*

6238. CROSBY, M. A. Preparing Johnson hay for market in the Black Prairie Belt of Alabama and Mississippi. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Farmers' Bull.* 1574 Nov. 1928: pp. 19.—Johnson hay forms one of the leading crops of this belt and offers the most economical means of utilizing extensive areas now occupied by Johnson grass. But market conditions are not satisfactory. A larger percentage of high quality Johnson hay would revive demand, help in the competition offered by timothy hay, and bring better prices. Official grades for Johnson hay are given together with directions for producing hay of the higher grades and preparing it for market.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

6239. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. The export debenture plan for aid to agriculture. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43(2) Feb. 1929: 250-277.—It appears that supporters of the debenture plan have relied upon analogies that are superficial rather than substantial. Alexander Hamilton did indeed give a limited commendation to bounties on agricultural production, but under conditions and for purposes utterly different from those that are in the minds of the advocates of the debenture plan. The German import certificate is superficially similar to the export debenture, but the system differs so radically from the debenture plan in conditions and aims that the effect of the debenture plan would presumably be different. The major analogy between the export debenture plan and the protective tariff rests largely upon distorted notions of tariff aims and effectiveness.—*J. I. Falconer.*

6240. ERDMAN, H. E. Who gets the benefit of improvement in agriculture? *Jour. Farm Econ.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 24-43.—The individual who adopts improvements increases his profits, provided not enough other farmers do likewise to lower price. The benefits of improvements such as result in a greater production per man largely on the same land area, would, for a crop like potatoes, be passed on to consumers long before it was "applied almost universally." Trade margins tend to adjust themselves on the basis of groups of comparatively fixed charges and costs instead of on a relative basis. Even with general adoption of improvements benefits might remain with growers as long as the wholesale price is not materially affected. When sufficiently generally adopted to lower wholesale prices the benefit passes to consumers. Benefits from improvements in marketing of groups of products may pass rather quickly into land values in restricted regions, but might go first to consumers; if applied to retailing of all foods, producers would get small benefits only. Our farmers must be ready to adopt efficient methods even though many of the benefits will relatively soon pass to consumers. If they are to adopt them we do not need so many farmers.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6241. FALCONER, J. I. Farm business summaries for 1925-26-27. *Bimonthly Bull. Ohio Agric. Exper.*



*Station*. 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 28-31.—A summary of the farm account book records which have been collected by the Department of Rural Economics of the Ohio State University during the past three years. In all 820 records are included. The tabulation shows by counties the average per farm for the following items: cash farm receipts, cash farm expenses and labor income.—*J. I. Falconer*.

6242. FLUHARTY, L. W., and WILCOX, F. R. Enterprise efficiency studies on California farms. *California Agric. Extension Service. Circ.* #24. Jan. 1929: pp. 79.—*H. E. Erdman*.

6243. GEERLIGS, H. C. PRINSEN. Productie, consumptie, overschotten en Tekorten van Suiker in de verschillende Werelddeelen in de Jaren sedert 1920. [Production, consumption, surpluses and deficits of sugar in the different parts of the world in the years since 1920.] *In en Uitvoer*. 14 (2) Jan. 14, 1929: 24-26.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

6244. GEERLIGS, H. C. PRINSEN. The world sugar crop after the War according to the calendar years. *Holland's Import & Export Trader*. 11 (1) Jan. 1928: 8-9.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

6245. GEORGESON, C. C. Brief history of cattle breeding in Alaska. *Alaska Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #8. 1929: pp. 23.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

6246. GLIENKE, GERHARD. Landwirtschaftliche Grossbetriebe und bäuerliche Wirtschaften auf den verschiedenen Bodenarten. [Large scale farms and peasant farms on different soils.] *Sozialistische Monatsch.* 68 (1) Feb. 1929: 131-135.—In 1925 Prussia took a census of agricultural conditions. The data were made available not only by political divisions, but also by natural divisions based upon soils, climate and markets. They show that there is a significant correlation between soils and agricultural organization. Large scale farms are generally found on the better soils; the middle and small peasant farms occupy the poorer soils. The author observes that production would be larger if the condition were reversed, especially since the smaller farms are used more intensively. The above also shows the value of presenting data by natural areas rather than by political divisions.—*G. S. Wehrwein*.

6247. HAUTER, L. H. Economics of crop production on the Elephant Butte irrigation project. *New Mexico College Agric. & Mechanical Arts, Agric. Extension Circ.* #97. Sep. 1928: pp. 48.—"Agriculture on the Elephant Butte Irrigation Project has changed greatly since 1919, largely because of the introduction of cotton as the principal crop. In 1927, cotton occupied 59% of the total acreage, while in 1919, less than 1%. In 1915, alfalfa made up 67% of the acreage. By 1927, this had been reduced to 21%. The average net returns for management per acre on the farms studied for 1926 and 1927, if the seven year average price is assumed, were: Cotton \$58, alfalfa \$20, corn grain \$10, cabbages \$97, cantaloupes \$7, and tomatoes \$46. Net returns for management per acre, and per 100 hours of manual labor, suggest the conclusion that over a series of years, cotton will continue to be the most profitable field crop. Corn cannot compete with cotton as a cash crop or as a feed crop. Alfalfa is needed in the rotation, but brings lower net returns per acre than cotton."—*F. F. Lininger*.

6248. HAUTER, L. H. Sheep and cattle on southern New Mexico irrigated farms. *New Mexico College Agric. & Mechanical Arts, Agric. Extension Circ.* #98. Sep. 1928: pp. 54.—"Of 37 farm records secured on the feeding of lambs, 35 showed a profit and two a loss. Average profit per lamb was \$1.99, and per 100 pounds, \$2.31. Lamb feeding on a small scale appears most profitable, since it affords a means of utilizing waste pasture feed in the fall of the year, and since adequate pasture in the fall is not available for a great many feed-

ing lambs. Good crop land, utilized as sheep pasture, has not been profitable, so few farm flocks are maintained. Sheep have been kept mainly to utilize waste pasture along irrigation ditches, and labor of cleaning ditches is saved thereby. Feeding cattle has not been as profitable as feeding lambs. Very little is being done, operations being confined to feeding cotton by product feeds. The feed situation is discouraging for the development of extensive feeding operations, grain feeds being too expensive. Feed crops cannot compete with cotton."—*F. F. Lininger*.

6249. HITCHCOCK, JOHN A. Cost and profit in the sugar orchard. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #292. Feb. 1929: pp. 19.—"This bulletin represents a summary of the more salient results of a study of the economics of the maple enterprise already reported in bulletins #285 (96 pp.) and #286 (24 pp.). No attempt is made here to set forth in detail the factual basis for the opinions expressed, these few pages comprising rather a statement of conclusions."—*F. F. Lininger*.

6250. JASNY, N. Die Konkurrenzfähigkeit der wichtigsten Überseeländer auf dem Weizenweltmarkt. [The competitive power of the most important overseas countries in the world wheat market.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*. 9 (1-2) 1928: 1-68.—Of the three factors which determine power of competition in the world market, cost of production, cost of export, and sales price, the author gives an exhaustive account of the first, and touches briefly on the other two in connection with wheat from Canada, the U. S., New South Wales, and the Argentine Republic. Taking into consideration the varying conditions in the different countries, the differences in actual cultivation of the soil, in rent, in cost of labor and of transportation, he comes to the conclusion that Canada can place her wheat on the world market at a lower cost than the other exporting countries. The Argentine Republic comes next, while for New South Wales and the U. S., especially the Pacific states, the cost is somewhat greater.—*A. M. Hannay*.

6251. JOHNSON, SHERMAN E. The McIntosh apple industry in western Montana. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #218. Jan. 1929: pp. 48.—"McIntosh is the only apple that should be grown commercially in Montana. Yields of even this variety are unsatisfactory for the last six years. The "boom" in tree planting in the Bitter Root Valley began in 1906 and ended in 1913. Since 1920, the total number of trees decreased due to the pulling of unsuitable varieties and of trees planted in poor locations. Growers have better than an even chance to escape spring frost injury. Rainy weather at blossoming time is a minor hazard. Practically all of the high grade McIntosh apples are marketed in New York City. Prices for McIntosh are dependent more upon the total American apple crop than upon the amount of McIntosh apples reaching the market. British Columbia producers are the chief competitors in the McIntosh market. Two cooperative associations handle most of the apples in the Bitter Root Valley, selling through commission houses on the New York auction market. In short crop years, brokers are more apt to buy f.o.b. shipping point. Normal local selling expenses are: Boxes, 18¢; grading, 5¢; packing, 6¢; lidding and labeling, 2½¢; paper and nails, 7¢; miscellaneous warehouse, 5¢, and overhead, 15¢. Total local expense 58½ cents per box selling expenses after the apples leave the local station for the New York market, including such items as freight, commission, cartage, etc., range from \$104 to \$128. Marketing expenses are, therefore, \$1.62 to \$1.86 per box. Gross returns per box ranged from \$2.46 to \$2.78 in the 1926-27 season. Present selling methods offer little opportunity in the way of reducing marketing costs between the shipping point and the terminal market. Increased returns to growers then must come through



an enhancement of prices and a reduction in local costs of marketing. A uniform product, packed, labeled and sold by an organization having sufficient volume to operate economically, offers the greatest possibilities. This is no time for another "boom" period in the Montana apple industry, but for a good orchard man prospects are more favorable than at any time since the World War.—*F. F. Lininger.*

6252. KEISER, FR. Die Verhandlungen des Weltmilchkongresses in London (26. Juni bis 12. Juli) in ihrer Bedeutung für die deutsche Milchwirtschaft. [The proceedings of the International Dairy Congress in London, June 26 to July 12, and their importance for the German dairy industry.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 9(1-2) 1928: 105-135.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6253. KIM, N. Übersicht über die Agrarverhältnisse in Korea. [Survey of agricultural conditions in Korea.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 1(4) 1928: 753-779.—A picture is drawn of Korea as a Japanese colony in which the policy of the ruling country has resulted in an increase of agricultural production and of export to Japan, in the disintegration of the farming classes and their emigration to make way for Japanese settlers, and, as a consequence, in intensified warfare.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6254. KING, W. I. The gasoline engine and the farmer's income. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 64-73.—The presence of the gasoline engine adequately explains both the failure of total crop acreage to diminish when war-time conditions disappeared and the maintenance of this same area under cultivation despite the diminution in the number of farmers. Though the gasoline engine has been a great help to the farmer, it has also injured the farmer by keeping the price of his products low compared with urban products and lowering his income, and we are justified in placing upon the gasoline engine a major responsibility for the continuance of the farm depression ushered in by the price deflation of 1920. Still the outlook for the farmer's income is not so gloomy as one might at first think.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6255. LEMMER. Gewerkschaftsbewegung und Bodenreform. [The trade union movement and land reform.] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 25(1) Jan. 1929: 28-38.—This is a report by the general secretary of the Federation of Hirsch-Duncker unions to the 32nd convention of the Association for Land Reform. There are several points at which trade union interests coincide with those of the land reform movement. Abolition of monopoly in land will reduce the severity of the struggle for higher wages by making rent a more flexible component of production costs. Reduction in land rent and increase in land taxation are bound to raise real wages. Land reform is merely "rationalization" applied to land, one of the two fundamental factors of production.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

6256. LININGER, F. F. Seasonal adjustments of production and consumption in fluid milk areas. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 152-163.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6257. LOMBERG, KURT. Wie steht es um die landwirtschaftliche Rentabilität? [What is the situation with reference to the profitability of agriculture?] *Arbeit.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 33-41.—A considerable amount of work has been done in different parts of Germany in the keeping of farm accounts. While certain weaknesses are recognized it is thought that allowance can be made which will give a fairly accurate picture of the business of farming. The gross returns for farms of different sizes and in different parts of Germany vary, but are never high, usually 5 or 6%. Among the weaknesses mentioned are poor farm organization and waste. There is a difficult situation ahead for those farms having too much capital and labor for the land as well as those purchased at inflated prices. Landowners are

always interested in high prices for the land, but the low returns now may make it possible for the efficient manager to acquire land in a shorter period than would be the case if net returns to owners were higher.—*O. M. Johnson.*

6258. MANARESI, ANGELO. L'attività bonificatrice dell'Opera Combattenti in regime fascista. [The land reclamation work of the Institute of ex-service men.] *Gerarchia.* 1928: 617.—A collection of facts and data illustrating the work accomplished by the Institute of ex-service men for the reclamation of land owned by the Institute or under its management. Besides the economic effects of land reclamation its demographic and social effects are discussed.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6259. O'BRIEN, AUBREY. The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. *Dublin Rev.* 92(368) Jan. 1929: 16-26.—Water is the dominant feature of Indian agriculture. Out of 250,000,000 acres of crops matured in a year, 9,000,000 are now cultivated with improved varieties. Japan with a population of 59,000,000 inhabitants spends on agricultural development five times as much as India with 257,000,000. The proposal of the Royal Commission (Lord Linlithgow, Chairman) is to set up an Imperial Council of Agriculture Research with three official members. The field for demonstration and propaganda is as vast as that which remains for agricultural research.—*Charles L. Stewart.*

6260. PARKER, EDWARD C. High-grade alfalfa hay—methods of producing, baling, and loading for market. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Farmers Bull.* 1539. Feb. 1929: pp. 26.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

6261. PIERRE, R. J. L'Agriculture et les villes tentaculaires. [Agriculture and the cities dependent on it.] *Jour. des Econ.* 92 Feb. 15, 1929: 135-148.—The first part of the article is devoted to the recent statistics of agricultural production for the principal countries and crops. This is followed by a statement of changes in population and food production during the period 1888-1928. World population has increased from 1,450 million in 1888 to 2,000 million in 1928, while grain crops have increased as follows on a percentage basis during this period: Wheat 84 to 100, barley 72 to 100, rye 27 to 100, oats 70 to 100 and maize 50 to 100. Attention is called to the rapid growth of large cities and predictions given as to the future. A plea is entered for the study of the decline of the old cities of which Babylon is an example. What were the bases of their prosperity and why did they decline? How were they fed in days of poor transportation?—*O. M. Johnson.*

6262. REMY, TH. Zuckerrübenversuchsbericht für 1928. [Sugar beet investigations, 1928.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 68(5) 1929: 659-730.—While largely confined to research in production, this report contains a great mass of detailed data on yields, sugar content of beets, etc., under varying natural conditions and fertilizer applications.—*Joseph A. Becker.*

6263. RIEMSDIJK, van. Beschouwingen over de rentabiliteit der Suikerbietenenteelt. [The profits of sugar beet culture.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 14(679) Jan. 2, 1929: 4-7.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6264. SCHNEIDER, KURT. Die Zweckmäßigkeit der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebsgrößen im Solinger Industriebezirk. [The size of agricultural enterprises most appropriate to the industrial district of Solingen.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 9(1-2): 1928: 69-104.—The question of the most appropriate size of farming enterprises cannot be settled on its own merits. It depends on external circumstances, on the surrounding physical, social, political and economic conditions, as much as on the intrinsic value of the soil and the equipment and management of the farm. A comprehensive study of conditions in the industrial district of Solingen and of 200 farming enterprises carried on shows that in that region at least, without entirely ex-



cluding the large farm the advantages of which in certain circumstances the author recognizes, the existing preponderance of small farms is most advantageous from a social as well as an economic point of view.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6265. SHELBY, GERTRUDE MATHEWS. So this is farm relief. *New Republic*. 57 (340) Feb. 13, 1929: 338-340.—A criticism of the administration of the Federal Farm Loan System. The ruling of the Farm Loan Board made when deflation of farm prices was well under way that "acquired real estate"—foreclosed farms—must be completely charged off the books immediately after taking is termed unwise and uncalled for. While this policy was abandoned in Feb., 1928, it is stated that the Federal Land banks were discriminated against as similar restrictions were not imposed on the Joint Stock Land Banks.—*J. I. Falconer.*

6266. SKAPPEL, S. Meierbruket i Norge. [The dairy industry in Norway.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8 (83) 1929: pp. 27.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6267. STANTON, CHARLES V. Seeding of waste lands by airplane. *Aviation*. 26 (4) Jan. 26, 1929: 243-245.—*H. L. Jome.*

6268. STRICKLAND, C. F. Agriculture in India. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (499) Jan. 1929: 134-146.—The report of the Linlithgow Commission is the first which has dealt specifically with the agricultural problems of British India. This Commission of 1926 was directed to examine "the present conditions of agricultural and rural economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the rural population." Questions of land tenure and land revenue were expressly excluded. Agriculture is an essential part of the problem of India's rural life. Of the total population 90% live in rural areas, and 75% are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The rural population is marked by a low standard of living. Agricultural methods and implements are primitive, seed is lamentably mixed, and the holdings of each cultivator are scattered in little parcels. The villager accepts his fate as inevitable and contrives to enjoy life. "The greatest hope for the salvation of the whole masses from their crushing burden of debt rests in the growth and spread of a healthy and well-organized co-operative movement based upon the careful education and systematic training of the villagers." Better agriculture is required. Something has been done by the Imperial and Provincial agricultural departments during the last 30 years. The permanent research staff of the Pusa Institute is to be reinforced by provincial men for a term of years and is to visit frequently the provinces. A Central Agricultural Research Board and provincial research committees are to be set up. The Commission criticize the present methods of demonstration; it should be carried on the cultivator's own land rather than on departmental farms. They approve of joint cooperative and agricultural associations and recommend that "the agricultural departments should make far greater use of co-operative credit societies than they are now doing." The Commission endorse the policy of the agricultural officers in the improvement of breeding and the selection of indigenous or plant varieties, and a careful inquiry into the productive value of manure, other than dung, is prescribed. The construction of grain elevators is held to be inadvisable, partly on account of the heavy cost, and partly because of the prejudices of the small cultivator against pooling his produce. The sale of irrigation water by volume is recommended. Veterinary service is to be greatly enlarged and placed on an independent footing in each province under its own director. Expert officers for livestock improvement are to be appointed in each province and a representative of animal husbandry will hold a special place on the Central Agricultural Research Board. An Institute of Human

Nutrition under the Public Health authorities is to be created. Appointment of special marketing officers in the agricultural department to study marketing questions and to collaborate with the societies of cooperative sale is recommended. A study of marketing conditions will be one of the duties of the Board of Economic Inquiry which the Commission wish to set up in each province. Cooperative activity is advocated for the consolidation and repartition of fragmented holdings. Land mortgage banks should be cooperative. The Commission recommends the policy of attaching small farms to the rural secondary schools. Special schools for children should be created. The plan to give adult education by cooperative adult schools and juvenile education by cooperative societies of compulsory education is favored. No lasting improvement in the standard of living of the great mass of the population can possibly be attained if further enhancement of the purchase power of the cultivator is to be followed by a proportionate increase in the population.—*C. B. Sherman.*

6269. TAPP, J. W. Research problems involved in providing continuous economic information to farmers. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 11 (1) Jan. 1928: 95-107.—New original data must be collected; price analyses must be broadened and deepened; and local application and interpretation must be thoroughly developed in the process of formulating and executing a sound measure of long-time agricultural improvement.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6270. TUTE, (JUSTICE). The registration of land in Palestine. *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 11 (1) Feb. 1929: 42-51.—In 1339 the feudal system in Palestine was abolished. This resulted in conditions unfavorable to the ruler, diminishing the imperial revenue, which in turn brought oppression on land cultivators. It was not until 1858 that the Land Code was framed to reform the miserable state of affairs. And this legislation could be given effect by a system of land registration. Subject to registration were the three main tenures where private interest existed: (1) *Mulk*, which corresponds to the English freehold; (2) *Wakf*, which arises from pious and charitable purposes; and (3) *Miree*, the state lands. The last covers the agricultural land of Palestine, which was regarded as the private property of the Sultan. (Justice Tute is the president of the Land Court in Jerusalem. This article summarizes the features bearing on land registration noted in his previous article in 1927 in the same Journal.)—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

6271. UNSIGNED. Dairy statistics, for the year ended December 31, 1926, with comparable data for earlier years. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Stat. Bull.* #25. 1929: pp. 256.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

6272. UNSIGNED. Rationalization of agriculture and the working class. *Soc. Econ. Rev.—Bull. of R. I. L. U.* 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 8-14.—The great increase in the use of agricultural machinery, accompanied as it is by no increased or even a declining demand for food stuffs, has resulted, especially in the U. S. and Canada, in severe agricultural depression and the impoverishment of agricultural labor. Between 1920 and 1925 the number of tractors in use increased from over 229,000 to 460,000. Of great importance is the combined reaper and thresher, which, with the aid of two or three workers, can handle 500 acres in two weeks. Three workers can do the work previously done by twelve, the result being that the cost of harvesting a bushel of wheat has fallen from 22¢ to 3¢. In 1914 the state of Kansas had to bring in between 50,000 and 60,000 workers to help harvest the crop, "whereas at the present time the labor demand is altogether negligible." According to the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the sale of 15,000 combines during 1927 dispensed with approximately 40,000 to 60,000 field workers. About 135,000 fewer workers were



needed than in the pre-combine days. The effects of this rationalization of agriculture are to squeeze out many small farmers, decrease the number of agricultural workers, lead to an influx into the towns and thus intensify the unemployment problem, deprive the unemployed of seasonal work they could formerly depend upon, and aggravate the crisis of overproduction.—*Edward Berman.*

**6273. UNSIGNED. Rationalization of agriculture and the working class—II. Europe.** *Soc. Econ. Rev.—Bull. of R. I. L. U.* 4(2) Feb. 1929: 26-32.—European agriculture is far behind American agriculture in the process of rationalization, which is especially handicapped by the great number of small holdings. Nevertheless there is a tendency, especially in Germany, toward large scale farming operations, increased use of farm machinery and nitrogenous fertilizers, improvement of cattle breeds and of seed, growth of specialization, and various other aspects of agricultural rationalization. "The increased output and higher productivity of labor, etc., is accompanied not only by a relative, but by an absolute decrease in the number of workers employed." "All these incontestable tendencies, increasingly moving toward mechanization and industrialization of agriculture, where production methods are approximating to the type of labor seen in industry, bear out irrefutably all the fundamental principles laid down by Marx, and show conclusively that agriculture is no exception to general capitalist laws of development, as asserted by the revisionists. . . ."—*Edward Berman.*

**6274. UNSIGNED. State farms in the U. S. S. R.** *Soviet Union Rev.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 9-10.—The Soviet state farm program for the organization of large agricultural estates is now receiving concrete formulation by the Soviet Government. A three-year period (1928-1930) for getting the plan under way is based upon the feasibility of obtaining enough financial and capital equipment—calculated to require about \$180,000,000.00—for the organization of 5,000,000 hectares (about 12,500,000 acres). The land is to be selected in areas which are mainly subject to drought—from 10 to 14 inches of moisture precipitation—the annual crop on which now averages about 12.4 bushels per acre. These state farms are to be under the direct supervision of the Board of Directors of the Grain Trust (one of Russia's 52 controlling commissions). The principles upon which the program for development of these state farms has been set up include: (1) Extensive grain farming system without rotation for the first few years. (2) Organization of state farms with individual areas from 30,000 to 50,000 hectares. (3) Each state farm to be laid out into sections of 3,000 to 5,000 hectares, located at a distance of not more than 15 to 20 kilometers (9 to 12 miles) from the main farm buildings. (4) The greatest possible use of machinery including tractors, other agricultural machines, motor truck and automobile transportation, and the mechanization of indoor operations. (5) Erection of the necessary structures of a productive character and inexpensive but adequate quarters for the administrative personnel and permanent labor force. (6) The immediate management of each state farm is to be lodged in a single director and two vice-directors, one of these being in charge of financial matters and the other in charge of production.—*R. V. Gunn.*

## FORESTRY

**6275. AYRES, PHILIP W.** Denuded versus restocked lands for acquisition. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(2) Feb. 1929: 119-124.—Acquisitions by towns, states, and the Federal Government in some cases already show the desirability of acquiring restocked rather than denuded areas. The George Aiken State Forest in Vermont acquired in 1912 has already returned 60%

of the initial costs and expenses because of the presence of young timber on the land when it was purchased. Two federal forests in the East acquired under the Weeks Law had by 1926 reached the condition of self-support. On the other hand, denuded land must be carried for a great many years before yielding a profit.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6276. BENEDICT, M. A.** Local values of permanent forest management. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(2) Feb. 1929: 159-160.—Permanent forest management benefits the local communities by (1) stabilizing industry and employment, (2) insuring a local supply of forest products, (3) preventing too rapid changes in the condition of watersheds, and (4) giving the forest administrator a reliable source of fire suppression forces.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6277. BESLEY, F. W.** State and federal acquisition of forest lands in the east. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(2) Feb. 1929: 113-118.—In 1911 the extravagant claims by foresters and public officials of the results to be secured stamped the country into the enactment of the Weeks Law authorizing the acquisition by the Federal Government of forest land on the headwaters of navigable streams. Under this law and its even more liberal successor, the Clarke-McNary Law, the Federal Government has purchased in the eastern states nearly 3,000,000 acres, embracing the best of the cheap forest land that could be secured in large units capable of economic administration, which is exactly the land most suited for state forests. In those states where state acquisition programs were under way the Federal Government could not gain a foothold; in those states where federal acquisition has taken place the national forests have been a factor contributing to the weakness of the state forestry departments. The control of forest land is a state, not a national problem, because the state only can control satisfactorily and economically the fire hazard, the local tax problem, and other local economic conditions. Wherever there are both federal and state forests there is more or less duplication of effort as the two organizations do not function in the same way, and cannot be fully coordinated.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6278. COYLE, LEONIDAS.** A basis for determining proper expenditures for fire protection. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(2) Feb. 1929: 148-150.—The value of the forest property to be protected from fire must be estimated before it can be determined how much should be spent for protection; expressions of costs in cents per acre or per cent of area burned mean little. There is no satisfactory basis for forest fire insurance from an economic standpoint because we do not know what the risk from fire is in forestry. For every \$100 worth of property in fifteen of the largest cities in New Jersey the city pays 49¢ for protection whereas the state only pays 31¢ for the protection of each \$100 worth of forest property. On the other hand, the fire loss in these cities is only 42¢ per \$100 whereas the forest fire loss is \$2.50 per \$100. There is a great difference between what the forest taxpayer gets for his taxes and what the city taxpayer receives. In general the forest owner pays a greater amount for fire loss, including protection expenses and insurance, than other businesses, even though the general public benefits more from forest land in the way of watersheds and recreation than it does from these other types of business.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6279. DANA, SAMUEL T.** In behalf of national forests. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(2) Feb. 1929: 111-112.—National forests constitute forestry's one really outstanding accomplishment in the U. S. It is hardly conceivable despite substitutes, chemical utilization, and imports, that American civilization will not find a real need for all the wood that can be grown. Large acquisitions of public forests by both the states and the Federal Government are urgently needed because



neither alone can meet the situation, and because the problems of wood supply, stream flow, and recreation are national problems.—P. A. Herbert.

**6280. DUNWOODY, CHARLES G.** Who should bear the responsibility of providing fire protection on lands outside the national forests? *Jour. Forestry*. 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 151-154.—The state of California through legislative action definitely recognizes its responsibility and its jurisdiction over the waters of the State, and while millions have been invested in dams and reservoirs not one cent has been spent to insure the future efficiency of these structures by protecting the watersheds which feed them. While the majority of this area is in private ownership, the benefit derived by the owner from efficient fire protection is infinitesimal as compared with that accruing to the public, and hence the public should bear its proportional share of cost of protecting this private land. The state administration realizes its responsibility, but lacks the support of public opinion to carry on effectively.—P. A. Herbert.

**6281. EVANS, R. M.** What about Waterville? *Jour. Forestry*. 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 129-131.—The timber that is not included in the scenic areas on the recently purchased Waterville Tract in the White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, and which was offered for sale under forestry restrictions as stipulated in that purchase, is estimated to return within the next fifteen years all but \$479 of the original purchase price of \$997,979 to the government. Of these gross receipts 25% or \$294,375 will go to compensate the local governmental units for the taxable property removed from the rolls.—P. A. Herbert.

**6282. HOPKINS, ARTHUR S.** Bond issues for state forests. *Jour. Forestry*. 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 132-137.—A bond issue backed by a definite purchase plan insures a continuous program of acquisition which permits the building up of a competent and efficient force of surveyors, appraisers, title examiners, etc. A large bond issue also makes it possible for the state to play a waiting game purchasing only at the minimum price. None of these advantages can be secured by a purchase policy which depends for its funds on legislative appropriations, on gifts, or on receipts from state lands. If bond issues can be justified for short time public improvements, such as highways and public buildings, they are certainly proper for such permanent investments as forest land. New York has built up state forests of 2,109,097 acres largely purchased and financed through bond issues. The average cost during the period from 1917 to 1927 was \$25 per acre, 13% of which represents the acquisition expenses, such as issuing the bonds, examining title, appraising the land, etc.—P. A. Herbert.

**6283. MORRELL, FRED.** Forest protection needs in the Inland Empire. *Jour. Forestry*. 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 143-147.—The conflagration hazard in the National Forests of the Inland Empire is very great since the fire losses of 1910, 1919, and 1926 account for 90% of all the loss since 1908. While great strides have been made in protection equipment such as roads, telephones, lookout, trails, and cabins, it is necessary to increase present allotments \$1,000,000 per year for six years for road construction and \$190,000 per year for three years for other protective equipment before these National Forests are adequately protected. Until the Forest Service can demonstrate that fire losses on the National Forests can be reduced to a point where the risk will be insurable, it will have little influence in bringing about fire protection on private and state lands. The most productive timberlands in the Inland Empire are in private hands, and a considerably higher percentage of them is burned over every year than National Forest land. The most urgent protection needs on this private timberland are better slash disposal and assurance that the present association system

of fire protection will continue and not disintegrate as the area of cutover land increases.—P. A. Herbert.

**6284. PEYTON, JEANNIE S.** State forestry legislation, 1927-28. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 116-120.—Rhode Island strengthened its forest fire protection law by requiring the presence of a fire warden in addition to a permit when burning in April and May; a law was also passed providing for the purchase of forest planting stock by the State and its resale at cost. New Jersey and New York increased the rate of pay for fire fighters to 35¢ and 50¢ per hour respectively. New Jersey will henceforth protect salt marshes and meadows from fire. New York authorized a commission to locate all land not suitable for agriculture but of value for forestry, and to recommend the best method of financing reforestation on these lands. West Virginia plans an investigation of State land, including forfeited tax delinquent land, for the purpose of determining its availability for parks and forests. Alabama is studying the land in State control to determine its best use. Wisconsin has authorized the Federal Government to establish, with the permission of the local authorities, national forests in the State of not to exceed 500,000 acres.—P. A. Herbert.

**6285. SBURLAN, A.** Die Wälder Rumäniens, deren Holzindustrie und Holzhandel. [The forests, wood industries and timber trade of Rumania]. *Centralblatt f. d. gesamte Forstwesen*. 55 (2) 1929: 49-70.—Originally almost all of Rumania was forested, but large areas have been cleared, especially during the last 50 years. There are six forest zones: (1) the cool steppes and alpine forests above 1800 m. elevation, of little economic value; (2) the Carpathian conifer region, comprising exceedingly valuable spruce and fir forests; (3) the beech zone, largely in the north, which includes 38% of the entire forest area; (4) the oak zone of the foothills and plains, important for timber and fuel; (5) the steppes, mostly treeless but with considerable areas of oak and *Robinia* plantations; and (6) the poplar and willow forests along the rivers. The total forest area is 6,524,753 hectares (22.12% of the land area), owned as follows (1922): State 28.4%, communes 11.6%, institutions and religious bodies 19.2%, and private owners 40.8%. The ownership has changed since 1922 owing to agrarian legislation which turned over to individual peasants about 976,000 ha. of State and other forest, and to villages about 625,000 ha. Distribution of age-classes is fairly normal except for a large excess of the first 2 classes (1-40 yrs.), resulting from heavy cutting during the war and also from the fact that large areas of coppice are managed on 30-40 year rotations. In general, the State forests contain more old timber than the private. Many of the large institutional forests are well managed, but few individual private owners practice any forestry. Various forest conservation laws (1829, 1843-1847, 1881) remained more or less ineffective until the 1910 law, which put under State control all forests belonging to the State, the Crown, districts, communes, public institutions, corporations, and undivided peasant forests, as well as privately owned protection forests (on steep slopes, etc.). All public forests are to be managed on a sustained yield basis under working plans prepared by State foresters, and grazing is forbidden in them. Cutting in private protection forests may be done only under permit, and grazing in young stands is forbidden. There is no regulation of other private forests except that clearing may not be done without official permission. The law became effective in the new provinces in 1922, and about 95% of Rumania's forests are now under some form of State control. The Forest Service, including 14 districts and 304 forests, employs 7,886 persons, including 550 forest engineers. These are graduates of the State forest school, since 1923 a division of the Bucharest *Polytechnikum*. Between 1920 and 1926 the Service reforested



practically all the devastated areas on State and communal forests, about 37,000 ha. Seed is also furnished at low prices to private owners. Most of the timber from State forests is cut by the Forest Service, but considerable quantities are sold standing, either at a fixed price or to the highest bidder. The spruce and fir form the basis for an extensive sawmill and export industry; oak is used mostly for domestic consumption and fuel, though some is exported for furniture and staves; and beech is largely used by domestic and foreign furniture industries. In 1925 there were 848 sawmill and wood-working plants (not including pulp and paper) with over 60,000 employes. In 1927, in addition to 78 large corporations, 473 peasants' cooperative associations with 57,000 members were engaged in lumbering. The State sells timber to these cooperatives at reduced prices, and the National Bank lends them capital at low rates. As early as the 15th century Rumania furnished spruce and oak to Mediterranean markets, but under the Turkish rule from 1535 to 1829 export was forbidden. After 1829 the trade grew up again, averaging 400,000 tons a year from 1900 to 1914. It has grown rapidly since 1920, and from 1922 to 1926 averaged 2,271,000 tons, over half being firewood. Hungary takes 60%, the Levant 14%, the Balkans 10%, and other countries 16%. Imports are only about 27,000 tons a year. The present volume of export is considerably larger than can be maintained without depleting the softwood forests.—W. N. Sparhawk.

6286. SCHOFIELD, W. R. Reforestation in the Humboldt redwood belt. *Jour. Forestry*. 27(2) Feb. 1929: 168-175.—The Humboldt Redwood Reforestation Association, formed in 1923 to carry on scientific forestry in the redwood belt, is supported by an assessment of two cents per acre upon the 293,794 acres of timber and cutover land of its members. Under present economic conditions which preclude selective logging, artificial planting or seeding is necessary to supplement the sprouts and natural seedlings if a perpetual timber supply is to be realized. Thus far 12,500 acres have been reforested with 5,500,000 seedlings at a cost of \$7.30 per acre. This initial cost, protection at 3¢ per acre per year, taxes at 131.25 mills per acre per year, all carried forward with 6% compound interest, will result in a stumpage cost of \$2.45 per thousand in 50 years, the average yield per acre being estimated at 76,000 board feet. As the present market price of redwood is \$2.50 per thousand, it is reasonable to expect a fair return on the investment.—P. A. Herbert.

6287. SHERMAN, E. A. Denuded versus restocked lands for acquisition. *Jour. Forestry*. 27(2) Feb. 1929: 125-128.—Even though only 3% of the land purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission will require artificial restocking, the trend of Federal acquisition is not greatly influenced by considerations of denuded versus restocked lands. The location and boundaries of each purchase unit are generally determined by broad topographic features or by some special economic or jurisdictional condition. Other things being equal, precedence in purchases is given to lands that will go farthest to remove fire hazard which usually means the immediate purchase of denuded lands, the derelicts of irresponsible operators. Eventually, however, as owners are willing to sell at reasonable prices, public ownership is steadily blocked together regardless of stocking. Sound national economy dictates that all forest land should be used to grow timber continually, and as the probability of successful private forestry on denuded land is so remote that it can in most cases be dismissed as a possibility, it is a public responsibility of the states and the nation to prevent the progressive deterioration of such land.—P. A. Herbert.

6288. UNSIGNED. Labour conditions in the timber industry in Argentina, Brazil, and the Dutch Indies.

*Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 631-636.—A pamphlet recently published by the International Union of Wood Workers draws attention to the labor conditions of workers employed in certain tropical forests. In Argentina woodcutting operations are mainly in the hands of European capitalists, and very primitive methods are still in use. The right to work the forests is usually granted to Argentine farmers, who are required to sell all wood obtained to the owners of the forests. There is a great scarcity of drinking water in the woodcutting district. The huts in which the workers live are wretched. Doctors and druggists are to be found only at great distances. Illiteracy among the population is as high as 70 or 80%. Wages are paid by the job and are paid only once a month. Due to the distances from stores the employer does most of the buying for the workers. His actual remuneration does not exceed 50-60 pesos. In Buenos Aires a monthly wage of 240-300 pesos is considered a minimum wage. The life of the woodcutter can easily be imagined. In Brazil the timber industry is most important in the southern states of the Republic, which produce about two-thirds of the total timber output of the country. A timber trust was formed at the beginning of 1926, which includes about 200 timber merchants and sawmill owners. The total number of sawmills in the country is probably not less than 1200, and the number of workers employed in the timber and sawmill industry is about 40,000. Living conditions among the workers are very bad. Wages are relatively low. As in the Argentine Republic, the workers are often victims of dishonest practices. Bad as conditions are in Argentina and Brazil they are even worse in the Dutch Indies, where Chinese woodworkers, employed in the swampy forest of the east coast of Samatra, lead "an infernal life." Since January, 1925, the labor inspectors have improved conditions somewhat, but there is still much to be desired. The Union makes a number of recommendations, among them being the reduction of the working day to eight hours, the establishment of a minimum wage, legal requirements with regard to living quarters, and improvement of the technical conditions of forestry work.—E. E. Cummins.

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

6289. SHANNON, HOWARD L., and BODFISH, H. MORTON. Increments in subdivided land values in twenty Chicago properties. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(1) Feb. 1929: 29-47.—Twenty vacant properties, aggregating 76 lots, for which both original recorded purchase price and 1925 sales price were available, were studied to find the amount of increment or decrement of land values. The treatment of taxes as a cost followed Arner's method rather than that of Loucks, in their earlier studies, because of the difficulty of ascertaining and measuring the discount of taxes. To find the nominal net increment of land value, total carrying costs—taxes, special assessments, interest compounded at 4% on both original purchase price and tax payments—were subtracted from the gross increment. Though a net increment of 25% of 1925 sales prices was found for the group of properties, one-fifth of them, considered individually, had decrements. The average annual net increment, expressed in terms of the purchase prices was 8.6%, but, expressed as a percentage of the selling prices and considering the length of tenure, it was 1.75%. The increments, both aggregate and annual, accruing to the individual owners who at one time or another held properties, varied greatly. The annual increment or decrement per owner varied from +253% to -10%; 17 of 43 landowners lost upon their investments. Illustrating the influences of accumulating carrying costs and of length of tenure, the aggregate net increment on properties held up to 5



years and from 5 to 10 years was about 40%, but after the 10th year decrements were the result. The smallness and selectivity of the sample, and the active real estate market conditions in Chicago in 1925, suggest caution in generalizing from the results found.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

6290. THEOBALD, A. D. A self-liquidating plan for financing a subdivision. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5 (1) Feb. 1929: 92-94.—The Sieber Company of Houston, Texas, uses a plan of marketing subdivisions which "seems to be admirably designed to pass all the risk to the investor during the period of improvement and development of the property," although offering chances for profit probably equal to those if a purchase had been made in an improved subdivision.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 6217, 6266, 6327, 6372, 6398, 6534, 6549, 6662)

6291. BRADLEY, JOHN R. South America. *Coal Age.* 34 (2) Feb. 1929: 80-82.—An analysis by the chief of the coal section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showing that the consumption of coal in South America has failed to keep pace with commercial and industrial expansion. The writer points out that the development of petroleum resources and hydro-electric power in South America has tended to restrict the market for coal. Due in part to unfavorable freight rates and lack of suitable return cargoes, coal exporters in the U. S. have been particularly affected by this diminishing market, and in 1928 the quantity of coal exported to South America amounted to less than half the volume of their trade in 1913.—*H. O. Rogers.*

6292. CAMSELL, CHARLES. Second progress report. *Dominion Fuel Board, 1923-1928.* (10) 1928: pp. 37.—Following the restriction of supplies of American coal in 1922, the Dominion Fuel Board was instituted to formulate a fuel policy for Canada in order to obviate future trouble in the supply of coal. Canada has abundant fuel resources in the East and West, but Ontario, the industrial center of the Dominion is totally lacking in coal, and must rely almost entirely on American supplies. This "acute fuel area" provides the problem which the Fuel Board is studying. Since 1923 there has been continuous application to the program of finding fuels to replace U. S. anthracite for domestic purposes. The imports of American anthracite into Ontario and Quebec have been reduced since 1923 from 4,750,000 tons to 3,070,000 tons in 1927. The proportion of American anthracite used in these provinces for domestic purposes has fallen from 87% in 1923 to 61% in 1926 and probably less in succeeding years. Alberta coals, available in Ontario as yet only in experimental quantities, have been accepted as a suitable fuel. The production of by-product coke as a domestic fuel, the introduction into Canada of British anthracite, and the utilization of low volatile semi-bituminous coals for domestic heating are new sources of supply, which in 1927 in Ontario and Quebec provided the equivalent of 1,500,000 tons of American anthracite. Large by-product coking plants have been erected in Hamilton in Ontario and in Montreal, and a vigorous policy of education entered upon to popularize this fuel for domestic use. Experiments are also going forward in utilization of peat, of which there are large supplies in Ontario. Welsh and Scotch anthracite is being imported into Canada in increasing quantities, and is proving very satisfactory.—*H. Michell.*

6293. HITCHEN, C. STANSFIELD. Unst and its chromite deposits. *Mining Mag.* 40 (1) Jan. 1929: 18-24.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6294. KUSNETZOW, S. I. Der Trust "Embaneft." [The trust "Embaneft."] *Petroleum.* 25 (2) Jan. 9, 1929: 74-78.—A statistical and technical description of a large Russian oil trust, distinguished from other Russian oil trusts chiefly by the fact that it operates in the Volga-Moscow areas, where a strong market for its products exists, and by the exceptional quality of its petroleum.—*L. R. Guild.*

6295. MALLOCH, E. S., and BALTZER, C. E. Industrial fuel and power statistics for Ontario, 1925. *Dominion of Canada, Dept. Mines.* (698) 1928: pp. 23.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6296. MATHESON, RAND. The coal problem in Canada. *Essays on Canadian Econ. Problems.* 2 1928-1929: 25-33.—The author argues for the development of ways and means of making Canada less dependent on American coal, but is opposed to changes in the tariff and bounties.—*H. Innis.*

6297. MORONES, LUIS N. Anuario de Estadística Minera, 1926. [Statistical yearbook of mining, 1926.] *Secretaria de Indus. Comercio y Trabajo, Dept. Mines, Mexico.* 1928: pp. 444.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6298. PELECIER, A. Le pétrole dans l'Amérique Latine. [Petroleum in Latin America.] *Rev. Amér. Latine.* 17 (85) Jan. 1, 1929: 1-16.—The first of a series of articles.—*E. T. Weeks.*

6299. PFAFF, ALFRED. Die Bohrtätigkeit in Boryslaw von 1924 bis 1928. [Drilling operations in the Boryslaw district from 1924 to 1928.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25 (1) Jan. 2, 1929: 1-22.—In this article the writer seeks to substantiate with elaborate figures an earlier argument to the effect that oil production in the "Boryslaw" district is maintained at its present level only because of the activities of small concerns in boring new wells. Large concerns are forced to supplement their own output by that of the smaller companies because: (1) There are too few new borings by large companies; and, (2) the difficulties of supervision are a hindrance to large concerns. He believes that onerous interest charges keep the large companies from expanding. But new borings are essential to production, and profits are dependent upon production. New borings cost much less per meter to sink, although productivity per meter favors deepened wells. In terms of cost, however, the same outlay favors new boring by about 22.5%. Large concerns can probably best study the improvement and cheapening of deepening operations; new wells seem to be the forte of the smaller concerns. He also points out that there has been a decline of 16.4% in the average lifetime productivity per well since 1913, which supports his belief that costs are increasing. Economies must be effected, if the industry is to continue to operate.—*L. R. Guild.*

6300. RICHTER, F. E. The copper industry in 1928. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11 (1) Feb. 1929: 38-42.—The copper industry is passing through a period of notable changes. Each year brings new developments and 1928 is carrying an extra load. Consumers took off producers' hands a half a billion pounds of copper more than in 1927 which reflects an almost incredible rate of world-wide electrification. The year 1928 was the first year since 1894, with the exception of 1921, in which U. S. mines produced less than half of the world's output of new copper. This may become the normal relationship, for the steady expansion of coppermining in Latin America, Africa, and Canada and the rapid increase of refining capacity abroad point in that direction. U. S. capital participated actively in these foreign developments. By the end of 1928 copper production outside of the U. S. was running at the rate of about 100,000 tons a month—practically double its 1928 figure. In 1928 the industry entered a new era in marketing of its product; for throughout the year the copper market was under the influence of the operations of Copper Exporters' Inc., and under the influence also of the knowl-



edge possessed by the members of the Copper Institute of the statistical position of the market. This Institute, organized in 1927, during 1928 for the first time in the history of the industry supplied the selling side with important statistical information not available to consumers. Finally the year witnessed several interesting changes in corporate organization among which the integration and coordination of the Bisbee group—Phelps Dodge, Calumet and Arizona, New Cornelia—and the reinforcement of the production and market position of the American Smelting and Refining Company are most prominent. The prediction "that 1929 will write additional interesting history" has already been fulfilled.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

**6301. SAUNDERS, S. A.** The coal problem in Canada. *Essays on Canadian Econ. Problems.* 2 1928-1929: 18-24.—A discussion of the various possibilities of utilizing the fuel supplies of Canada. Canada can be made independent of American anthracite but not of other coal except at an excessive burden.—*H. Innis.*

**6302. SCHLUSS, F.** Der Kohlenbergbau Frankreichs im Jahre 1927. [The coal mining industry of France in 1927.] *Glückauf.* 65 (1) Jan. 5, 1929: 16-19.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6303. STEWART, CHARLES.** Report of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928. *Dept. Mines, Dominion of Canada.* (2182) 1929: pp. 61.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6304. STITH, VAN B.** How the foreman does his part. *Coal Age.* 34 (2) Feb. 1929: 91-92.—The part played by the mine foreman in the economic production of coal is briefly discussed by the author. He points out that the production foreman is largely responsible for many of the major operating costs. Likewise, as the direct contact of the management with the miners, the foreman is answerable for maintaining amicable relations.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**6305. UNSIGNED.** L'applicazione del metodo Bedaux nella miniera di Perticara. [The introduction of the Bedaux system in the mines of Perticara.] *Organizzazione Sci. del Lavoro.* 1928: 462.—Describes the system and the conditions for fixing the Bedaux index of value corresponding to the productivity of the different categories of workers in the mines of Perticara; and the results achieved after the application of the Bedaux system to a limited number of workers.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6306. UNSIGNED.** Boletín del petróleo. [Petroleum bulletin.] *Secretaría de Indus. Comercio y Trabajo (Mexico).* 27 (1) Jan. 1929: pp. 158.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6307. UNSIGNED.** Lena goldfields concession. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4 (2-3) Feb. 1, 1929: 33-35.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6308. UNSIGNED.** Pacific Basin commerce: its past and future: XIX. *Amer. Trust Rev. of Pacific.* 18 (1) Jan. 15, 1929: 2-8.—The U. S. is a relatively small exporter of coal because of heavy domestic demands, great transportation costs from coal fields to ocean ports, and the fact that other American exports are bulky in proportion to value, creating a surplus of tonnage inbound and a shortage outbound. Heavy exports of coal would only add to outbound shortage and necessitate more ships returning to the U. S. in ballast. Moreover, the American export coal trade is largely an emergency business depending upon interruptions of foreign supplies occasioned by strikes, etc. Great Britain, on the other hand, relies upon her coal export trade, since she imports bulky materials and exports finished goods. Coal fills the resulting outbound freight space. Of the world's estimated known coal resources of 7,260, billion long tons, about half is in the U. S. By continents the coal resources are distributed thus: 69% in North America, 17% in Asia, 11% in Europe, 2% in Oceania, and the remaining 1% divided between Africa and South America. Next to the U. S. as a coal

mining nation come Canada, China, Germany, Russia (including Asiatic), and the United Kingdom in the order named. Of the known world's coal supplies about 18% is found in the Pacific Basin. Detailed statistics are given as to both the total resources and the production of each country. In 1925, for instance, of 93,409,000 metric tons of coal produced in the Pacific Basin, more than one third came from Japan and one fourth from China. The other great producers were Australia, the U. S. Pacific Coast, British Columbia, New Zealand, Chile, Dutch East Indies, Indo China. The total world production during this year was 1,361,000,000 metric tons. Central America produces very little coal.—*H. L. Jome.*

**6309. UNSIGNED.** Prospecting for minerals on the Swedish system is now going on in different parts of the world. *Swedish Export.* 13 (2) Feb. 1929: 15-16.—The electrical prospecting method, which was used in the discovery of the Bolidam and other pyrites deposits in the north of Sweden, is now in use in many other countries. A recent development is the application of these methods in the search for oil.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6310. UNSIGNED.** The South's clay resources. *Manufacturers Rec.* 95 (5) Jan. 31, 1929: 48-49.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6311. WADE, ARTHUR.** Madagascar and its oil lands. *Jour. Inst. Petroleum Technologists.* 15 (72) Feb. 1929: 2-330.—All important impregnations of petroleum in Madagascar occur in a Triassic Valley extending from the neighborhood of the River Manambolo and the town of Aukavandra, about 21°S. of the equator to Cap St. Audre 18°S.—a distance of about 200 miles. Extinct volcanoes, lava flows, dykes and sills are numerous in this valley. The presence of petroleum is indicated by seeps. Outcrops are typical tar sands and impregnated frits and sands. Associated with these layers are thin beds of carbonaceous shades, peat beds and thin coal seams. Drilling has been spasmodic and with doubtful skill. Shows of oil have been encountered in bore holes but wells were not handled in a manner which gave satisfactory test of possibilities.—*Arthur Knapp.*

**6312. WRAY, D. A.** Greece: Its geology and mineral resources. *Mining Mag.* 40 (1) Jan. 1929: 9-17.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 5906, 5916, 5922, 5940, 6295, 6354, 6384, 6427, 6507, 6509, 6552, 6553, 6555, 6586, 6764)

**6313. ANDREIS, LUIGI de.** Le risorse idrauliche della Corsica. [The water-power resources of Corsica.] *Energia Elettrica.* 1928: 976.—The article contains statistical data and one illustration.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6314. ASSCHER, A.** The Amsterdam diamond industry. *Holland's Import & Export Trader.* 11 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-5.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6316. CONSTANT, ALBERT.** Progrès de l'industrie chimique en Allemagne. [Progress of the chemical industry in Germany.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 189 Feb. 1, 1929: 270-280.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6317. DAVIS, ARTHUR POWELL.** Development of the Colorado River. *Atlantic Monthly.* 143 (2) Feb. 1929: 254-263.—The Colorado River problem is a four-fold one; it embraces the questions of flood prevention in the Imperial Valley, the irrigation of farm lands, the provision of hydroelectric power in the region through which the river runs, and the supplying of water to the municipalities of Southern California. The author, who is the engineer appointed in 1920 to study the problem and report upon it to Congress, urges as a solution the construction of a 555-foot dam in Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River ("Boulder Dam"). The



details of his official report are contained in Senate Document #142. In the main his recommendations have been embodied in the Swing-Johnson Bill, passed by Congress and approved by President Coolidge on December 21, 1928. The legislation provides that at least six of the seven states affected must ratify the compact before the legislation becomes operative, also that the U. S. must secure contracts for the purchase of sufficient power to make certain the financial solvency of the project before funds are expended upon it. In addition to describing the Boulder Canyon project provided for in the bill, the author analyzes other proposals such as the Mohave Canyon dam and the Glen Canyon Reservoir, none of which are held to promise as cheap power or to be as generally feasible as Boulder Dam.—*Ralph C. Epstein.*

6318. GRAPPING, T. I. The diamond industry of Amsterdam: its past and present. *Holland's Import & Export Trader*. 11(1) Jan. 1929: 6-8.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6319. HENRY, A. V. Development of ceramic industries in the South. *Manufacturers Rec.* 95(5) Jan. 31, 1929: 45-47.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6320. HUNTER, L. C. Influences of the market upon technique in the iron industry in western Pennsylvania up to 1860. *Jour. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1(2) Feb. 1929: 241-281.—Pittsburgh is one of the most important iron manufacturing centers in the U. S. Among the important reasons are the following: (1) a favorable situation with respect to the Ohio-Mississippi river system, by means of which markets of the middle west were reached during the early stages of industrial development in that region; (2) abundant supplies of easily extracted and high grade bituminous coal deposits located near Pittsburgh; and (3) initiative of Pittsburgh industrialists in introducing large-scale methods of iron production at a time when the rapid industrial development of the Middle West was creating new and increased needs for iron manufactures. With increased demand and large-scale production came specialization. This made possible the use of iron of standardized qualities which could be manufactured in large plants with coke more cheaply than in small scattered charcoal-burning furnaces. Here was Pittsburgh's opportunity. The result was the beginning of pig-iron manufacture in Pittsburgh and the ultimate establishment of that city's leadership in the iron industry.—*Hugh B. Killough.*

6321. KALE, B. T. The hand-loom: its place in the country's industries. *Mysore Econ. Jour.* 15(2) Feb. 1929: 51-58.—Agriculture is still and must for some time remain the chief occupation of the greater part of India's millions yet it yields so low a standard of living that the rural people need some supplementary industrial opportunities to raise their purchasing power. In the revivification of her handloom (cotton) industry India is finding not only the supplementary source of income and occupation but is finding an avenue of new world contacts. As yet India cannot keep pace with either the demand for quantity or for quality thus created. India's hand loom industry is progressing somewhat faster than her other mill production. The handloom industry has its special problems. It escapes some of the untoward effects of mill production. What is needed is intensive social experiment. The vast resources now devoted lavishly to charity in India must be turned aside into the more constructive channel of industrial subsidy, industrial experiment, and industrial development. Rural reconstruction is India's chief need today.—*E. T. Weeks.*

6322. KELLER, CHARLES. Flood storage reservoirs: their effect on the power industry. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(1) Feb. 1929: 1-7.—The development of water power in connection with flood-control reservoirs, as a means of recouping costs, is not economi-

cal. The capitalized value of power capable of development, either under the headwater reservoir plan or the lower Mississippi valley reservoir scheme, would be far less than the estimated outlay for dams, reservoirs and incidental works and damages. This conclusion holds good for almost all artificial flood-control reservoirs owing to inherent conflicts in the management and use of water for various purposes. To furnish water for power development or irrigation the reservoir may have to be full at a time when for flood control it should be emptied. Because the supply of power, under these conditions, would be intermittent in duration, variable in quantity, and not always coincident with the greatest demand for power, reserve steam plants must be built. Transmission lines from the water power to the load center further enhance the costs. Increased efficiency of steam stations also lessens the seeming advantages of hydro power. The average flood-control reservoir, therefore, will have little effect, beneficial or otherwise, on the power industry except possibly in improving the water supply for existing hydro or steam plants.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

6323. KELLOGG, PAUL U. Outriders of German industry. *Survey Graphic*. 61(9) Feb. 1929: 568-572; 612-613.—A statement of the adjustment of the steel, chemical, and electrical industries in Germany to the new conditions since the World War. The Krupp works, for illustration, has turned from the manufacture of arms and war materials to that of "reapers and potato diggers, spinning apparatus, gears, cinema machinery"—twenty-three lines in all—their prime job being makers of steel. Labor relations between management and men are also described. "The great industrial plants are serving a big economic function in the reconstruction of Germany. With the searing effects of the war, the denuding of the creditor classes by the inflation, the burdens of reparations, they are vibrant strongholds in the revival of a more prosperous Germany. But with their great tools, their intricate processes, their scientific mysteries, their absentee ownership, their organization in great cartels, they may also become a threat and the individual worker dwindle to less than peasant status."—*F. J. Warne.*

6324. LEE, B. Y. Recent development of cotton mill industry in Shanghai. *China Weekly Rev.* 47(11) Feb. 9, 1929: 446-447.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6325. MACKENNA, JAMES. The outlook for the Indian sugar industry. *Internat. Sugar Jour.* 31(361) Jan. 1929: 14-19.—The former Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa discusses the foreign competition with the native product in the domestic markets, the protective tariffs directed against sugar imports, the failure of the government experimental factory, the success of the government cane-breeding station, and the waste in growing and in manufacture. There is no need to increase the present area under cane or to infringe on areas at present utilized for other food crops. Already the area is nearly double what it need be if the sugar industry were efficiently conducted. It is not, it is true, in most cases possible to obtain factory control of land, and cane will frequently have to be collected from small and scattered holdings. The author makes suggestions for the betterment of the industry, including continuation and extension of the cane-breeding station, multiplication and wider distribution of improved canes, closer cooperation between the Imperial Government and the Provinces, land grants "to groups or individuals who are prepared to erect a modern sugar factory," a central Sugar Research Institute, and a mycologist to investigate the diseases of sugar cane.—*F. J. Warne.*

6326. NODARI, FRANCO. L'industria della carta. [The paper industry.] *Realità*. 4 1928: 151.—The production and the consumption of paper in Italy is com-



pared with those of other countries. Figures for exports and imports of paper are presented.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6327. OBERFELL, G. G.** Progress of the liquefied petroleum gas industry. *Gas Age-Rec.* 63(5) Feb. 2, 1929: 137-139, 145-146.—Large scale production was uneconomical until recent years because the supply of natural gasoline was widely scattered and the extraction processes inefficient. With increased supplies of raw material (natural gasoline) and improved technology, more stable grades of gasoline have been demanded and so made additional supplies of volatile fractions available for the manufacture of liquefied petroleum gases. The principal compounds are propane and butane (normal and iso-), the former having a heating value of 2,550 BTU and the latter 3,200 BTU per cubic foot. Propane lends itself to domestic use from a cylinder at a customer's residence, periodically charged from a distribution service truck. Cost to the consumer is equivalent to about \$2.00 per thousand cubic feet of 530 BTU manufactured gas. For industrial fuel the butanes are best and may compete with the industrial fuel sales of gas companies. For carbureting water gas the butanes compete with gas oil at a common price per gallon. As the sole raw material for manufacturing gas the butanes have been applied at Linton, Indiana, the process being practically automatic. Seven other possible uses are listed but not described; available supply is estimated at 750,000 gallons daily. (Table 1 lists properties of propane and butane; Table 2 shows cost equivalent of manufactured gas against butane at different prices.)—*A. G. King.*

**6328. O'DELL, E. W. A.** Boot and shoe industry in Canada. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(2) Feb. 1929: 210-214.—A short sketch of the boot and shoe industry beginning with the French régime is followed by a description of the problems of the industry from the standpoint of labor. The difficulties include the introduction of machinery especially in the seventies, foreign competition and the development of the tariff after the National Policy, the uncertain growth of industry seriously affected by foreign competition and tariff changes, and low wages as a result of the dominance of Quebec and the influence of the National Catholic Unions.—*H. A. Innis.*

**6329. SHEPSTONE, H. J.** The electrification of Ireland. *Discovery.* 10(109) Jan. 1929: 22-25.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6330. UNSIGNED.** L'anno 1927 e le forze idrauliche in Italia. [The year 1927 and the hydroelectric plants in Italy.] *Energia Elettrica.* 1928: 956.—Data on the new hydroelectric plants of Italy which were put in operation or which were under construction during 1927.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6331. UNSIGNED.** Conditions in the Haverhill (Mass.) shoe industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(2) Feb. 1929: 1-20.—At the beginning of 1925, 108 shoe manufacturers were in business in Haverhill. Between 1925 and 1928, 123 factories began business, 23 moved out of the city, and 106 liquidated or went into bankruptcy, leaving 102 factories in business Aug. 1, 1928. The loss of business was largely due to lack of cooperation between workers and manufacturers; also to the relatively high wage rates. For many years prior to 1925 most of the manufacturers produced turn shoes, but shortly before 1925 the make was changed to extreme fancy novelty McKay shoes. In 1927 the number of styles of sample shoes per factory in the 23 ranged from 10 to 5000. The average full time earnings per week for Haverhill were \$33.55, or 29.9% more than the average for the group of cities near Haverhill, and 28.9% more than the average for the U. S. The Shoe Workers' Protective Union, with an average of 8,262 members in good standing in 1927, is the only shoe workers' union in Haverhill of importance in point of numbers. In Mar. 1928, the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Associ-

ation had 42 members and employed approximately 6000 shoe workers, or 80% of the total number in the city at that time. The union has an agreement with the manufacturers' association and with most of the other manufacturers of shoes. Haverhill produced 17,781,579 pairs of shoes in 1914; 13,624,549 in 1921; 15,493,572 in 1926; 14,202,612 in 1927. More pairs are shipped in Sep. of each year than in any other month, and the 1,945,368 pairs for Sep. 1928, surpassed all previous monthly figures.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6332. UNSIGNED.** Il consumo d'energia in Italia nell'anno finanziario 1926-27 secondo i dati della R. Finanza. [The consumption of electrical power in Italy for the fiscal year 1926-27 according to the statistics of the Royal Customs and Duties Board.] *Energia Elettrica.* 1928: 802.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6333. UNSIGNED.** Electricity in Great Britain. *Statist.* 113(2661) Feb. 23, 1929: 307.—The production of electricity has practically doubled since 1920-1921, notwithstanding the restriction on the industrial demand for power supplies and the retarding effect on the rate of output caused by the fluctuating conditions of trade and industry during the past eight years. The rapid advance in the electrification of industry during the period 1912-1924 was primarily due to the abnormal conditions brought about by the war and the trade boom which followed its termination. Rural electrification presents a special difficulty in Great Britain which is absent in many other countries—namely the great disparity in the distribution and density of population as between urban and rural areas. The census for 1921 revealed that the rural areas comprised 92% of the total area but contained only 22% of the population with an average density one-fortieth of the urban areas.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**6334. UNSIGNED.** Sweden's industrial production in 1927. *Swedish-Amer. Trade Jour.* 23(2) Feb. 1929: 54-56.—A survey of preliminary statistics of the quantity and value of Sweden's industrial production in 1927 compared with that in 1926, just published by the Royal Board of Trade.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 5903, 5906, 6294, 6304, 6345, 6349, 6402, 6407, 6499, 6500, 6502, 6509, 6565, 6589)

**6335. AULER, W.** Die Erfassung der Kostenkehre in der Optimalkalkulation als Mittel für Erreichung des Betriebszieles. [The concept of the turning point of costs.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis.* 23(2) Feb. 1928: 43-46.—The Kostenkehre (turning point of costs) represents the point where the maximum efficiency of a concern is reached.—*Robert M. Weidenhammer.*

**6336. BONBRIGHT, JAMES C., and PICKETT, CHARLES.** Valuation to determine solvency under the bankruptcy act. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(5) May 1929: 582-622.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6337. MALINVERNI, REMO.** La razionalizzazione del processo amministrativo delle aziende in Germania. [Rationalization of administration in German industry.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 658-666.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6338. MAYBEE, G. E.** Patent and trade mark problems in Canada. *Industrial Canada.* 20(10) Feb. 1929: 44-45.—*H. Michell.*

**6339. SYMES, ELEANOR S.** Some aspects of American industrialism. *Nineteenth Century.* 105(624) Feb. 1929: 223-235.—America possesses natural advantages for developing mass production not possessed by England—larger unrestricted domestic free trade



area, three times the population and thirty-four times the area, greater variations of soil, climate and geological formation, an abundance of only partially developed resources. In America, capital has a very free hand in its relations with labor. The elimination of waste, standardization, and simplified practice are more highly organized and widely applied in the U. S. than in England. The work of Hoover's famous Commission for the Investigation of Waste in Industry is reviewed. If such waste of raw materials were realized in practice in English industry it would soon lead to its speedy collapse but did not do so in America owing to the unlimited resources of the U. S. By hand-to-mouth buying and other methods regularization of employment has been attained in seasonal industries. In Nov. 1928, Hoover propounded to the governors of the several states a plan for the stabilization of work and wages through the creation of a fund which should provide public work at standard wage rates whenever a probable depression in any industry was anticipated by business forecasting. By standardization and simplified practice the Commission expected to save \$10,000,000,000 annually. The advantages of mass production when accompanied by high wages are great and obvious. It gives large output with low costs and consequently low prices. It secures to hundreds of thousands of unskilled workers a livelihood without arduous labor and a volume of purchasing power which sustains the market for mass produced commodities. To insure mass production cheap capital is necessary and this is the case in the U. S. Distribution is tending to displace production as the paramount problem in industrial America; in this connection the Webb-Pomerene Law corporations are useful agencies. A second result of America's growing need of markets is a great development of markets. Colleges of business administration provide courses on selling. Instalment buying, another weapon of salesmanship, has reached extraordinary dimensions in the U. S. "Obsolescence" is rapidly becoming the most effective instrument of the American salesman in connection with the sales of automobiles, radios, sewing machines, etc. Industrial relations in the U. S. whether between competing producers, between management and staff in individual factories, or between organized capital and labor are very different from those that prevail in England. Among American manufacturers competition and cooperation walk hand in hand. Trade rivals unite in groups for joint publicity and joint research. In the U. S. the factory works manager plays an important part in relation to mass production. Management is becoming a distinct profession. There are schools of management where instruction is given in factory cost accounting, wage payment plans, store-keeping, employee representation schemes, etc. Workmen's councils, like the works manager, are of great commercial value and have been conducive to happy relations in the factory. There were in 1926 913 such councils involving 1,369,078 workers. By means of workmen's councils, of infinite variety in scope and organization, sick pay, free holidays, pensions, life insurance, stock holding by the workmen, and to some small extent profit sharing have been arranged by individual factories. Despite certain weak points, however, the magnitude and prosperity of American industrialism are amazing. During the ten years ending in 1927 the value of manufactured products increased 149%, and the amount paid in wages—to only 25% more workers—by 175%. Savings bank deposits increased from \$3,548,000,000 to \$23,134,000,000 and the number of depositors from 11,000,000 to 44,000,000 between 1913 and 1925. The membership of building and loan associations more than trebled during the same period.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

6340. UNSIGNED. Capitalist rationalization in Czechoslovakia: a few results. *Soc. Econ. Rev.*—*Bull.*

of *R. I. L. U.* 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 27–31.—Business conditions in Czechoslovakia have been favorable for the past two years. Between February and July, 1928, there was a continuous decline in unemployment. After the war Czechoslovakian industry found it necessary to make active attempts to build up markets. This result was accomplished with the aid of rationalization and wage cuts, which led to lower costs and increased sales. Since the war there has been a great increase in industrial concentration, especially in the coal, iron and steel, machinery, railway and sugar industries. Financial concentration brought about a decrease in number of banks from 240, with a capital of 1,077,000,000 crowns, in 1919, to 134 banks, with a capital of over 2,250,000,000 crowns in 1926. Of these 134 banks, ten large ones owned 63% of the total capital. This concentration has been especially aided by the influx of French, English and American capital. Rationalization has resulted in the displacement of workers and the reduction of wages per unit of product. Wages in general are low. The combination of the two great employers' associations has increased the strength of the capitalist opposition to workers. Communist activities have been suppressed by terrorism. The reformists, however, continue to support peaceful dealings with employers. Left wing tendencies have been strengthened in recent years.—Edward Berman.

6341. UNSIGNED. The case for calendar revision. *Conference Board Bull.* (26) Feb. 15, 1929: 205–210.—R. M. Woodbury.

6342. UNSIGNED. Il primo congresso nazionale della Confederazione fascista dell'industria italiana. [The first national congress of the Fascist Confederation of Italian industry—report.] *Rassegna della Previdenza Soc.* (7) 1928: 1.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6343. UNSIGNED. Restrictions upon the transferability of shares of stock. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (4) Feb. 1929: 555–559.—R. M. Woodbury.

6344. ZITZMANN, GEORG. Trusts und Antitrustbewegung. [Trust and anti-trust legislation.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 60–61. 1927–1928: 122–169.—The trust movement in the U. S. is of a different and more dangerous character than the concentration process in Germany. The author points out that the "Dye-stuff Trust" is unjustly called a trust since, while it has a monopolistic market position, it does not take advantage of it. He quotes Garfield on anti-trust legislation in the U. S.: "Taken as a whole this legislation has been singularly futile. It seems likely that the reason for its failure is due to two facts (1) that it is an attempt to stop the operation of strictly economic laws by statutory enactment and (2) the attempt to maintain a state of competition by prohibiting all combination reasonable and unreasonable, is wrong in principle." While the motive for the trust movement in the U. S. is the wish to increase profits by creating a monopoly, the German kind of trust, the *Interessengemeinschaft*, is formed, according to Zitzmann, purely for technical reasons to increase efficiency.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 6361, 6518)

6345. BRASCH, H. D. Die Entwicklung und Durchführung von Gemeinkostenbudgets in Produktionsbetrieben. [The development and execution of expense budgets in manufacturing establishments.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis.* 23 (2) Feb. 1929: 33–43.—The budget of overhead costs as a part of the expense budget is dealt with; an illustration from the budget system of a German equipment factory is given.—R. M. Weidenhammer.



**6346. GOBBERS, EMIL.** Ermittlung und Verrechnung von Konstruktionskosten. [Ascertaining and accounting for construction costs.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22(2) Feb. 1929: 50-52.—This article deals with cost accounting for the activities of a draughting and estimating department. The determination of costs is done on the basis of time cards kept by the draughtsmen, whose work constitutes the only directly allocable expense. The indirect costs are allocated to the various jobs on a direct-labor-hour basis. Provision is made for the use of punch cards and tabulating machines in assembling the direct labor information.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6347. HERRICK, ANSON.** Stock-brokerage accounts and their audit. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(2) Feb. 1929: 93-105.—This is an explanation of the operations of the stock broker, his bookkeeping problems, and the problems of auditing his balance sheet and profit and loss statement.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6348. HURDMAN, F. H.** No-par stock and asset valuation. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(2) Feb. 1929: 81-92.—The increasing prevalence of no-par stock is having a desirable effect in making asset valuations more reasonable. Provisions of state laws with regard to the issue of no-par stock, however, are in many cases not satisfactory from the standpoint of the accountant. Particularly is this true with respect to the designation of the net worth items in cases of merger. Examples are given of the varied results that may legally be obtained in such cases. The possibility of paying dividends out of capital has been increased by the laxity of some statutes.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6349. POTTIER, A.** La réglementation des bilans dans les sociétés par actions. [Regulation of balance sheets of corporations.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138(411) Feb. 10, 1929: 225-237.—Pottier discusses several recent proposals for the amendment of the law of 1867 with regard to the construction and publication of corporate financial statements. The law provides merely that a balance sheet shall be drawn up and shall be available for inspection by auditors and stockholders for a reasonable time before the annual meeting. There have been proposed a number of amendments which would specify the form and content of the statements and the bases for the valuation of assets. All these the author decries as being undesirable governmental interference in business and as being impracticable. Such interference would tend to restrict the development of the corporate form of enterprise to the detriment of economic progress. Such regulations would not disturb the financial sharper, at whom they are aimed, but would be a burden on the honest promoter. No set of rules could adequately cover the needs of every sort of business. The fundamental law properly interpreted and enforced is entirely capable of serving any legitimate purposes of governmental regulation.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6350. SAMUELS, T. J.** Installment basis of accounting according to federal income tax procedure. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9(2) Feb. 1929: 42-48.—This is a complete and comprehensive explanation of the accounting procedure and records elucidated by means of an illustrative case.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6351. SPRINGER, D. W.** Regulatory legislation and the certified public accountant. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9(2) Feb. 1929: 33-36 60-61.—This is an analysis of regulatory and restrictive legislation affecting the status of public accountants. Such laws have been passed in seven states. The conclusion is that it is in the public interest to prevent a reopening of the waiver method to certification. Examination provides the best means by which candidates may prove their qualifications for certification without undue danger to the profession and to the public.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6352. WAGNER, MELVIN F.** Accounting for fixed capital expenditures. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 10(12) Feb. 15, 1929: 751-765.—The article presents the subject of accounting for fixed assets from several aspects. Control of expenditures; the distinction between capital and revenue with illustrations and rules to assist in drawing the line between additions, replacements, and repairs; and the classification and use of property ledgers with illustrative forms are all ably presented. The accounting procedure involved in the handling of salvage material and perishable tools is also discussed and a detailed procedure of control outlined.—*J. C. Gibson.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 5931, 5932, 5939, 6225, 6433, 6495, 6567, 6714)

### GENERAL

**6353. GRAY, A. W.** The Institute of Transport at London. *Transportation.* Feb. 1929: 37-40.—A history of the institute founded in England in 1919 to encourage the art of transport in all its branches. The aim is largely educational, which is attained by a series of qualifying examinations for membership, by meetings and lectures, by cooperation with universities, and through periodical publications. Medals are awarded each year for the best papers submitted on prescribed topics.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 6474, 6610, 6656)

**6354. ANDREAEE, C.** L'aménagement des cours d'eau et l'électrification des chemins de fer en Suisse. [The management of watercourses and the electrification of railroads in Switzerland.] *L'Égypte Contemporaine.* 20(111) Jan. 1929: 1-12.—When Switzerland became industrialized during the last century she found herself dependent upon foreign coal for power. However, she possessed resources of water power which could be used to generate electricity. The heaviest flow of the water is in summer, due to the melting of snow and glaciers in the mountains, while the heaviest demand for electricity is in winter, because of the requirements for lighting and heating. This difference in the periods of natural production and consumption has been compensated in several ways, the most important of which is water storage in reservoirs constructed at advantageous points. The hydroelectric plants are usually controlled by private companies, one organization operating several plants supplying a certain region. Largely because of the fact that the railroads were heavy consumers of expensive imported coal, the Swiss government in 1904 appointed a committee to study the problem of their electrification. The report of the committee being favorable, an extensive program of electrification was launched. At the end of 1928 Switzerland was surpassed in the length of electrified railroad only by the U. S. From the point of view of the country in general and the railroads themselves the electrification project is considered successful. The balance of trade has been improved by the decrease in importation of coal, the traveling public has been furnished more enjoyable transportation, and the railroads have been provided with cheaper and more efficient motive power.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**6355. BELL, R.** The trade and railway outlook. *Railway Gaz.* 49(17) Oct. 26, 1928: 513-516.—A British railway official discusses loss of railway traffic



in 1928, motor competition, air-and-rail coordination, and cites railway problems in the U. S. and elsewhere. He emphasizes the value of proper advertising, and welcomes cooperation with shippers.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**6356. CHURCHILL, CHARLES S.** Progress in the greatest half-century, 1878 to 1928, and some considerations of a proper beginning of the next one. *Amer. Railway Engineering Assn., Bull.* 30 (309) Sep. 1928: 27-31.—Following the financial difficulties of the seventies the resumption of railway building was accompanied by the publication of an important group of books in the field of railway engineering. The various reports of railway engineering committees have developed such economies of construction and operation that present-day costs are substantially lower than could have been possible otherwise. In 1886 the problem was to determine the cost of a proposed railway line, the possibilities of a reasonable amount of traffic, practicable grades and resulting operating costs, and rate of return on total cost. In 1928 the problem is increased by questions of competition with motor transport facilities, reconstruction of line and terminal facilities, elimination of grade crossings, and attempts to anticipate future needs.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**6357. FENELON, K. G.** Road and rail transport. *Railway Gaz.* 49 (13) Sep. 28, 1928: 390-391, 402.—This article distinguishes the economic spheres of rail and highway transportation in Great Britain, and proposed coordination in place of ruinous competition. The dangers of railway control of highway transport are pointed out.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**6358. FLORA, F.** Il bilancio delle ferrovie dello Stato nell'anno finanziario 1927-28. [The budget of the state railroads during the fiscal year 1927-28.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10 (1) Jan. 20, 1929: 1-16.—A detailed account of the budget of the railroads operated by the State, during the fiscal year 1927-28, as compared with previous years.—*O. Delle-Donne.*

**6359. GAYET, J. LACOUR.** Uniform railway tariff nomenclature. *World Trade.* (1) Jan. 1929: 30-32.—Two drafts of a uniform railway tariff nomenclature have been prepared by the Expert Committee of the International Railway Union and by a Sub-Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. Uniform nomenclature is most desirable especially for users who make no appellative distinction when an article is carried by rail or passed through the customs. A classification of goods more extensive than that which the railway administrations are prepared to adopt, which will take into account in higher degree the industrial aspects and value of goods, would be a complication without any practical advantage, because the calculation of railway rates calls for only a limited number of schedules whereas on the contrary there are countless customs schedules. From the standpoint of the user, who is obliged to prepare a railway consignment note at the same time as the customs declaration, it would be of great advantage to have to refer only to a single document. But the document could be prepared in the form of a two column uniform nomenclature, one to contain the customs nomenclature and the other the railway nomenclature.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**6360. HAMMOND, F. D.** Some transport problems of the Empire. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (4) Feb. 1929: 202-210.—(Discussion 211-217.) The development of the British Empire and its resources is primarily a matter of transportation. The author limits his discussion to land transportation. Though in Great Britain the railroads are privately owned, throughout the rest of the empire, including the Sudan but excluding Ireland, the mileage of state-owned railroads is 108,523 and of privately owned roads, 26,355. The chief reason for this situation is financial, it being difficult to obtain private capital for the con-

struction of railroads through thinly settled country with light traffic. The direct and indirect benefits derived by the nation as a whole, however, justify such government expenditures. There are three possible methods of managing state-owned railroads, (1) direct management by the state, which is adopted for approximately 2/3 of the above state-owned mileage, (2) management by a corporation on behalf of the state, illustrated by the Canadian National, and (3) management by a "public-private" company, which has not been tried in the British Empire but has met with considerable success in Germany. The second problem of the empire railroads is the standard of construction, i.e., whether the needs of a remote or near future should be considered. The tendency of state-owned railroads is to build to a too high rather than a too low standard. In any particular instance the decision as to the standard should be based on thorough and accurate engineering and economic surveys of the region concerned. The third problem discussed is that of highway transportation. Where population is very sparse railroad construction must of necessity be slow and cheaper highway transportation is looked to to reach areas at present undeveloped. The author thinks that if a larger carrier which would reduce the unit transportation costs should be developed, a transportation system similar to the following might be practicable: main trunk lines of railroad about 300 to 400 miles apart with branch lines about 200 to 300 miles apart; large road units operating from centers on these branch lines over series of loops with maximum mileage of from 70 to 100; feeding these road units, smaller trucks, or animal or even human carriers, according to the requirements and limitations of the country.—*Elma S. Mouton.*

**6361. MAY, G. O.** Carrier property consumed in operation and the regulation of profits. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (2) Feb. 1929: 193-220.—The Interstate Commerce Commission in Case #15,100 (Report on Depreciation, Nov. 2, 1926) held that the original cost of worn-out or abandoned property is a part of operating expenses to be charged against service on the straight-line basis, and that in determining the rate base such a method pre-supposes full deduction of the accumulated depreciation accruals. Assuming that no depreciation scheme is in effect, the author holds that cost of replacement rather than original cost is the proper basis for computing charges for property consumed, since the burden of maintaining the property properly should fall upon the users. This is the method used in railway accounting in Great Britain and by the Commission itself for rails, ties and other track materials. In general, the author favors the practice of charging for railway property consumed when retirement occurs rather than periodically during its life, and believes it advisable to ignore depreciation to the extent that it will never be made good, if the owners of the property will agree to omit it from cost, and the public not to require its deduction from investment. Of the various schemes of depreciation accounting all are too complex to be practicable for railroads except the straight-line method, and this fails to measure with sufficient accuracy the exhaustion of value in service. The author suggests that the Commission expand its present system of computing depreciation of equipment to include all classes of movable and industrial-plant property, initiate an annuity or sinking-fund depreciation plan for exceptionally large units replaceable only as a whole, and set up reserves for equalization and control of maintenance charges. The determination of the amount of past accrued depreciation to be deducted from the railway rate base can best be settled by agreement between the carriers and the Commission.—*C. E. McNeill.*



**6362. NOUVION, GEORGES de.** Les chemins de fer français depuis cinquante ans. [French railways after fifty years.] *Jour. des Écon.* 92 Feb. 15, 1929: 149-158.—The title of this article is apparently suggested by a book by M. R. Godfernaux entitled *Aperçu sur l'évolution des chemins de fer français de 1878 à 1928* (Survey of the evolution of the French railways from 1878 to 1928), Paris, Librairie Dunod, to which reference is made. Invention and improvement in railroad technique, as elsewhere, constitute an evolutionary process which never terminates. Despite a slow start in winning public confidence in the first half of the 19th century, the railroads have made much progress in this evolution in the past fifty years. Safety, speed, convenience, hygiene, heating, illumination have all been improved. Quantity production of cheap steel and increased locomotive efficiency have permitted the use of heavier and faster trains. Present obstacles to further progress are financial rather than technical. Railroad electrification, for example, now just beginning, requires heavy capital expenditures. The railroads, however, are faced by increased costs, due to higher wages and the eight hour law, by the traffic-discouraging effects of the transport taxes and by the necessity of post-war rehabilitation. Recent tariff increases only partially meet the situation. Large-scale borrowing to finance extensive improvement schemes is out of the question. Railroad debt has greatly increased because of higher prices, the higher cost of money and the debasement of the currency. In terms of gold francs the five great companies and the state system borrowed about 7,000 millions during the years 1919 to 1926, inclusive, as against 2,850 millions in the eight years before the war. Great difficulty is now experienced in raising the considerable sums needed. The pre-war investment clientele composed largely of small- and medium-sized investors who bought securities directly from the railroads at their main offices or in the stations has been reduced by the decline in individual fortunes, the lure of opportunities for speculation, the instability of the exchanges, the uncertainty of the future and socialistic menaces against capital. The railroads have been able to place their securities only by greatly reducing prices, increasing the interest rate, resorting to investment middlemen, and substituting short-term obligations for long-term. From 1921 to 1927, inclusive, the five companies and the two state systems (including that of Alsace-Lorraine) borrowed about 4,600 million francs abroad, divided as follows: U. S., 33%; Switzerland, 37%; Great Britain, 13%; and Holland, 17%. Under all the circumstances the railroads must move slowly in the making of further improvements.—*W. M. Duffus.*

**6363. ROMER, CARROL.** A Channel tunnel. *Nineteenth Century.* 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 145-150.—The project of a tunnel under the Strait of Dover is not new. Four times the project has been discussed seriously and four times it has been found unacceptable—namely in 1882, 1907, 1913 and 1924. The objections have been military. The point of view of the article is well expressed in the following quotation from the report of the Committee of Imperial Defense, submitted in 1924. "The advantages of the Channel tunnel were not commensurate with the disadvantages from a defense point of view." "All that has happened in the last five years in the way of naval, military and air development has tended, without exception, to render the Channel tunnel a more dangerous experiment."—*H. W. Smith.*

**6364. SHERRINGTON, C. E. R.** Latest developments in American railway practice. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (4) Feb. 1929: 218-227.—Both British and American railroads have been faced with serious difficulties since 1920-1921, and this paper discusses the means by which American railroads have over-

come some of these difficulties. Cooperation, as between railroads and their employees on the one hand, and railroads and the general public on the other, constitutes an important phase of the problem. Though the American railroads can teach the British little in regard to cooperation between management and employees, except possibly as to a closer degree of personal contact, probably due to the divisional system of operation, the Regional Advisory Boards inaugurated by the American Railway Association have had signal success in improving service and reducing claims, to a far greater extent than that achieved by the British joint committees. The light, airy, and well equipped railroad offices in America may well be the envy of British railroad men. During recent years notable physical progress has been made in the design and equipment of passenger and freight stations and transfer yards. Plans for the construction of office buildings and hotels above large passenger stations, e.g., Grand Central Station, New York, Illinois Central and Union Stations, Chicago, and Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and several efficient freight stations and yards are described. The Cascade Tunnel in Washington is a recent engineering feat. The weight of cars and rails, improvements in railroad construction, crossing and train signalling devices and systems, automatic train control, and electrification, are discussed. The development of motor and air services by railroads seems to be ushering in a new era of coordination in transportation, in which American railroad cost accounting and statistics will aid in determining the best facility to be used for any particular transportation service.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**6365. SUN FO.** National scheme of railway construction. *China Critic.* 2 (8) Feb. 21, 1929: 147-149.—Sun Fo, Minister for Railways to the National Government of China, outlines a scheme of railway building on the basis of the plans of the late Sun Yat-sen. Twenty thousand miles should be built in ten years to meet China's transportation needs. Excluding concession lines, China's total mileage is 6,394, and there has been no active construction for fifteen years. The doubling of the existing mileage is suggested as the first part of the program. Funds might be allocated from the indemnities on account of the Boxer Rebellion which have been returned by the interested Powers and the accession to the customs revenue from the operation of the new autonomous tariff. With these funds it is also suggested that the existing railway debts might be met.—*Herbert Elliston.*

**6366. UNSIGNED.** Chemins de fer étrangers—États Unis. [Railways in the United States.] *Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer.* 48-1 (2) Feb. 1929: 133-137.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6367. UNSIGNED.** Fuel and transport. *Railway Gazette.* 49 (14) Oct. 5, 1928: 418-419.—Railway subjects discussed at the World Power Fuel Conference in London, in Sep., 1928. Among these were the use of coal on Belgian railways, fuel economy on the railways of Germany, Polish coal for locomotives, and Diesel locomotives in Russia.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**6368. UNSIGNED.** Organisationsänderungen bei den Bundesbahnen. [Changes in organization in the state railways.] (Austria.) *Oesterreichische Volkswirt.* 21 (20) Feb. 16, 1929: 513-514.—*G. L. Wilson.*

**6369. UNSIGNED.** Report of Committee on Rail. *Amer. Railway Engineering Assn., Bull.* 30 (315) Feb. 1929: 1231-1324.—Discussion of transverse fissure detector cars with brief history of their development; detailed rail failure statistics for 1927; study of economic value of different sizes of rail; returns to questionnaire on tests of alloy steel rails.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**6370. UNSIGNED.** Résultats de l'exploitation des chemins de fer de l'état Polonais pour exercice 1927. [Results of operation of the Polish State Railways for



the fiscal year 1927.] *Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer.* 48-1 (2) Feb. 1929: 127-128.—R. M. Woodbury.

6371. UNSIGNED. Chemins de fer étrangers—Canada. [Canadian railways.] *Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer.* 48-1 (2) Feb. 1929: 129-133.—R. M. Woodbury.

6372. VALK, H. M. H. A. van der. De nieuwe vervoerovereenkomst tusschen de Nederlandsche Spoorwegen en de Mijnbesturen. [The new transportation agreement between the Netherlands Railways and the coal mines of South Limburg.] *Economisch. Stat. Berichten.* 14 (680) Jan. 9, 1929: 26-28.—In many instances the interests of railroads and mines do not run parallel. Transportation of coal is an important source of income for the railroads, while it is more advantageous to the mines to use the waterways, unless the short rail haul to the nearest canal or river is made inexpensive. The agreement is not so favorable to the mines as it seems to be, and for various reasons it will prove difficult to ship so much coal by rail that the reductions in the freight rates conceded by the railroads will be obtained.—W. Van Royen.

6373. VAN DOREN, R. N. Regulation must be related to economic law. *Electric Railway Jour.* 73 (5) Feb. 2, 1929: 197-201.—Transportation as an element in production is not always recognized. As a result when a field of production, such as agriculture, encounters reverses an effort is made to meet the new situation by a reduction of transportation rates through regulation. Such regulation attempts to use the transportation system as an "economic gyroscope" which is foreign to the original basic idea of regulation to repress and discourage uneconomic practices and to restore economic freedom. On the other hand, motor bus competition should be controlled but the regulation should be limited to fair competition and public protection. Regulatory commissions, although delegated to carry on a definite function by the legislative branch of the government, are sometimes interfered with by direct legislative acts and by the coercion of members of the legislature. Railroads gave up politics and wish their regulation to be removed from political influence and to be directed in accordance with the natural development of economic forces.—E. Orth Malott.

6374. WENDT, EDWIN F. Federal valuation of railroads. *Amer. Railway Engineering Assn., Bull.* 30 (309) Sep. 1928: 32-47.—A summary of the original instructions and developments in considering the railway depreciation factor, beginning with the organization of the Engineering Board, Bureau of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, in 1913.—J. H. Parmelee.

6375. WERNEKKE. Die Eisenbahnen von Afrika. [The railroads of Africa.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 130 (2) Feb. 1929: 241-254.—In a rapid survey the African railroads are sketched and characterized. Two railways nets, properly speaking, occur. One is in the Union of South Africa; the other in Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis; elsewhere the railroads extend from the coast inland, and are seldom long. At least five different gauges occur, though since the lines are short and disconnected this does not yet cause trouble, but will do so when connections must be made. Many narrow-gauge lines were constructed for political or military purposes. Increasing settlement by Europeans necessitate extensions. As yet there is no transcontinental line but several are planned both east-west and north-south.—J. P. Jensen.

## STREET RAILWAYS

6376. COOPER, ERNEST. Operation of transport service in the City of Buenos Aires. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (1) Nov. 1928: 32-35.—R. M. Woodbury.

6377. MURPHY, EDMUND J. Few changes in

operating trend during 1928. *Aera.* 20 (1) Jan. 1929: 4-5.—Street railway earnings were approximately the same in 1928 as during the preceding year. Operating expenses were almost unchanged; material costs declined but the decline was offset by a slight increase in wages. Abandonment of street railway operations continued throughout the year, but was confined to very small companies. The number of buses increased. This phase of the industry is beginning to show profits.—Harvey W. Peck.

6378. SMITH, ROBERT F. Coordination. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (4) Feb. 1929: 228-232.—The application of coordination in 3 capitals of Europe is discussed. The report of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee to the Minister of Transport on July 27 1927 includes a plan for the consolidation of the transportation services of London. A single management, embracing subway, local railway, tramway, and bus operation is proposed. The present ownership of the participating organizations is not to be disturbed, with the possible exception of small bus companies. The single management is to be centered in an executive of one or more persons, responsible to the owners. The establishment of a general basis of fares is suggested. The proposed period of operation is 42 years. This plan has not been adopted. In Paris, the Department of the Seine in 1921 took over tramway, bus, and boat transportation, leasing them to the Société de Transport en Commun de la Région Parisienne for administration and operation. A large advisory committee for passenger transportation is appointed by the Prefect. In effect, power is vested largely in the hands of Parliament and local Government representatives. In Berlin, the business of the Berlin Tramway Co. Ltd., the High and Low Level Railway Co., and the General Omnibus Co. Ltd. has been taken over by the Berlin Traffic Co. Ltd. The details of the plan of operation are not yet available, but the capital involved is about £20,000,000. A unique plan provided is that whereby a passenger paying 20 pfennig (2½d.) can travel over all or any of the system within 1½ hours of the time the ticket was issued. The competition of the different systems is now largely a matter of technique.—Elma S. Moulton.

6379. UNSIGNED. Local transportation industry proves its stability. *Electric Railway Jour.* 73 (2) Jan. 12, 1929: 43-45.—This study of the transportation industry shows that local public transportation companies are holding their own although faced with a tremendous increase in the number of private automobiles operated by the public. Charts prepared with the cooperation of the statistical department of the American Electric Railway Association supplemented by government census figures show: that revenues of electric railways in the U. S. from 1922 to 1928 have changed little although the trend has been gradually upward; of the total number of passengers carried in the U. S. from 1917 to 1928, only a small but growing per cent were carried by buses; that the increased use of buses and the large increase in the registration of private automobiles have not greatly reduced the number of passengers riding on electric railways. Statistics show, however, that although the number of riders has not fallen off during the six year period from 1922 to 1928, it has not kept pace with the growth in population. Charts also show for the same period the revenue car miles as divided between street railways and bus lines, and the relation between passenger traffic on electric railways and industrial employment, as reported by 201 electric railways companies and statistics furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.—D. W. Malott.



## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 6519)

**6380. AGG, T. R., and CARTER, H. S.** Operating cost statistics of automobiles and trucks. *Iowa State College Agric., Official Publ., Bull.* # 91. 27 (13) Jul. 25, 1928: pp. 51.—"The average cost of operating an automobile throughout the year on all sorts of roads and under the usual weather conditions varies according to the weight of the vehicle, from about 6 cents to about 9.5 cents a mile and the cost for individual automobiles may be slightly lower than the above average or very much higher." These are figures prepared from actual cost reports received on 800 automobiles averaging 11,000 miles a year. The majority of the reports were from companies in various parts of the U. S. operating fleets of cars. The data on trucks are not sufficient to warrant any final statements. A strong argument in favor of good roads for automobiles is contained in the conclusion that "it costs 0.99 a mile more to operate on intermediate type roads than it does on high type and about 1.07 cents a mile more to operate on low type roads than on intermediate type."—*W. G. Murray.*

**6381. BEETHAM, PERCY.** The organization and control of a road transport fleet. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (4) Feb. 1929: 239-242.—The author thinks that ultimately the major portion of motor transportation outside cities and towns will be in the hands of the railroads, while within urban areas bus companies will operate. A detailed description of the organization of the motor truck service of a large dyers' association, the requirements of whose service are quite similar to those of railroads, is given. The author has observed tests of Diesel engines in trucks and does not think they are practicable, at least for the present.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**6382. HAMMOND, A. A.** The possibilities of road transport in the Argentine Republic. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (4) Feb. 1929: 233-238.—Of 241,000 motor vehicles, 49,000 are commercial, coming mostly from the U. S. which obtained a sound footing by mass production of chassis at a low cost. English manufacturers do not sufficiently consider the technical requirements of the Argentine, but their product excels in operating economy by combining lightness with strength. Railway stations average 20 kilometers apart leaving short haul opportunities for lorries, but the highways are not up to standard. The railway rates compared with road haulage charges indicate an advantage in the latter for most commodities except maize and timber. Lorries up to two tons are favored for use on bad roads, but larger ones up to 4 and 5 tons able to pull a trailer bring in more profit if practicable. Passenger service up to 80 kilometers by motor is quite feasible but is not probable for long distances. Some farmers are running their own vehicles to haul their grain to the doors of the exporter. Competition with lorries is likely to induce the railways to institute collection and delivery of freight in large communities such as Buenos Aires.—*E. S. Hobbs.*

**6383. McKEE, KENNETH L.** Motor buses now regulated in 44 states. *Aera.* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 94-96.—Contains tabular summary showing the name of the commission having regulatory powers, its jurisdiction and the date when the first law went into effect in 44 states of the U. S.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6384. UNSIGNED.** The world's shipbuilding. *Engineering* [London]. 127 (3293) Feb. 15, 1929: 209-210.—The present position in the British shipbuilding industry is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory as shown by the perusal of the *Annual Summary of the Mercantile Shipbuilding of the World* which has just been issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. This register gives a list of all vessels over 100 tons launched in 1928, and a

table showing gross tonnage of merchant vessels constructed in the principal countries of the world during the period 1893 to 1928. British output in 1928 is the highest figure for any year since 1921. The present British total is 1,445,920 tons. The returns for 1928 show that 97 vessels of between 5,000 and 10,000 tons each and 16 vessels of over 10,000 tons and upwards were launched in Great Britain. The prosperity of the German shipyards is indicated by the fact that the total tonnage launched for 1928, namely, 376,416 shows an increase of 86,794 over the 1927 figure. The output for the United States has declined steadily, the 1928 total, namely, 91,357 tons, being the lowest recorded during the last 32 years. The total for France shows an increase of 37,081 tons over the previous years total. Some remarkable changes have taken place in the world's tonnage of various ships during the past 14 years. For instance the oil tank ships which totaled 1,479,000 tons in 1914 now aggregate 6,544,000 tons. Again the combined motor ships, the tonnage of which was only 234,000 in 1914, now total 5,432,000 tons. Furthermore, in 1914 the tonnage of steamers fitted for burning oil fuel was 1,310,000; the corresponding figure for 1928 was upwards of 19,000,000. The gross tonnage of seagoing steamers and motorships in June, 1914, was 42,514,000 and the corresponding figure for 1928 was 61,594,000, representing an increase of over 19,000,000 tons.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

**6385. BEST, KATHLEEN E.** The economic aspects of the St. Lawrence waterway. *Essays on Canadian Econ. Problems.* 2 1928-1929: 7-17.—This is a brief description of the problems involved in the completion of the St. Lawrence waterway project with reference to finance, transportation, competition with other routes and prospective industrial development.—*H. Innis.*

**6386. CHAMBERLAIN, E. T.** French and German inland waterways. *U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Trade Information Bull.* #597. Feb. 1929: pp. 12.—From 1913 to 1925 the official length of German waterways decreased 25%, due chiefly to the change in political boundary, while the official length of French waterways decreased 3%, the gain from Alsace and Lorraine not balancing the loss from impaired or abandoned waterways. In 1913 the German waterways were 30% longer than the French but in 1925 they were a very small per cent longer. From 1913 to 1925 the total volume of goods carried on German waterways decreased about 15%, on French, about 12%. In 1913 the German traffic amounted to 241% of the French, in 1925, 231%. More detailed statistics by three commodity groups, i.e., (1) Materials and products of the heavy metallurgical and structural industries, (2) products of agriculture and forests, (3) other commodities, are given for the French and German waterways and the American Sault Ste. Marie Canals for 1913 and 1925. There were only minor changes during this period in the proportion of each system's traffic allocated to the different groups. A study of German railways disclosed the same resemblances. In conclusion, the great changes between 1913 and 1925 did not disturb the relative position of waterways in national life, and both waterways and railways are performing the transportation service to which they are best adapted.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**6387. HERLT, GUSTAV.** Die Ausgestaltung der unteren Donau. [The development of the lower Danube.] *Oesterreichische Volkswirt.* 21 (18) Feb. 2, 1929: 460-462.—*G. L. Wilson.*



6388. NOURSE, EDWIN G. The farmer's interest in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 1-19, 21-23.—Proponents of the project have argued that the farmer would be one of the chief beneficiaries of such a transportation development. It has been estimated that the increased value [of grain] in a single year to farmers alone would equal the capital cost of the waterway. The outlay of the U. S. would be at least \$500,000,000. A liberal estimate of theoretical direct saving to American farmers on all grains is \$4,000,000 annually. Possible indirect benefit amounts to only \$6,345,000 additional. On account of time and risk in transporting livestock products, the benefits to accrue to producers are about \$924,000. Benefits from in-bound traffic are likely to be slight on farm supplies, and disadvantages of increased competition for certain commodities might offset the benefits. The power development would do well if it could defray its production and distribution costs and sell current in competition with that derived from other sources.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6389. ROUSIERS, PAUL de. Les transports maritimes entre la France et l'Amérique latine. [Shipping between France and Latin America.] *France-Amérique.* 20(205) Jan. 1929: 1-5.—France is bound to the countries of the Atlantic coasts of South and Central America by ties of friendship and economic needs. In exchange for foodstuffs, such as wheat, sugar and coffee, hides, wool, tobacco, etc. she ships a great variety of manufactured articles. Private initiative has provided regular steamship lines for this trade, so that more than 90% of the French exports are carried in French ships. Postal conventions relating to the services between France and South and Central America are aiding in the provision of faster and more luxurious ships to attract passenger traffic. Between Bordeaux and Buenos Aires, with stops at Vigo, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, two new first class vessels of 25,000 gross tons, with two older ships, are to assure sailings every 14 days. These and other improvements in service are expected to be of both direct and indirect benefit to French commerce and national life.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

## AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6267, 6437)

6390. HARRINGTON, JOHN WALKER. Aviation's financial future. *Bankers Mag.* 108(2) Feb. 1929: 167-179.—Aviation is today in the boom and speculative stage, as shown by statistics of rapid growth during the past several years. As evidences of the developing status of aviation today compared with its relative lack of importance after the War, are mentioned the fact that the industry now comprehends about 700 companies, at least 150 of which have issued shares of stocks. Our air transport planes flying 45,500 miles daily carried 5000 passengers on regular scheduled operations during 1928 and hauled air mail averaging about 470,000 pounds per month. The production of air equipment during 1928 is estimated by the Department of Commerce to be over \$50,000,000 or about double the output in 1927. Among the reasons for this rapid growth may be mentioned the interest shown by Henry Ford in the manufacture and operation of airplanes, the meteoric flight of Lindbergh, the passage of suitable aeronautical legislation, the interest of our large railroads manifesting itself ordinarily in a spirit of cooperation, and the growing support given by large investors and bankers. This article also describes several recent mergers in this field.—*H. L. Jome.*

6391. RIEBER, GEORG. Das Luftfahrtwesen in Deutschland. [Air transportation in Germany.] *Westdeutsche Wirtsch. Zeitung.* 7(3) Jan. 18, 1929: 54-57.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6392. ROCCA, CARLO. Delle statistiche del traffico aereo. Modo di compilarle e di interpretarle. [The statistics of the aerial transportation: methods of compilation and evaluation.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(7-8) Jul. 31-Aug. 31, 1928: 614-684.—Describes the statistics for aerial transportation in Italy and certain other countries, their value and their deficiencies. Differences in method of collecting statistical data are pointed out. A scheme is proposed covering the whole activity of air transportation companies which could be uniformly applied.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 5913, 5922, 6210, 6219, 6227, 6239, 6250, 6285, 6291, 6389, 6426, 6469, 6671, 6677, 6687)

6393. AMBROGI, FRANCE. Orientamento del commercio internazionale dell'Italia nel 1891-1893, nel 1911-1913 e nel 1925-1927. [The trend of the Italian foreign trade in 1891-1893, in 1911-1913, and in 1925-1927.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 697-700.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6394. BAIRD, R. C. Canadian opportunities in the New Zealand market. *Essays on Canadian Econ. Problems.* 2 1928-1929: 34-42.—This is a description of the trade between Canada and New Zealand and of possibilities for its expansion.—*H. Innis.*

6395. CLAIRE, G. S. Reciprocity as a trade policy of the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141(230) Jan. 1929: 37-42.—The author presents a brief historical sketch of the experience of the U. S. with the policy of reciprocity during the period prior to the Tariff Act of 1922, during which the conditional interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause was followed. It was carried out in three special treaties,—those with Canada, Hawaii, and Cuba,—in penalty provisions in various tariff acts, and in sections of tariff acts authorizing executive bargaining in trade matters. The Tariff Act of 1922, which seemingly ended reciprocity, actually began a new and broader type of reciprocity,—the unconditional most-favored-nation interpretation fits in better with present world conditions than the old policy used during the period when the U. S. was "feeling out for world markets." The author believes that the new policy should be to the definite advantage of business interests of the U. S. and should promote international good-will.—*Henry Chalmers.*

6396. CROMPTON, GEORGE. Can the tariff be made scientific? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141(230) Jan. 1929: 115-119.—A scientific tariff implies the procurability of exact data on costs of production of domestic and foreign products and the exclusion of all other considerations in the process of mechanical equalization. These conditions are not present. In most processes of modern production, unit costs are vague and obscure. Foreign costs are obtained with difficulty and are not scientifically accurate. The principle is not capable of logical application in all cases, as, for example, in the case of crude rubber. Many factors of political, economic, and social significance militate against precision and require general judgment. Yet while scientific exactness is not possible, much improvement might be made. Unscientific tariffs in the past have proved successful.—*W. P. Maddox.*

6397. FESTY, OCTAVE. Les États-Unis, vont-ils devenir pays importateur de viande? [Will the United States become a meat-importing country?] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 87-102.—Detailed figures for 1926-1927 and 1927-1928 show an extraordinary increase in the volume and value of



imports of food animals and fresh and processed meats (especially beef), and a marked decline in exports of these products. The definitive entry of the U. S. upon the international meat market as a purchaser is, and for some time has been, regarded as certain, particularly by the great refrigeration organizations of South America. This new situation has aroused keen interest in all the large meat-producing and meat-trading countries. This country is likely to become a market infinitely superior to that of Great Britain. What exporting countries are to supply it and in what proportions? What will be the effect upon other markets? At present, more than three-fourths of our beef imports come from Canada. We take practically all her exports of beef and about three-fourths of her surplus of other meat products except bacon, which goes mainly to England. Imports from New Zealand rank second; they equal only about one-fifth those from Canada, but their recent rapid increase promises to continue. This auspicious beginning of New Zealand is viewed with envy by Australia which is a poor third in the American market, supplying a negligible quantity of beef and veal and only a small amount of mutton. Australian and Argentine beef is kept out by regulations of our Department of Agriculture which rest avowedly on sanitary grounds but which are suspected of having a protective purpose. In the future, the combined resources of Canada, New Zealand, and Australia will be insufficient to meet our meat requirements. South America, and especially Argentina, will be drawn upon. What will be the effect upon Great Britain if the U. S., which has already pre-empted so much of the supply from British Dominions, draws still more heavily upon them and also invades the Argentine field from which Britain receives the greater part of her meat imports? Higher prices, which will stimulate production in England and Ireland somewhat and cause meats of medium and inferior qualities to be consumed in larger proportions than to-day.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

**6398. FURNESS, J. W.** The marketing of manganese ore. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Bull.* #599. 1929: pp. 30.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6399. FORTHOMME, PIERRE.** Tarifs et commerce extérieur. [Tariffs and domestic commerce.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-1(1) Jan. 1929: 7-27.—This article, written by a Belgian, deals chiefly with the tariff and foreign trade situation of Belgium. Tariff walls are rising throughout the world—even in England. This recrudescence of protectionism is a result of the war and especially of a desire to be independent of other countries. Belgium has increased her schedules of dutiable items from seventy to twelve hundred. The coefficient system is employed as it has been for some years by France. The period required for denouncing treaties has been shortened from one and two years to from three to six months. The author argues against protection as a commercial policy for Belgium. He points out the serious effect high duties will have on his country and its foreign trade. Prices will rise, Belgium will thus become a better market for imports, and this will lead to a demand for more protection. He proposes that Belgium renounce all duties except those necessary for revenue and become the free trade mart of the world. While this will be regarded as an ideal rather than a practical scheme and would result at first in some serious disadvantages to Belgium, the author believes that in the long run it would be a most advantageous commercial policy for his country.—*H. T. Collings.*

**6400. GIRVAN, MADELEINE L.** Canadian commerce in the Caribbean. *Essays on Canadian Econ. Problems.* 2 1928-1929: 43-50.—This essay considers the character of the trade between Canada and the British West Indies and gives suggestions as to its extension.—*H. Innis.*

**6401. GRAHAM, FRANK D.** Self limiting and self inflammatory movements in exchange rates. *Germany. Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43(2) Feb. 1929: 221-249.—Movements in exchange rates do not necessarily evoke counteracting forces. The usual counteracting forces depend upon the influence of the exchange fluctuation on the formation of new contracts and are by no means inevitable. The direct and necessary effects of exchange fluctuations, on the other hand, issue from the terms of sale embodied in contracts already made when the fluctuation occurs. According to the nature of these terms of sale a fluctuation in exchange rates will be self-limiting, self-inflammatory or merely neutral. The movements of German mark exchange in the inflation period are examined and furnish some evidence of the operation of the factors described above.—*Frank D. Graham.*

**6402. HULVEY, CHARLES NEWTON.** Arbitration of commercial disputes. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(3) Jan. 1929: 238-248.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6403. KLEIN, JULIUS.** The French empire of trade. *Amer. Machinist.* 70(5) Jan. 31, 1929: 199-201.—The extent of the French empire exclusive of mandated Syria is 4,600,000 square miles. The development of the French colonies means a greater market for U. S. mining, and road building, agricultural and other types of machinery and equipment. The French colonies supply the U. S. with carpet wool, iron ore and concentrates, cork, cabinet woods, palm oil, goat and kid skins, and olive oil. They have promising possibilities for the production of rubber (especially in French Indo-China), cacao, vegetable oils, coffee and spices, and minerals. France's share of the world's total exports rose from 6.7% just before the war to 6.8% in 1927. French exports have increased nearly two thirds in value since 1913. The lack of a permanent commercial treaty between France and the U. S., the French policy of using the tariff as a trade weapon, and the French policy of governmental control of raw materials are among the points that require attention from American businessmen. Finally, the French requirement that all goods destined for the colonies must move either through a French port, or directly to the colonies, works a decided hardship upon the prospect of American concerns, since many of these markets, it is said, can be more effectively served through a third country or colony.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**6404. KLEIN, JULIUS.** The key to Latin-American trade. *Nation.* 128 Jan. 16, 1929: 65-67.—There are numerous racial, geographical, and climatical differences existing in Latin America. There is not even uniformity in the type of language which is used. Among the upper classes pure Spanish is current, but the masses of the population make use of a wide range of indigenous tongues. The economic development of most of these countries is based upon one or two major commodities: which accounts for the evolution of various official controls, valorization schemes, price stabilizations, etc. in defense of the vital major industry. Before the war large portions of our importations of South American wool, hides, cacao and other raw materials were brought to us by way of London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam and other great European ports. The replacement of these by direct transactions has benefitted the Latin American producers as well as North American consumers. Credits in the U. S. have been established against which purchases of machinery, agricultural implements and other manufactured supplies are made with greater facility. The U. S. is gradually taking a larger proportion of all Latin America's exported commodities. Our share of those from the 12 northern republics is just under 70% of their total exports and for Latin America as a whole we provided a market for no less than 40% of her total overseas sales—far larger than any single European country or even two or three



Old World consumers taken together. The effect of the Panama Canal in the development of our trade with the west coast countries is evidenced by the fact that in 1901 we took 8% of the total exports and last year we took 35% of the exports of that section. Our proportion is lowest in the case of the River Plate countries (7.6% in 1927) since their products are so comparable to our own. Leaving out of consideration Cuban sugar, 80% of the goods coming into this country from southern neighbors are admitted free of all duties. Of our shipments to Latin America, more than 80% are subject to tariffs. The trade balance between the U. S. and the 20 South American republics, is in general in their favor. England's trade with the 20 republics has fallen from 25% in 1913 to 16% in 1927, Germany's from 16.5% to 9.7%. Meanwhile our share has risen from 24% to a little less than 38%. Our trade is largely represented by specialties—automobiles, motion picture films, ready made clothing, agricultural implements, office appliances, etc. These have never been supplied by Europe in any quantity. In several countries the trade of England and Germany is already up to pre-war levels. In the case of Colombia and Venezuela Germany's exports are now three times what they were in 1913 and England's have more than doubled. Europe is far from crippled in her approaches to these new opportunities. There are now four times as many British banks throughout Latin America as there are U. S. banks. German progress in commercial aviation is conspicuously successful in various parts of this region. The Europeans have been unusually vigorous in carrying out programs of governmental credit insurance,—a vital element in dealing with long term payment markets.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

6405. MARVIN and BERGH. New rules for C. I. F. contracts. *Swedish-Amer. Trade Jour.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 22-23.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6406. MULLER, A. Une nouvelle procédure de safeguarding. [A new procedure of safeguarding] *Bull. d'Études & d'Infor.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 29-42.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6407. NAMITKIEWICZ, JAN. From the Polish commercial law. *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(2) 1928: 119-130.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6408. NÉRON, ÉDOUARD. L'accord commercial franco-tchécoslovaque du 2 juillet 1928. [The French-Czechoslovak commercial treaty of July 2, 1928.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 36(410) Jan. 10, 1929: 87-99.—The recently ratified treaty of Jul. 2, 1928, is the fourth commercial treaty between France and Czechoslovakia. By the first accord of Nov. 4, 1920, the minimum French tariff was applied to 140 classes of Czechoslovak goods, 170 classes enjoyed an intermediate tariff and the rest were subject to the general rates. The most favored nation clause did not apply as such to Czechoslovak importations into France, although it did apply to French importations into Czechoslovakia, which however was of no practical significance since Czechoslovakia had given no commercial advantages to other countries. This arrangement soon ceased to correspond to the economic developments of post-war Europe and operated so greatly to the advantage of Czechoslovakia that the new treaty of Aug. 17, 1923, was negotiated, to be completed by the addition of Aug. 19, 1924. These agreements had the effect of diminishing Czechoslovak imports into France, which diminution, however, as Savary points out in *La Tcheco-Slovaquie économique et financière* was aggravated by the monetary and economic evolution of the two countries during those years. In 1927 Czechoslovakia therefore demanded a reduction of the minimum tariff on some articles and the most favored nation treatment which France had meanwhile been obliged to accord to Germany, and the treaty of 1928 was negotiated. According to this treaty France continues to be entitled to most favored nation treatment from Czechoslovakia and receives reduc-

tion of the tariff on certain articles of French industry under conditions of consolidation which will ensure stability to the exchanges between the two countries; while Czechoslovakia is at last to enjoy most favored nation treatment, as well as consolidation of rates and minimum rates for many of her imports into France.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

6409. SEIDEL. Beiträge zur Frage der Aufstellung eines internationalen Zolltarifschemas. [Contributions to the problem of preparing an international customs tariff schedule.] *Veröffentl. d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* (41) Oct. 1928: pp. 70.—The author, a Councillor in the Finance Ministry, attacks the vexatious question of first, a suitable basis for a tariff schedule, and second, of the classification of articles which clearly do not fall into the proposed scheme. The material of which the object is made, and not the use or function of the object, seems to allow for greatest simplicity, clearness, and inclusiveness, and hence is the basis proposed by Seidel. That the doubtful cases in this system would be those in which the articles are made of a variety of materials, is obvious, but such articles may be classed either under the material which receives the higher tariff, or under the material which gives the objects their predominant character. This principle is much the same as that used by Central European powers, although the application in detail varies greatly. Exceptions have been made to special articles of highly diverse materials (grouped by themselves), to scientific instruments, to binders, as nails, screws, and the like, and to non-ornamental trade marks. As an introduction to the schedule proposed by the League of Nations he sketches the development of attempts to unify, from the suggestions made at the statistical congress in 1853 to the present scheme evolved at the International Economic Conference in 1927. The author finally shows how the present and new tariff schedules of Germany could be fitted into the framework of the Geneva plan.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

6410. UNSIGNED. World market in tobacco. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19(11) Nov. 1928: 931-942. (12) Dec. 1928: 1011-1022. 20(1) Jan. 1929: 28-36.—Tobacco is one of the most difficult products to study since there are as many kinds as there are soils and climates. This inquiry deals with the main exporting countries and trade movements. Part I is a general survey. Part II deals with certain features in the distribution and consumption such as increase in consumption, influence of the World War, and consumers' requirements; and deals with the countries that have unrestricted trading. Part III deals with other national types of tobacco trading. The production of the U. S. forms about one-fifth of the total production, and the U. S. exports more than one-third of the tobacco which is in world circulation. The fiscal and commercial procedures followed in the U. S. are on better lines than elsewhere since fiscal procedure is simpler and the commercial methods involve a better utilization of capital and hence are more effective. Methods in other countries, which vary considerably, are described. Many governments have endeavored to add to their incomes by controlling the sale of tobacco.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

6411. UNSIGNED. Comparabilità delle cifre relative al commercio estero. [The comparative value of figures on foreign trade.] *Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia, Suppl.* 1928: 391.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6412. UNSIGNED. The country's foreign trade in 1928. *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 128(3322) Feb. 23, 1929: 1115-1119.—Taken as a whole the foreign trade of the U. S. for the year 1928, measured by money value, exceeded previous records, with the exception of three years in which the total value of merchandise imports and exports combined was greater. Two of these three years, 1919 and 1920, were affected by high prices incident to the war in Europe. In the third year, 1926, the



exceptionally high market prices of two commodities, rubber and coffee, both of which bulk very large in the import trade of this country, caused an unusually high total. In no previous peace-time period has the value of exports in 1928 been equalled. The same is true of the export trade balance. Our export trade has more than doubled since 1913, during which exports were the highest on record up to that time. The increase last year over exports in 1913 was 106.5% and 125% represented the increase in our import trade for the same period. Cotton to the value of \$920,008,963 was exported. Machinery lines contributed more than \$1,035,415,000 to the volume of our export trade last year. Two divisions of our export trade, breadstuffs and provisions, continued to show a tendency toward recession. Merchandise imports were less in 1928 than in 1927. The greater part of this decline was in four leading commodities—raw silk, crude rubber, coffee, and cane sugar. European nations, to which we sent 46.3% of our exports last year showed a small increase in the value received over 1927. To North American countries (inclusive of Mexico, Canada, Central America and Cuba), chiefly Canada, we sent 26% of our total exports. To South America we sent about one third as much as to North America. Relatively the greatest gain in our exports last year was to Asiatic countries, chiefly China and Japan. The country ranking first in our export trade is Canada, the United Kingdom is second, and Germany is third.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**6413. UNSIGNED.** The electrical equipment market in Spain. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Bull. #596.* Jan. 1929: pp. 41.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6414. UNSIGNED.** Tea trade throughout the world, 1927-1928. *Spice Mill.* 52 (1) Jan. 1929: 62-66.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6415. VERRIJN STUART, G. M.** Nederlands aandeel in den handel van Indië I. [Netherlands share in the commerce of the Dutch East Indies.] *De Economist.* 78 (2) Feb. 1929: 107-113.—The share of the Netherlands in the export and import trade of the Dutch East Indies has decreased since the World War. In many instances this decrease is not only relative, but also absolute. In 1913, 28.1% of the export of the Dutch East Indies went to the Netherlands, in 1926 only 16.7%. The value of the export to the Netherlands has increased since 1913, but when the decline in the purchasing power of the money is taken into consideration, the absolute increase is insignificant. This can be explained by changes in the export trade of the Dutch East Indies that were precipitated by the World War. Shifts have occurred in the relative importance of the different export products, and as a result, also in the relative importance of the countries of destination. The best known example is rubber. The tendency of international trade to ship directly to consuming countries has become ever more pronounced, and only the products of highest quality, as tobacco, can still be sold via the mother country. Producers in the Dutch East Indies try to obtain the highest prices for their products. This is only possible by direct shipments.—*W. Van Royen.*

**6416. V., A.** De Suikerhandel in 1928. [The sugar trade in 1928.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 14 (683) Jan. 30, 1929: 100-102.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6417. WARNE, W. A. et al.** Trade of Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1928. *Dominion of Canada, Dept. Trade & Commerce, Bureau of Stat.* 1929: pp. 806.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6418. WILSON, OTTO.** Our foreign trade in coffee and tea in 1928. *Spice Mill.* 52 (1) Jan. 1929: 206-212.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 5907, 5924, 6251, 6256, 6290, 6320)

**6419. FALK, A. T.** Analyzing advertising results I. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 185-194.—An attempt was made to measure statistically the relative results to be obtained from a given advertisement run in different months of the year in the same medium. The conclusions are deemed sufficiently accurate for constructive use in making an advertising budget. The raw data used in the calculations were obtained from the records of a mail-order concern which had advertised nationally for many years and which had kept very complete records on the keyed results from every advertisement that had been run. The products sold were plan-cut homes and miscellaneous bills of lumber, millwork, hardware and paints for building, remodeling and repairing homes and farm buildings. The task of making a seasonal index of the pulling power of comparable advertisements in different months of the year was complicated by lack of absolute comparability of different advertisements run at different times. These difficulties were overcome, however, in so far as possible and the following "General index of number of inquiries produced on ads according to month of insertion" was derived: Jan. 184, Feb. 157, Mar. 107, Apr. 77, May 67, June 65, July 76, Aug. 92, Sept. 95, Oct. 92, Nov. 89, Dec. 99. Details of the method used in the compilation of this index are presented in the article.—*Hugh B. Killough.*

**6420. FINGER, W. L.** The chain-store movement in France. *Commerce Reports.* (5) Feb. 4, 1929: 259-262.—Since the war, chain stores in France have grown rapidly in number and volume of business. They are most conspicuous in the grocery, department store and shoe trades and have not developed in any important way in the drug, tobacco and variety fields. Growth has been rapid despite considerable legislation heavily taxing large retail organizations. At present there are about 18,500 grocery chain stores in France, with a 1927 sales volume of about \$220,000,000. Grocery chains have flourished more in the provinces than in Paris. Two dairy product chains and a number of wine chains do a large volume of business in Paris and its suburbs. There are very few hotel and restaurant chains in France, the former being small and outside of Paris, the latter confined to Paris. Department store chains are confined to large cities, the largest operating between 25 and 75 stores. The shoe chains are controlled by manufacturers, the largest controlling about 500 stores. Chain shoe stores are to be found in a great number of the larger towns. A number of small chains sell such products as men's clothing and automobile supplies. In addition to regular chains there is a consumers' cooperative chain in France controlling about 7500 stores handling primarily foodstuffs, but also shoes, haberdashery, etc. Its volume of business is about 3,500,000,000 francs and has doubled since 1920. It has an advantage over ordinary chains in that it is exempt from certain taxation. It is highly integrated, with a purchasing and importing organization, its own banking facilities, and several factories under its control. Capital is obtained from consumer members who have one vote each, regardless of the number of shares held. A dividend of 6% is paid on stock, the remaining profits being distributed on the basis of amount of purchases.—*J. L. Palmer.*

**6421. GIBBONS, C. E.** Advantages of standards for livestock and meats. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Miscellaneous Publ. #33.* Jan. 1929: pp. 14.—Effort has been made to work out standards for livestock and meats which are simple and readily understood. All grade factors have been reduced to conformation, finish, and quality. The same factors can be used as a basis for



standards for livestock and for dressed meats. Each of these factors can be detected and appraised readily, quickly, and accurately. Grade is based on a combination of the three factors. Fixed universal standards and a standardized trade language will materially assist the producer and dealer by making it possible for them to maintain immediate, intimate contact with the markets, consumers, and economic conditions throughout the country. With well-recognized standards in effect and generally understood, the problem will be reduced to one of deciding which grade is preferred under existing circumstances.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

**6422. GREAVES, V. E.** Legal protection of conditional sales abroad. *Amer. Machinist.* 70 (9) Feb. 28, 1929: 363-365.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6423. KAMDAR, K. H.** Some observations on marketing in northern Gujarat and Kathiawar and at Bombay. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 548-562.—This article outlines a method by which the marketing of agricultural produce in India might be studied on a comprehensive scale. It also describes the prominent features of marketing in Northern Gujarat and Kathiawar and at Bombay. The fair is the most periodical form of marketing. Improvements in communication and transportation are rapidly being effected which will open markets hitherto not accessible. The old subsistence economy is disappearing and specialized farming is taking its place. The marketing of these specialized crops is very primitive; there are practically no associations, and no standards and no central market places. Nor is there any control over brokers and profiteers. At some points, however, there are Patel Houses, public markets where villagers bring their produce and sell to merchants. Neutral and certified weighing is badly needed to protect the peasantry. Their produce is also often sold by agents who are in collusion with buyers. Scientific auctioneering should be introduced. Coordinated marketing should be sought through the establishment of local, district and central exchanges. Agents who sell textiles should become much better informed than they are about markets in order better to adapt their methods to buyers. Finally, markets should be located together so as to eliminate the expense of maintaining separate contacts simultaneously with different markets.—*J. L. Palmer.*

**6424. MACE, BRICE M.** British market for American dairy equipment and supplies. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Bull.* #598. Feb. 1929: pp. 27.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6425. MANON, C. GOPAL.** Marketing. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 577-585.—The following improvements in agricultural marketing in India should be effected: (1) The improvement of main and rural roads; (2) a system for collecting the produce of individual farmers; (3) greater security of tenure; (4) the establishment of cooperative selling agencies.—*J. L. Palmer.*

**6426. SINHA, H.** Marketing of jute in Calcutta. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 513-547.—Calcutta is the most important market for jute. Ninety-five per cent of the jute it now receives arrives by railway or steam vessel. Calcutta has four principal types of jute markets: (1) Arats or markets for loose jute; (2) markets for "kutchra" bales; (3) markets for "pucca" bales; (4) speculative markets. In the arats, of which there are seven, aratdars who are both commission merchants and traders on their own account, do the selling usually dealing with brokers who represent buyers. In the "kutchra" markets baling firms or their brokers sell graded jute to mills. In the markets for "pucca" bales, which are very hard-pressed, baling firms sell chiefly to shippers for export. The speculative markets are somewhat like American futures markets but are poorly regulated. Though they deal in futures they are often little more than gambling establish-

ments. The jute trade is organized into nine important commercial associations engaged in the regulation of trading, the establishment of grades and the protection of the interests of their respective memberships. The export trade in jute increased rapidly between 1835 and 1872. Since 1872 exports have fluctuated widely. Since 1921 the trend has been steadily upward. Domestic mill consumption has been very regular since 1912, although mill purchases have varied considerably from season to season. Jute prices from year to year have fluctuated between wide extremes, as have also fluctuations within seasons. Price fluctuations are due to the fact that both production and flow to market are unregulated. Partly as a result of price fluctuation hosts of unnecessary middlemen have appeared who have been responsible for the introduction of many corrupt practices. The marketing organization is on the whole very weak, production being uncontrolled and price a gamble. The producer fares badly, his efforts usually merely adding to the coffers of middlemen and ultimate buyers.—*J. L. Palmer.*

**6427. ZAWADSKI, C. T.** The market for household electric appliances in Germany. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #1609. 1929: pp. 21.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 6426, 6471, 6474)

**6428. UNSIGNED.** Nouveaux essais de statistiques sur les mouvements boursiers. [New studies of stock price movements.] *Jour. Soc. Stat. de Paris.* 70 (2) Feb. 1929: 35-88.—An index of French stock prices was prepared for the period 1898-1910, and used in conjunction with already existing indexes running down to the present time, in a study of stock price fluctuations. These series were compared with records of industrial production, interest rates, and other financial statistics for 5 major cycles since 1898. No consistent relationship of lags and leads was observed. Economic life appears too complex to permit of mechanical prevision by "barometers". The method found most useful for the analysis and prevision of market movements was based on a study of yields and rates of capitalization. Long time trends in the yield were studied in conjunction with the quotations of fixed interest securities, such as rentes. This study enabled the setting of upper and lower limits between which the market swings, illustrated with 4 charts and several tables.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 5894, 6278, 6519, 6579, 6718)

**6429. BISHOP, A. L.** Little-known casualty coverages. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 5 (12) Dec. 1928: 7-10.—Casualty insurance includes a wide range of minor lines of insurance having little in common. Among these are water-damage insurance which covers a wide range of hazards such as leaky roofs, clogged gutters, broken or defective water pipes. Sprinkler leakage insurance covers damage from water leaking from sprinkler equipment. Also included in this group are power plant, electrical machinery, steam boiler and engine breakage insurance.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*



**6430. BISHOP, A. L.** Subrogation and contribution. *Jour. Amer. Insurance*. 5(11) Nov. 1928: 8-10.—Where a third party is or may be implicated, the insurer becomes subrogated to the rights of the insured to recover any loss paid. Under the contribution clause, insurers share in the payment of any loss in proportion to the amounts of insurance written by each on the risk whether the insurance at the time of the loss be valid or not and whether collectible or not.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6431. HURTGEN, P. J.** Group insurance for municipal employees. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21(1) Jan. 1929: 35-39.—*W. J. Couper*.

**6432. INSOLERA, F.** L'Istituto Italiano degli Attuari. [The Italian Institute of Actuaries.] *Gior. de Matematica Finan.* 10(6) Dec. 1928: 245-246.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

**6433. KEAN, THOMAS A.** Guarding against fire at sea. *Jour. Amer. Insurance*. 6(2) Feb. 1929: 12-13.—The fire hazard at sea is one which, to be properly combated, requires elaborate equipment. The provision for this risk on a leading passenger line is described.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6434. KULP C. A.** Compulsory automobile insurance. *Jour. Amer. Insurance*. 6(2) Feb. 1929: 19-22, & 6(3) Mar. 1929: 23-26.—Compulsory automobile insurance of a thorough going type has, to date, been adopted by only one state, Massachusetts. Other states, such as Connecticut and New Hampshire, have modified types of laws requiring insurance after a substantial accident has occurred; but this type of law covers only a part of the insurable risks and is punitive rather than preventive in type. The need for some plan to handle cases in which one party is legally liable but unable to meet the claim is demonstrated. The question is what plan is best. Programs of "safety first" with stricter automobile license and traffic laws are frequently advanced as alternatives to compulsory automobile insurance. These are not alternatives, however, but supplements to insurance. The question of the cost to the insured under a compulsory law is of major importance. The Massachusetts law has not been in force long enough to determine this. A revision of the rates for the year 1929 indicates, however, that the experience of the private passenger car was not as favorable as expected while the commercial cars made a good showing and that the experience in metropolitan areas was less favorable than country areas.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6435. MANES, ALFRED.** An American society for insurance. *Jour. Amer. Insurance*. 6(1) Jan. 1929: 12-13, 18.—The U. S. should have an insurance organization comprehending all of the many insurance interests similar to the Chartered Insurance Institute of England or the Verein für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft of Germany. These organizations stress the unity of insurance while maintaining separate departments for scientific specialties such as actuarial, medical, law and insurance economics.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6436. MARSH, ARTHUR RICHMOND.** The consolidation movement in American fire insurance: shaping forces. *Annalist*. 33(834) Jan. 11, 1928: 45.—The acquisition, by the interests owning the Home Insurance Company, of the National Liberty Insurance Company and its subsidiaries, appears to be a significant example of the efforts of underwriters to cope with risks of constantly increasing magnitude. Large risks have previously been covered cooperatively, so that each underwriter took only a relatively small fraction; this has given reason for the development of insurance brokerage. Antiquated laws still impede the development of the super-insurance company, and consolidation therefore takes the form of "a group of interallied and inter-owned companies . . . but it is difficult to believe that the ultimate goal is not the single insti-

tution with abundant resources and a unified management . . ."—*A. Rive*.

**6437. MEYER, FRANKLIN D.** Aviation insurance in the United States. *Aviation* 26(6) Feb. 9, 1929: 400-404.—A discussion of the types and rates of aviation insurance. Passengers may take out policies somewhat similar to those for rail travel at a rate of \$2 per \$5000 per day. Property damage and public liability insurance policies covering damage to the property or injury to the person of the public may be taken out by the operator at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}\epsilon$  to  $\frac{3}{4}\epsilon$  per mile.—*H. L. Jome*.

**6438. RIESE, HANS.** Die Lebensversicherungsgesellschaften als Förderer des deutschen Wohnungsbaues. [Life insurance companies as promoters of German housing construction.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: 41-48.—Before the war, the German life insurance companies, the savings banks, and the mortgage banks were the chief sources of building credit. In 1913, the German life insurance companies had 4,500,000,000 M in real estate mortgages. In so many cases during the inflation period, mortgages were repaid when paper marks became available by the kilogramme. The German property owner, principally the farmer, rid himself of a century of debt at one fell swoop. And so, the companies lost. Before the war, some 60% of life insurance money became available for mortgage loans. Under the new era, policy reserves on the new life insurances have not yet attained sufficient volume to restore the status of the life insurance companies in the mortgage lending field.—*E. W. Kopf*.

**6439. ULLRICH, HANS.** Die Kapitalanlagepolitik der deutschen Versicherungsgesellschaften in den Wiederaufbaujahren, 1924-1928. [The capital investment policy of German life insurance companies in the reconstruction period, 1924-1928.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: 1-40.—The German life insurance companies survived the war in good condition, but a catastrophe came with the period of inflation. At the end of 1924, out of an original asset holding of 6,000,000,000 M, only 148,000,000 in gold mark values remained. Transport insurance companies, transacting an international business, held a goodly proportion of securities in foreign currencies. Here the effects of inflation were not so disastrous. Out of 1,600,000,000 M, these companies saved nearly one-half of their assets (785,000,000 M). Nearly all the German insurance companies had to start anew in 1924. At the end of 1928 the private life insurance companies and the transport insurance companies reached half the amount of assets they had in 1913, more than 3,000,000,000 M. It took over one hundred years to reach the 1913 status; half that amount was regained during the four years following rehabilitation under the Dawes plan. Under the law of July 19, 1923, German insurance companies are permitted to invest in securities in the same currencies as the policies are written. For quite a while, German policyholders insisted on dollar contracts. It was difficult to convince the insuring public that the stabilized gold mark had the same purchasing value as the gold dollar. The article concludes with a discussion of the experience of the German insurance companies with the following types of investments during and after the inflation period: real estate owned; real estate mortgages; municipal and state bonds; stocks and industrial bonds; loans to policyholders; commercial paper; investments in foreign countries. This paper should be read in conjunction with the symposium on post-war inflation held by the International Congress of Actuaries, London, June, 1927.—*E. W. Kopf*.

**6440. UNSIGNED.** Forsikringselskaper 1927. [Insurance companies, 1927.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8(86) 1929: pp 115.—*R. M. Woodbury*.



**6441. UNSIGNED.** Insurance companies in Poland. *Polish Economist*. 4(2) Feb. 1928: 48-49.—Prior to 1914, fifteen domestic insurance companies operated in Polish territory but the bulk of the business was in the hands of foreign companies. During the occupation of Poland by German and Austrian forces efforts were made by the invaders to secure a large share of the business for their companies. Today the Polish companies, of which there are some thirty odd, are coming into their own, business has been extended and many new lines of insurance, such as transport and third-party, added. Statistics are given to show the war and post-war changes but require careful interpretation because of the lack of adequate pre-war figures and because of fluctuating currency values. The author concludes: "Having endured the most trying period, that is the depreciation period of the Polish mark and the break down of the Zloty currency, the insurance companies in Poland have now entered into a period of consolidation and steady development."—*Alfred Rive*.

**6442. VALGREN, V. N.** Consistency in insurance terminology. *Jour. Amer. Insurance*. 5(10) Oct. 1928: 29-30.—Insurance terminology is frequently misleading to the layman and in certain outstanding cases names of insurance should be changed to describe better the type of coverage.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6443. VALGREN, V. N.** Use and abuse of insurance. *Jour. Amer. Insurance*. 5(12) Dec. 1928: 19-20.—Insurance should be used to cover substantial and not trivial losses. Windstorm insurance is an example of the frequent payment of small losses.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6444. WEILAND RUTH.** The fabric of social welfare. *Survey Graphic*. 61(9) Feb. 1929: 563-565.—A comprehensive system of social insurance supplemented by a unique chain of public relief agencies is basic to the social welfare program of the German Republic. Private effort is reserved for pioneer work in new fields and to build public responsibility through representation on boards. Five different branches of insurance have developed: Insurance against sickness, accidents, invalidity, loss of husband, father, or person responsible for one's support; and against unemployment, inaugurated in 1927. This costs the German people approximately one-twelfth to one-fifteenth of their total income, and in 1927 amounted to 4,800,000 marks. Supplementing this system are two important post-war laws: The Federal Decree Covering Obligations to Provide Relief, and the Federal Juvenile Welfare Law. A demand for trained social workers grows, and 32 schools of social work have developed. Altogether Germany looks forward to no diminution of its present welfare program.—*Elizabeth Wisner*.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 6493, 6500, 6524)

**6445. CONYNGTON, MARY A., et al.** Public service retirement systems, United States, Canada, and Europe. *U. S. Dept. Labor, Bureau Labor Stat. Bull.* #477. Jan. 1929: pp. 223.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

**6446. CULTREIRA, RAFFAELE.** Sulle riserve nelle assicurazioni sociali. [The reserves in social insurance.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 4(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 74-96.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

**6447. FRIEDRICH, OTTO.** Practice and procedure under the workmen's compensation acts of Colorado. *Dicta*. 6(3) Jan. 1929: 3-14.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

**6448. GOLDMANN, FRANZ, and GROTHJAHN, ALFRED.** Benefits of the German sickness insurance system, from the point of view of social hygiene. *League of Nations Studies & Reports*. Series M (8)

1928: pp. 188.—This volume, prepared by two German experts for the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, deals mainly with social health work, curative as well as prophylactic, as practiced by the various funds that are components of the German sickness insurance system. The aim of the League is to make German experience available for other countries wishing to adopt compulsory health insurance. The system, created in 1883, had a membership of 4½ millions in 1885, and 18½ millions in 1925. In the same time the average cash benefit per member rose from 5½ M to 23 M, and benefits in kind from 4.80 M to 31.70 M. There were 7,763 separate funds in 1925, including those of the miners. Amendments to the law in 1925 placed under the protection of the system from 18 to 19 million family dependents of the members, so that at the present time, when the 4 million members of the middle class funds are included, fully three fifths of the total German population is covered by sickness insurance. At the beginning, benefits consisted mainly in cash, medical attendance and the supply of drugs. In the course of time additional services were provided, especially in the large cities where associations of funds could dispose of larger resources. Thus, in the city of Berlin, the funds have their own medical center, with hydrotherapeutic, medico-mechanical, diathermic, artificial sunlight, inhalations and X-ray sections. They employ specialists for eyes; throat, nose and ears; skin; and women's diseases. Dental benefits which consisted mainly in extractions comprise now also replacements, when needed. Institutional care is provided in the funds' own hospitals or in others. In 1925, about 800,000 mothers, married and unmarried, received maternity benefits. The funds cooperate with about 5,000 infant welfare centers, and with municipalities in the case of school children suffering from chronic disorders, rickets or tuberculosis. Care in sanatoria and forest camps is provided for convalescents and tuberculous members, and treatments by specialists in the case of venereal diseases and alcoholism. *Health*, the publication issued by the funds, and the most widely read health magazine in Germany, specializes in public education in hygiene and promoted a "public health week" and a "baby week". Sickness insurance funds must needs cooperate with other government bodies, such as: invalidity funds, which take care of workers no longer able to work; accident insurance associations, which pay cash benefits to victims of accidents after the first thirteen weeks of disability; the Federal government, which contributes to maternity benefits; and municipalities, which pay sickness insurance dues for members out of work. The authors recommend legislation to clarify, unify and coordinate the German social insurance system, in other words, a vertical and horizontal reorganization. Their concluding remarks follow: "In the four and a half decades of its existence the German sickness insurance system has increasingly favored the use of benefits in kind rather than in cash, and has emphasized the principle of prevention rather than that of compensation. Furthermore, it has extended to the whole family the benefits formerly granted only to the insured individual."—*P. J. Haegy*.

**6449. LITTLE, E. GRAHAM.** National health insurance. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249(507) Jan. 1929: 129-144.—The number of persons insured exceeds 15,000,000, and 15,000 medical practitioners are engaged in supplying the medical benefit. The Act is executed by two main administrative agencies: (1) the Insurance Committees, dealing with Health Administration, and (2) the Approved Societies, dealing with "additional benefits." Although both these agencies were assailed in the Report of the Commission of 1924, the criticisms were ignored in the amending Act of 1928. The personnel of the Insurance Committees consists principally of officers of Approved Societies, medical representa-



tion being negligible, not more than 10% and in some instances only 3%. The Committee speaks the final word in judgment of the physician's professional practice and conduct, subject only to the decision of the Minister, from which there is no appeal for the physician. There are other weaknesses. Failure to supply "Hospital and Specialist" treatment is a glaring defect in the scheme, although the voluntary hospitals have rendered notable service along this line. The arrangement with the pharmacists whereby they accept a pool of the drug fund and in return supply drugs and appliances, offers an inducement to furnish the cheapest drugs. The Approved Society part of the plan has failed conspicuously. It is too much bound up with politics and with affairs unrelated to the health of the nation. Herein, according to the Minister in charge of the 1928 Insurance Bill, lies the responsibility for failure to include in the bill provision for specialist treatment. A complete recasting of the Act is required to bring the entire health service of the country up to the level that scientific medicine demands.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6450. MORGENROTH, WILHELM.** *Arbeitslosenstatistik als Grundlage der Arbeitslosenversicherung. [Unemployment statistics as a basis for unemployment insurance.] Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 61-82.—There are no reliable unemployment statistics as yet to provide a foundation for the new German unemployment insurance project. The author calls German unemployment insurance "a jump in the dark". Only the intensive observation of unemployment insurance over a period of years will provide the statistical and actuarial basis for a scientific system of unemployment insurance. Out of this observation there may come information on unemployment in relation to the business cycle, sex, age, marital condition, industry, size of family, and other conditioning factors. The statistics at present available come largely from the registration of the unemployed at the labor exchanges in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants. These records were maintained from 1903 to 1912. Incidental data are available from the sickness insurance funds, the labor unions, and from the census of June 16, 1925. The establishment of unemployment insurance in Germany on October 1, 1927, offers, of course, the best source of data.—*E. W. Kopf.*

**6451. PISENTI, G.** *Le assicurazioni sociali, atto di fede e richiamo alla realtà. [Social insurance, an act of faith and an appeal to life.] Rassegna della Previdenza Soc.* (8) 1928: 1.—The deficiencies of the Italian laws are pointed out which prevent the system of social insurance from achieving the results to be expected.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6452. STUMBERG, GEORGE WILLIAM.** *Harbor workers and workmen's compensation. Texas Law Rev.* 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 197-214.—Since state compensation laws have been held not to violate the Fourteenth Amendment, it is certain that the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 will not be held contrary to the Fifth Amendment. Constitutionality of this law will therefore depend on whether Congress, by providing for administration by special bodies, has withdrawn from admiralty jurisdiction a matter which is clearly included within it. Difficulties arise, also, in interpreting the scope of the law. Stumberg's review of precedents leads him to the conclusion that service has been held to be maritime when the vessel was an existing instrument of commerce. Hence ship construction, caretaking in a harbor, and procuring of contracts for maritime service do not involve employment within the scope of the law, although services rendered while loading or unloading a vessel do. Other limitations are that an injured person is entitled to compensation under the federal law only

if recovery through workmen's compensation may not validly be provided by state law and that the injury must have occurred on the navigable waters of the U. S. Questions may arise, it is pointed out, as to what facts must exist in order for an injury "to occur" on the navigable waters. The author concludes that a court of admiralty has jurisdiction if the operative facts first giving rise to a cause of action occur within a maritime locality.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**6453. UNSIGNED.** *Industrial disputes in the Bombay presidency. A review for the year 1928. Labour Gazette.* 8 (6) Feb. 1929: 600-606.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6454. UNSIGNED.** *What German social insurance has to offer to the woman-worker. Soc. Econ. Rev.—Bull. of R.I.L.U.* 4 (2) Feb. 1929: 16-19.—Social insurance in Germany is hedged about with restrictions, grants very small benefits, is least generous to women and the unemployed, imposes relatively high payments upon workers already receiving low wages, and results in many injustices. "While it is true that the capitalist state has built up a gigantic apparatus . . . , it does not work for the good of the toiling folk but as a big advertisement for the ruling class in order to give the required 'social' touch to capitalist exploitation."—*Edward Berman.*

**6455. WICKE.** *Die Reichsunfallversicherung im Jahre 1927. [German industrial accident insurance in 1927.] Berufsgenossenschaft.* 44 (3) Feb. 1, 1929: 60-67.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 6223, 6401)

### MONEY

(See also Entries 6227, 6234)

**6456. ANGELESCU, I. N.** *La situation actuelle de la réforme monétaire en Roumanie et ses possibilités de réalisation. [The present situation of monetary reform in Rumania and its possibilities.] Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (1) Jan. 1929: 50-69.—A brief history of Rumanian currency and banking from the law of April 22, 1867, which set up the gold standard, to the inauguration of the stabilization plan of 1928. At the outbreak of the World War the National Bank of Rumania, founded in 1880, suspended gold payments and then passed through the successive shadows of strain, excessive public lending, and inflation. In 1917 the Germans introduced in occupied Rumania a special note issue supported by gold deposited with the Reichsbank. After the war the circulation throughout the country became a mixed mass of Austrian and Hungarian crowns, Russian rubles, and currency of the occupied territory. A law of August 4, 1920, provided for currency unification and by its terms the treasury bonds, against which the National Bank had extended loans to the Government, were counted as reserve. A policy of economic reconstruction, instituted in 1922, paved the way for debt consolidation, for budgetary equilibrium, and for the scheme of currency stabilization put into effect last year. This plan provided for the reorganization of the National Bank and for the gradual liquidation of the State debt. The Bank is required to redeem its notes in gold or gold exchange. A reserve of at least 35% in gold or gold exchange must be maintained against the demand liabilities but at least 25% must be in actual gold. On condition that definite limits be observed as to the amount which the Government may borrow at a time as well as in toto at



the Bank a number of central banks abroad agreed to aid in the maintenance of the leu at a definite ratio on the respective exchanges. While in the process of concluding a large stabilization loan abroad late in 1928 the Bratianu Government fell and gave way to one formed by M. Julius Maniu under whom the plan of stabilization has been finally set up.—*Amos E. Taylor*.

**6457. COPPOLA d'ANNA, F.** Sulla convertibilità dei biglietti di banca. [The convertibility of bank currency.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 1928: 631-636.—The three types of money standards adopted by the different states are discussed—the gold exchange standard, the gold bullion standard, and the gold standard. Differences of opinion as to the advantages of each system are pointed out.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6458. OWEN, ROBERT L.** Credit control and the purchasing power of the dollar. *Bankers' Mag.* 108 (2) Feb. 1929: 191-196.—A discussion of the use of the Federal Reserve System to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar. Owen is a former U. S. Senator from Oklahoma.—*H. L. Jome*.

**6459. UNSIGNED.** Il prestito Romeno di stabilizzazione e la riforma monetaria in Romania. [The stabilization loan and monetary reform in Rumania.] *Rev. Mensile (Banca Commerciale Italiana)*. (6) Feb. 1929: 191-198.—*Robert M. Woodbury*.

## BANKING

(See also Entry 6473)

**6460. BURGESS, W. R.** The money market in 1928. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11 (1) Feb. 1929: 19-25.—The increase in money rates during 1928 was a logical reflection of member bank borrowing at the Federal Reserve Banks. Such borrowing follows deficient reserve and when heavy and continuous, banks set about to correct their position by higher money rates. For example, a coefficient of correlation of +.735 is found between borrowings of New York City banks and the absolute call rate for the years 1926 through 1928. Chief causes for increased borrowing during 1928 were (1) a decline in the monetary gold stock, and (2) an almost equal decline in the System's open market holdings of bills and securities. The justification of the policy of the Reserve System in allowing gold exports to exercise their normal effect in raising money rates depended upon (1) the general gold position of the country, including the amount of "free gold", and (2) the general problem of the relation of credit expansion to the growth of trade. There is seldom sufficient eligible paper to collateral all notes in circulation and therefore more than 40% of gold must be held in reserve. On November 21, 1928 "free gold" amounted to \$1,049,281,000. But if normal holdings of eligible paper are assumed, "free gold" would have amounted to only \$526,271,000,—an amount approximately equal to the export loss of the last eighteen months. Our future gold position will be affected by: first, large foreign holdings of balances here, likely to lead to further gold withdrawals; secondly, increased competition for new gold; thirdly, the normal growth of our currency and credit, requiring additions to reserves. While we have gold enough, if intelligently used, to take care of the necessary demands of trade, our credit resources are not inexhaustible. During 1928 the volume of business was about 3% larger than in 1927, while credit is estimated to have increased about 5½%. The resulting price increase from such an expansion of credit has been concentrated largely in the field of securities. Such a credit increase, out of relation to the requirements of business, provides a basis for understanding recent Federal Reserve policy.—*Lawrence Smith*.

**6461. DUNSMORE, T.** The bank and the nation. *Labour Mag.* 7 (10) Feb. 1929: 438-441.—Apropos of the declaration in the platform of the Labour Party that the government of the Bank of England should be vested in a public corporation representative of all interests, study shows that the German Reichsbank is the only other central bank of importance that now occupies a similar position of detachment, and that was largely dictated by the Dawes Plan for the purpose of collecting reparation payments. The central banks of Australia, Sweden, Russia, Latvia and Finland are state institutions. The Federal Reserve Board in the U. S. consists either of ex-officio members or those appointed by the President. And one or more members of the governing boards of the central banks of Austria, Belgium, Hungary, South Africa, Chile, Switzerland, and Norway are appointed by the respective governments.—*W. B. Collin*.

**6462. GJERMØE, EILIF.** Norges sparebanker. [Norwegian savings banks.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8 (82) 1929: pp. 52.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

**6463. GUASTALLA, ETTORRE.** Les banques créent-elles le crédit? [Do banks create credit?] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (2) Feb. 1929: 305-317.—Credit is constituted of the elements necessary to the transformation and creation of capital,—elements represented by (a) the product of labor, (b) the fruit of saving, and (c) the potentialities of further production. Credit is a resultant of the same factors as capital and, therefore, it may be said that credit is capital. Banks are the instrumentalities through which credit is directed to the production of capital. They are virtually creators of the elements of capital and thus they "create" credit itself.—*Amos E. Taylor*.

**6464. MAZZUCHELLI, MARIO.** Banche e costi. [Banking and costs.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 1928: 644.—Data are given showing a continuous increase in the operating expenses of German banks. The results of the investigation into its causes are presented. A similar tendency is to be noted in Italy.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6465. NICOTRA, GIOVANNI.** Ancora sul concentramento delle casse di risparmio in Italia. [Further remarks on the concentration of savings banks in Italy.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10 (2) Feb. 15, 1929: 74-79.—(A previous article appeared in *Riv. Bancaria*, May, 1928.) The law of December 29th, 1927, provided for the fusion of all the savings banks (*casse di risparmio*) existing in Italy. As the result of the enforcement of this law, on January 1st, 1929, the situation was as follows: (a) 83 savings banks had been definitely unified; (b) 16 savings banks were being unified; (c) 12 pawn shops (*monti di pietà*) (of first category) had been definitely unified; (d) 3 pawn shops (of first category) were being unified. This concentration has greatly increased the confidence of the Italian people in the savings banks.—*Ottavio Delle-Donne*.

**6466. STEPHENS, DAN V.** Nebraska's bank experiment. *Nation's Business.* 17 (2) Feb. 1929: 165-168.—The experiment consists in applying the clearing house examiner idea of cities to a district and using state and national examiners instead of special ones. The purposes of such clearing house associations are: (1) to reduce failures; (2) standardize banking practice; (3) educate the people as to what a bank should be.—*Lawrence Smith*.

**6467. UNSIGNED.** Il II congresso internazionale del risparmio. [The second internationale congress for saving.] *Riv. delle Casse di Risparmio.* 1928: 260.—The decisions of the new permanent committee of the International Institute for Saving for the organization of the congress to be held in October, 1929.—*Gior. degli Econ.*



## CREDIT

(See also Entry 6588)

**6468. ECKLER, A. ROSS.** Recent expansion of bank credit. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11(1) Feb. 1929: 46-51.—This is a statistical study of member bank credit in the U. S. from 1922 through 1928. Loans and investments are preferred to deposits as a measure of credit expansion. The former have moved much like total debits. "Both curves show a nearly horizontal movement from the middle of 1923 to the middle of 1924, a sharp rise from the middle of 1924 to the end of 1925, an arrested rate of growth in 1926, and a renewed vigorous rise in the last half of 1927 and the first half of 1928." Since 1924 there has been a notably increasing spread between these curves for debits and loans. Increasing velocity of bank deposits in New York City is an important underlying factor, which, in turn, must be associated with expanded security trading. The increase in the velocity of deposits outside New York City has been very moderate. Concerning the main components of total loans and investments, commercial loans have expanded gradually and steadily while collateral loans and investments, fluctuating together fairly closely, have risen more sharply and less regularly. With this has gone a decline in the percentage of gold stock to credit. "So far as the limits set by the federal reserve statute are concerned, we are not yet near the point where the reserve banks will be compelled to call a halt. While the world's gold remains in a process of redistribution, however, the federal reserve banks will probably not be willing to approach too closely the legal limit of expansion." (Six charts form an important part of this paper.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 6401, 6439)

**6469. BLACKETT, BASIL.** The future of British trade and industry. *Jour. Inst. Bankers.* 50(2) Feb. 1929: 86-97.—Britain's external trade is still greater in volume and value than that of any other country; she is still the greatest creditor nation in the world; and she is still ahead of the U. S. in the provision of new capital for external borrowers. A survey of the activities and opportunities of British finance in India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand shows that it is holding its own even if its part is less obviously predominant than formerly. A criticism is that both British finance and its commerce and industry still persist in following pre-war methods and habits in their dealings with a post-war world. There is noted a lack of enterprise among British investors today preferring bonds and debentures instead of risking their investment in ordinary stocks and shares of industrial and commercial companies. The 5% war loan, 1929-47, hampers the reconstruction of Europe, the development of the British Empire, and of other young countries, and the reconstruction of industry, and affects the rate of interest on capital issues. The sinking fund should be made more effective in reducing the internal debt and a check should be put on the issue of new government securities. The "rationalisation" of industry is advocated. Sir Basil Blackett was formerly finance member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.—*F. J. Warne.*

**6470. CARASSALI, SETTIMIO.** L'impiego dei capitali. [The investment of capital.] *Mercurio.* 1928: 134.—An exhaustive summary of the work of Giuseppe Prato bearing this title. Contains a short exposition of the theory of economic cycles.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6471. DUBERN, EUG. BOISLANDRY.** Les changes en 1928. [The exchanges in 1928.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (2) Feb. 1929: 364-389.—A review of financial conditions in various countries.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6472. LEE, FREDERIC E.** New capital issues in the United Kingdom during 1928. *Commerce Reports.* (7) Feb. 18, 1929: 394-395.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6473. MUNN, GLENN C.** The trend toward long term investments. *Bankers' Mag.* 108(2) Feb. 1929: 181-185.—The term "commercial bank" is becoming a misnomer. While 48.1% of the resources of national banks consist of securities and collateral loans, only 33% are in the form of commercial loans. Since 1922 collateral loans of 635 reporting member banks have increased by 85%, and investments in stocks and bonds (excluding Government bonds) by 54%, while commercial loans increased by only 28%. While in 1890 investment holdings of national banks comprised but 10.1% of the total assets, they now form 25.1% of the total. Among the reasons for this trend toward long term investments are the facts that: (1) our rapidly growing wealth has found its counterpart in an increasing supply of stocks and bonds; (2) the increasingly widespread use of machinery has increased fixed capital requirements more rapidly than working capital requirements; (3) the reduction of business demand for commercial bank loans due to improved merchandising methods such as the chain store and the mail order house, bettered transportation, the recent absence of commodity price inflations, and the rapid turnover of bank deposits all of which have "conspired to make a given amount of working capital perform a greater amount of money work"; (4) the sale of unusually large bond and stock issues has transferred liquid capital to the corporations and has reduced their dependence upon the banks, while these securities have found their way into the bank vaults; (5) the concomitant issue of "rights" has forced many benefitting stock holders to borrow on collateral loans; and (6) the great growth of liquid resources during the past eight years, reflected partly in the more than doubling of time deposits, has reduced the reliance of the individual upon banks.—*H. L. Jome.*

**6474. SICKLER, BARCLAY J.** History and results of competitive bidding for railroad equipment trust certificates. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(1) Feb. 1929: 71-78.—The effectiveness of competitive bidding, which the Interstate Commerce Commission has usually required for equipment trust certificates, since June, 1926, is shown by comparing the financing costs for these securities and for bonds sold in the ordinary way. The banker's commission per \$100 of offering price and per dollar issued per year of security life has declined substantially for both classes of securities, particularly for certificates since competitive bidding went into effect, though the permanent influence of competitive bidding cannot yet be isolated from other and temporary factors such as the large demand for securities. To test the merits of the argument that competitive bidding combined with brisk demand induces bankers to bid too high for certificates, the yield at offering price and the yield six months later, including an allowance for change in the interest rate, were compared for four years. The later yield was greater in all periods except one before and one after competitive bidding was ordered, indicating that "the practice of competitive bidding has not caused the margin of offering prices above market prices to be greater than was thought justified before competitive bidding".—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**6475. UNSIGNED.** Eleventh annual report of the war finance corporation. *U. S. Government Printing Office.* 1929: pp. 24.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



## PRICES

(See also Entries 5893, 6428, 6458, 6586)

**6476. GUPTA, AMIYA KUMAR DAS.** Some observations on the high price of food grains in India. *Calcutta Rev.* 30(2) Feb. 1929: 153-176.—There has been a marked increase in the price of rice and wheat relative to the general price level in India during the past 50 years. This increase has worked great hardship upon the poor classes. There has been a large increase in demand for food-stuffs during this period, due to the increase in population and development of export trade. A number of factors contribute to the shortage of supply. Not all the possible crop area of India is cultivated. Although population is extremely dense in certain areas there still remains 21% of the cultivable area uncultivated. The yield of crops is very low because of the lack of irrigation and scientific methods. Middlemen and the railroads also exact large tolls. The fundamental remedy for this situation lies in converting the people to a higher standard of living and in increasing their intelligence and energy. Certain artificial measures are possible which might improve the situation temporarily or even aid in accomplishing the fundamental remedy. Restriction of exports, or a heavy export duty would lower prices somewhat without the injury to agriculture usually attributed to such a policy. Development of cooperative marketing agencies, and a reduction in transportation rates, chiefly for coastal trade, together with the improvement of internal waterways would also be beneficial.—*W. C. Waite.*

**6477. COLE, ARTHUR H.** Wholesale commodity prices in the United States, 1843-62. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11(1) Feb. 1929: 26-37.—The article is a continuation of a previous study—*Wholesale Prices in the United States, 1825-45*, (*Rev. Econ. Stat.* 8(2) Apr. 1926). The data used came mainly from the U. S. Finance Report of 1863, supplemented by material taken from contemporary periodicals, and were compounded not only into a general index but also into several special indexes revealing divergent movements among groups of series, as, e.g., between agricultural and industrial commodities. While the general course of prices through the period is thereby exhibited, special interest attaches to the movements around 1847 and 1857. Analysis of this price material shows the course of cereals divergent from the industrial group. The crisis of 1847 proved to be mainly an agricultural affair, and it was followed by a second—though minor—agricultural crisis in 1855. Although certain series—notably the cereals—were well deflated by 1857, yet the famous crisis of that year cannot be considered as purely industrial in character; for certain agricultural commodities shared in that debacle to an exceptional degree, and their average subsequent decline in values was greater than for the industrial group. The crisis of 1857 was more far-reaching and universal among all kinds of commodities than had been even the equally famous crisis of 1837. Hardly a single series escaped a sharp break. On the other hand, recovery was much more rapid than in the earlier period. Prices had again stabilized by the first part of 1858.—*A. H. Cole.*

**6478. FERGUSON, D., and MONTGOMERY, J. K.** World agriculture and international price stabilization. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 1-12.—World-wide distress in agriculture has been explained by (1) monetary disturbances; (2) under-consumption; (3) over-production. The theory of under-consumption seems the most tenable, as agricultural prices have remained relatively low, and per capita production has not increased. Among remedies proposed are abandonment of the gold standard, a regulated gold standard, and price stabilization by credit control. Agricultural prices and production are the dominant factors determin-

ing the general price level, as proved by the fact that for a 19 year period U. S. wheat prices correlated monthly with the U. S. wholesale price level  $r = .94$ . This indicates the existence of a normal level of prices, independent of general price levels. The production of gold must be adjusted to differences in both agricultural production and world demand for gold. Since gold production cannot be controlled, an internationally managed gold standard based possibly on a world index of agricultural production, seems the most promising solution.—*Mordecai Ezekiel.*

**6479. UNSIGNED.** Index numbers of agricultural prices. *Monthly Bull. Agric. Stat. (Canada).* 22(246) Feb. 1929: 50-57.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6480. WESTERFIELD, R. B.** As the world's price level falls. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 13(5) Feb. 1929: 7-10.—The present situation of the European debtor countries in their relation to creditor America calls to mind the relation, during the three decades after the Civil War, of the debtor peoples of the West and South to the lending groups of the industrial East. The silver agitation of the 90's and the long-continued campaign for cheap money were largely due to the rise in the purchasing power of the dollar between 1878 and 1896. The debtor was called upon to increase, in terms of goods and services, his annual interest payments. Today the prospect of falling gold prices throughout the world for years to come cannot be expected to mitigate the resentment already expressed by debtor against creditor. In addition the difference in the respective interests of debtor and creditor is aggravated by the conflict of nationalistic ideals, a factor which did not apply to American experience during the 80's and 90's. With the return of the gold standard the European debtors may yet feel that they are being sacrificed on a "cross of gold" unless another new discovery of the yellow metal turns the tide as did Cripple Creek and the Klondike near the close of the nineteenth century. The gradual exhaustion of the Rand mines and the inefficiency of gold reserves caused by the geographical breaking up of some of the European countries are significant factors which promise to raise the value of gold in the future and thus to add to the burden of those who became debtors during war-time inflation.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 5891, 6428, 6764)

**6481. UNSIGNED.** Changes in Pittsburgh's business conditions—some barometers. *Bureau of Business Research, School Business Admin., Univ. Pittsburgh.* Jun. 1928: pp. 24.—Barometers representing department store trade, ordinary life insurance, commercial electricity consumption, building and real estate activity, bank clearings and debits, and new incorporations are analyzed and presented graphically. Changes in general business conditions are represented by a composite of debits to individual accounts and new incorporations. Comparisons of Pittsburgh with other cities, Federal Reserve Districts, and with the country as a whole are made. In a summary conclusion, the opinion is expressed that there has been in recent years a tendency toward the elimination of definite cycles in many of the Pittsburgh series.—*J. H. Cover.*

**6482. WAGENFUHR, ROLF.** Die "schematische Analyse" in der Konjunkturforschung. [The "schematic analysis" in business cycle research.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130(2) Feb. 1929: 198-207.—To what extent are mathematical-statistical methods applicable to the study of business cycles? The book of Oparin, *Konjunktur und Märkte*, is used as the basis of discussion. The conclusion is reached that the funda-



mental idea of the schematic analysis which involves a statistical treatment based on economic knowledge is undoubtedly sound.—*A. Achinstein.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 6273, 6288, 6331, 6339, 6747, 6754, 6762, 6780, 6596)

### GENERAL

6483. ARTURO, JEAN. An enquiry into the conditions of the work and life of journalists. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 20-38.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6484. FEHLINGER, H. Arbeitsverhältnisse der Journalisten. [Conditions of work of journalists.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 130(2) Feb. 1929: 234-240.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6485. LINDSAY, MALVINA. Jackdaw in peacock's feathers. *Amer. Mercury.* 16(62) Feb. 1929: 192-200.—Journalists are chronically discontented, due to the erroneous traditions and illusions that journalism is a springboard to a literary career, a passport to adventure, a method for making contacts with the great, or the way to an editorship. Journalism is a craft, with rules. Drawbacks are found in the lack of either trade protection or professional ethics and in the overcrowded condition due to consolidation of papers. Nevertheless, journalists do not go into some other profession,—due to their habit of procrastination developed through irregular habits of work and their refusal to start in at the bottom in another profession after hobnobbing with the leaders.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

6486. TAIT, D. CHRISTIE. Asiatic labor conditions and the I. L. O. *Standard.* 15(6) Feb. 1929: 178-182.—The International Labour Office of the League of Nations will soon celebrate its tenth anniversary. A survey of its work, appropriate at this time, will show that in no part of the world has it accomplished more than in Asia. The I. L. O. has had a correspondent in Japan for some years, and a similar correspondent's office has been set up in India within the past few weeks. In China chaotic political conditions now obtain, but when the Chinese seriously turn their minds to the problems of labor, the ground will be found to have been prepared for acceptance of international standards laid down at successive conferences of the I. L. O. In Japan positive results have been achieved. In 1919 Japan had no labor legislation except a Seaman's Act of 1899 and a Mining Act and Factory Act both brought into force in 1916. In 1922 Japan created the Shakai Kyoka (Social Affairs Bureau) in Tokyo more or less corresponding to the Department of Labor in the U. S. A new Factories Act was passed in 1923. An Act in 1921 provided for free employment exchanges and 180 such exchanges had been established by 1926. The following year a similar system was inaugurated for seamen. In 1922 Health Insurance was set on foot covering over 2,000,000 workers. In 1921 a law prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches was passed. I. L. O. influence has assisted in the growth of trade unionism, and the General Federation of Japanese Labor now participates heartily in the work of the organization. In India similar progress has been made. She was one of the first countries to ratify the Hours Convention, and in consequence a new Factories Act was passed in 1922. Hours of work in factories were limited to 11 daily, and 60 a week. In the following year a Mines Act limited hours of work per week in mines to 60 above ground and 54 below ground. The I. L. O. has had a marked influence on the question of child labor in

India. The age of admission of children to employment in factories, mines, and railways has been raised from 9 to 12, and between 12 and 15 they are allowed to work not more than six hours a day. The countries of the East are still behind the most advanced countries of the West in their labor legislation; but progress must be measured not by the point reached but by the relative advance from a given point of departure. Judged by this standard, India and Japan have done exceedingly well, and while the I. L. O. has not been solely responsible for this advance, it has contributed materially to it.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

6487. UNSIGNED. Factory labor in Tangku, China. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(2) Feb. 1929: 35-39.—In May to July, 1927, an intensive study of two modern factories in Tangku was made by Sung-Ho Lin for the Social Research Department of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. The Chin Ta Salt Refinery had 556 workers, of whom 75 were skilled. The Pacific Alkali Works had 511. The 8-hour day is in force in both factories, almost all the workers being on shifts. The salt refinery grants only 8½ holidays during the year, the alkali plant none. Leaves of absence are granted, however. A workmen's school, a cooperative store, and a hospital are operated by both factories. For the salt refinery the general average wage per month is \$5.25 (U. S. currency), for the alkali works, \$5.63 (U. S. currency). The findings of the survey indicate that working conditions and welfare activities in these two factories are very commendable.—*E. E. Cummins.*

6488. UNSIGNED. La main-d'œuvre étrangère en France pendant l'année 1928. [The foreign laborer in France during 1928.] *Voix du Peuple.* 3(102) Feb. 1929: 84-88.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6489. WARD, H. H. Vocational training in Canada. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(2) Feb. 1929: 201-207.—A recognition of the limitations of a supply of skilled labor from Great Britain has been responsible for increasing attention to technical education especially since 1900. Manual training and domestic science teachers were brought out from Great Britain after that date and vocational education was begun on a small scale at Toronto and Hamilton. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education of 1910 were adopted in 1919 by an Act setting aside \$10,000,000 for ten years ending March 31, 1929, in which the Dominion shares equally with the provinces approved expenditures on all branches of vocational education. Vocational education has consequently made rapid strides since 1919. Apprenticeship schemes have been encouraged by assistance in various provinces notably Quebec, British Columbia, Ontario, and Alberta. Schools have taken a more active interest in vocational guidance especially in British Columbia. In Ontario this has been extended to the virtual establishment of employment bureaus for the placement of students. The article describes the methods by which a new country has attempted to meet the demands for skill in ways other than by drawing on older industrialized countries.—*H. A. Innis.*

### LABOR MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

(See also Entries 6144, 6255, 6565)

6490. COHN, FANNIA M. Twelve years educational activities, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. *Workers' Educ.* 6(4) Jan. 1929: 8-14.—The fundamental aim of these educational activities is the increased effectiveness of active workers in the labor movement. Men of theory and men of action supplement and stimulate each other's thought



about topics presented in the programs. Most of the instructors have found it advisable to begin by giving a body of information, and to follow with discussions about its applications to concrete situations. The subjects covered have included historical backgrounds and general economic principles of the labor movement, as well as more detailed considerations of topics related to the production and marketing of clothing. Current events in the industrial or labor world and social forces in modern literature are typical general-culture subjects. The Education Department supervises also the summer courses given at Unity House, the attractive vacation home of the Union. Week-end conferences as well as discussion classes meeting several times a week are provided with attractive programs. The trials and triumphs of the labor movement are dramatized and presented in pageants, as such activities offer many members suitable opportunities for self-expression. Walt Whitman's poem, "The Mystic Trumpeter," has been staged, as well as dramatic episodes of labor history. The Educational Department has published also a series of articles dealing with topics of interest to wives of trade unionists.—*Lucile Eaves.*

**6491. FOSTER, WILLIAM Z.** The decline of the American Federation of Labor. *Communist*. 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 47-58.—*Edward Berman.*

**6492. HARLEY, J. H.** The new order in industry. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (746) Feb. 1929: 189-198.—Two recent English labour conferences are surveyed: the Trades Union Congress meeting at Swansea and the Labour Party meeting at Birmingham. The T. U. C. meeting declared for the establishment of a National Joint Industrial Council and the organization of conciliation boards. This proposal, involving the creation of one central body which would represent employers, is far-reaching and marks "a turning of the ways in industrial development". From the Labour Party meeting issued a statement of the three principal industrial ends towards which the Party's political power is to be used: (1) standards of living, (2) conversion of industry into a cooperative undertaking, (3) extension of education, public health, social insurance. It is the author's opinion that to neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals, but to the Labour Party alone, can one look for the basis of a new order in industry.—*R. C. Epstein.*

**6493. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN.** Der heutige Stand der wissenschaftlichen Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Amerika. [The present status of the scientific trade union movement in America.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz*. 9 (29-30) Aug. 13, 1928: 2-3.—On July 1, 1927, the research department of Social Statistics of the American Federation of Labor was established. The work is subdivided as follows: (1) Labor's share in total production is estimated and published monthly in the *Federationist*. Studies have been made of real wages in various industries, and compared with labor's share in productivity. (2) Wage rates have been studied, partly in order to provide material for unions in their wage negotiations. Average weekly wages of all workers are calculated, using the publications of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics giving the total number employed and the total wage bill. The same is done for separate industries. Commencing in May, 1928, this information is published in the *Federationist*. The *Federationist* is also publishing a series of wage studies for factory workers, 1899 to 1927. (3) One division is concerned with studying hours, in order to ascertain what industries are ready, from the technical standpoint, for the five-day week, and in what industries the five-day week actually prevails although wage rates are still based on a six-day week. But little has been done in this field. The Federation is collecting unemployment statistics monthly for 24 states for union members, and started publishing figures in the winter of

1927-28. (4) Information has been collected by questionnaires concerning unemployment insurance funds which quite a number of local groups have established. This has been published ever since February, 1928, in the *Federationist*. (5) Leaflets comparing wages in union and non-union laundries in New York were distributed in connection with an organization campaign for laundry workers in New York. In small towns attempts have been made to convince store-keepers of the desirability of high wages by showing them how certain wage increases would increase their turnover of stock. (6) Officials of the research department assist local unions in keeping records of their members, and give courses on the using of statistics in workers' schools.—*J. A. Flexner.*

**6494. MILLER, SPENCER, Jr.** Workers' education at the New Orleans convention. *Workers' Educ.* 6 (4) Jan. 1929: 1-7.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6495. PURKIS, STEWART.** Railworkers and the coming struggle. *Labour Monthly*. 11 (2) Feb. 1929: 85-89.—The main thesis presented is that the continuance of capitalist control in England is now definitely threatened. The "balance of railway capitalism has now become so sensitive" that employers are attempting to carry through a plan of nationalization "with the active cooperation of the Trade Union leaders,"—similar to the Baltimore and Ohio plan in this country. The writer demands the rejection of "this sham workers' machinery" and asserts that "genuine working-class demands" should be made. A revolutionary rather than a reformist program is favored. A succession of minor conflicts instead of an attempt at cooperation between labor and capital, might lead to the overthrow of capitalism. "For railway capitalism there is danger ahead."—*Frank T. Carlton.*

**6496. ROUX, EDWARD.** What is the I. L. P. doing in South Africa? *Labour Monthly*. 11 (2) Feb. 1929: 90-96.—That native labor organization in South Africa "is at present in a hopeless condition of collapse and disintegration"; but the grievances of the South African natives are genuine. The reformist methods of the British social democracy are held to be almost useless when applied to the native labor movement. Before long a mass movement may be expected to develop. The training of leaders for this mass movement is held to be "the main task of revolution in South Africa today."—*Frank T. Carlton.*

**6497. TRONCOSO, MOISÉS POBLETE.** Labor organizations in Chile. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (2) Feb. 1929: 82-89.—In Chile liberty of association has long been fully guaranteed by the political constitution of 1833, as it is now by the new fundamental charter, the constitution promulgated Sep. 18, 1925. Chile was the first country in America to enact a special law covering union organization. The right of association thus sanctioned is fully exercised by the I. W. W., the communists, and other revolutionary organizations. Associations having for their purpose acts peculiar to human beings may incorporate, but the President of the Republic may dissolve them. The labor law of 1924, while recognizing freedom of union association, provided for a distinct type of union known as the works union—composed of the employees of the individual establishment. The objective of this new works union is the halting of the semi-revolutionary trend of the free unions. The works union is compulsory in any plant employing 25 or more workers over 18 years of age. It has the usual collective bargaining rights except that the bargaining must be limited to the workers in the individual establishment. Federation of works unions is forbidden. The trade unions also have the usual collective bargaining rights together with those rights which usually characterize incorporated bodies. Not until the 20th century did labor organization in Chile develop along collective bargaining trade union lines. This was owing



to the fact that Chilean industrial development did not become active until the beginning of this century and also to the remoteness of Chile from the large centers of European social movements.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6498. UNSIGNED.** The VIII conference of the International Federation of Building Workers. *Bauarbeiter Internat.* (20) Jan. 1929: 1-30.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 6304, 6545, 6618)

**6499. BROWN, GEOFFREY C.** Workers participation in management. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14(1) Feb. 1929: 11-28.—The author outlines the gains which he believes will accrue to labor through the development and exercise of its relation to management. He presents for consideration of trade union officers the idea of a national or international department, which would compile for the union facts in regard to efficient management practice and information regarding the quality of management which prevails in establishments coming within the union's jurisdiction. With such equipment labor can cooperate with management on a scientific basis. Some of the problems in which labor can be of material assistance to management, and thereby gain in power by such participation, are the establishment of cost systems, the development of time study procedure, joint union-management control over wage incentive rates in organized industries which do not have such control, the establishment of standard methods describing the efficient performance of jobs, the creation of ways and means of developing the initiative of workers.—*M. Richter.*

**6500. CHENEY, HOWELL.** Continuity of service. *The Public Health Nurse.* 21(2) Feb. 1929: 78-80.—Continuity of employment depends upon keeping the path of promotion open. Show the men the different steps in advancement. Concerning the men who grow old on the job, the partial pension system tends to make that problem easier. Instead of giving them a full pension, Cheney reimburses them for one-half or one-third of their earning loss. This is a direct economic gain to the company and a direct gain to the man. The company pays out less money and the man is happier at his work.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**6501. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM.** Darker phases of American prosperity. *New Republic.* 57(740) Feb. 6, 1929: 313-316.—The article takes up two of the props underlying the recent theory of a new workers' capitalism in America as developed through the increased savings deposits in our banks and employee stock ownership. Examining several recent studies on the nature of deposits and depositors and challenging the conclusions drawn by the American Bankers' Association Reports the writer finds that when the decline in the purchasing value of the dollar and the increased population is taken into consideration the total gain in savings deposits between 1912 and 1927 was less than 100% rather than the presumed 300%. On the basis of the total number of depositors the writer finds that in 1927 the average new gain per depositor amounted to only \$11. An analysis of the various savings figures indicates a steady decline in the number of the smaller depositors as well as in the proportion of savings as against income. Taking up the extent of employee-stock ownership the writer shows that so far only 1 in 25 workers is a purchaser of stock and that the total stock now owned by all workers and their fellow technicians amounts to no more than approximately 1 per cent of the market value of corporate stock. In their rise towards capitalism the American workers have more than 99% of the way still to go.—*A. Epstein.*

**6502. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM.** Is American capital intelligent? *Amer. Mercury.* 18(61) Jan. 1929: 46-51.

—The writer questions beliefs, common even among sophisticated economists and sociologists, that modern American business has reached a state of such profound understanding as to assure to itself ultimate success and complete dominance over American life and policies. He presents an analysis of some of the dogmas upon which the new theory is based. On the positive side the theories of mass production, newer and improved machinery, the displacement of labor and the increasing purchasing power are discussed. From these the writer concludes that while American business has unquestionably reaped great profits up to now, there is nothing in such policies to promise sound and permanent prosperity for the majority of American businesses. On the negative side the writer questions the wisdom of such accepted policies of American employers as opposition towards social insurance and the promotion of private welfare practices; the hearty acceptance of private philanthropy as a method of meeting the modern economic hazards, the stupid opposition to collective bargaining and trade unionism and the building up of company unions, all of which according to the article, cannot be justified as socially intelligent even from the narrow point of view of the ultimate success of big business itself. The same unintelligent and narrow minded view, the writer points out, is evident in the general outlook and internal and external policies of our government during the last eight years, a period in which "capital was completely the master of the government". The article concludes by citing a number of inherent American advantages as responsible for whatever prosperity we enjoy and denies that this prosperity is due to any newly acquired profound intelligence on the part of American capital.—*A. Epstein.*

**6503. FISCHER, JOACHIM.** Die gesetzliche Regelung der Arbeitsstreitigkeiten in Norwegen. [The legal regulation of labor disputes in Norway.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 7-9.—Norway has a law providing for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, passed May 5, 1927. This law has had several forerunners. A law of 1915 established a court of mediation for wage disputes. After a labor struggle involving 70,000 workers, Parliament in 1916 gave the labor court compulsory power in cases of labor disputes endangering public interests. But the opposition of the labor party and of trade unions hindered the operation of compulsory arbitration. In 1924 another labor struggle involving several thousand workers and lasting a number of months, led to the passage of the present law, which changed and amended the law of 1915. A compulsory arbitration board operates in cases where mediation has failed, but due to the unceasing opposition of labor, its life continues for only two years. The board consists of 5 persons. The government appoints the chairman and 2 members, the federation of employers' associations and trade unions elects 2 members. In case of failure of either federation to elect a delegate, the king makes the appointment. Decisions of the board have legal validity during its lifetime unless essential changes occur in wages, when the board may re-open a case 6 months after the first decision.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

**6504. FOENANDER, O. de R.** The new conciliation and arbitration act in Australia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1929: 151-174.—The article analyzes the alleged defects in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1904, and the chief provisions in the new act of 1928, bitterly opposed by labor, but favored by employers. The new law provides for machinery to prevent overlapping between state and federal courts; works out a system of voluntary arbitration to supplement compulsory arbitration; makes labor unions legally responsible for the conduct of their officers and members; introduces the compulsory secret ballot into industrial organizations and insists that the courts "correlate their rewards with economic



realities," or in other words, that they no longer fix a wage higher than a particular industry can at that moment stand. Labor is particularly incensed at the sections that impose penalties on the officers and the union, and claims that many of the rules laid down are inquisitorial in their nature. It claims that the provision regarding balloting will involve the union in great expense and embarrassment. The main drive of the government, it declares, should not be the elimination of the strike or lockout, but the elimination of unemployment. Since the passage of the Act, an invitation has been issued by the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia to trade unionists to confer with the employers regarding unemployment and other industrial matters. The All-Australia Trade Union Congress has accepted, and many hope that machinery will be worked out as a result of this discussion that will make resort to arbitration unnecessary except in unusual circumstances.—*Harry W. Laidler.*

**6505. HILLMANN, W.** Neuregelung des Schlichtungswesens. [Reform of industrial arbitration.] *Stahl und Eisen*. 49 (1) Jan. 3, 1929: 12-16.—Although for the moment the industrial strife in the Ruhr district has been settled, the crisis in the methods of mediation still persists. The presumptions of the arbitrators, their numbers, and their perversion of the office to political ends are criticized. The employers do not deny the right of the State to arbitrate, but would prefer compulsory acceptance of the decision in the essential industries only (food, fuel, light, etc.), save when the industrial life of the nation was paralyzed by strike. They urge a central board of mediation, not dominated by the Labor Ministry, whose decisions would be legally binding after acceptance by both parties.—*L. R. Guild.*

**6506. OLBERG, PAUL.** Le grand lock-out et la crise des tribunaux d'arbitrage en Allemagne. [The great lock-out and the crisis of the courts of arbitration in Germany.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 15-18.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6507. SCHLENKER, M.** Der Arbeitskampf in der Grosseisenindustrie. [The labor struggle in the heavy iron industry.] *Stahl u. Eisen*. 49 (2) Jan. 10, 1929: 42-48.—Another wage-arbitration decision, this time by one Severing, again arouses the author, who denounces it as a political play for ulterior purposes. After showing why it is not only unfair, but illogical, he leaves the matter of arbitration, and shows how the German iron industry is burdened in comparison to the French and the Belgian. The interpretation of the struggle between the industry and those seeking to raise wages, however, goes deeper than this. "The inner meaning of the struggle has, in the last analysis, been nothing less than a broadcasting for the observation of the entire world of the question whether German private capitalism or the socialistic form of industry is to prevail." The iron industry is bearing a heavy share of the struggle because of its strategic importance.—*L. R. Guild.*

**6508. UNSIGNED.** Character of trade agreements in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (2) Feb. 1929: 23-29.—There is no uniform method of making trade agreements. Some are made by the local, others by national officers, by delegates, by large sections of the unions, by district councils, or by small groups of locals in a city and its vicinity. The agreement after being made is generally returned to the local for approval. Provisions vary with regard to union membership. Most agreements require a union shop where all the workers are union members in good standing. Hours of work are usually stipulated, the 8-hour day being generally observed. Nearly every agreement contains articles relating to wages, usually forbidding the reduction of existing higher wages to the minimum rate but permitting the payment of a higher rate. Provisions for conciliation and arbitration are usually in-

cluded. It is customary to forbid strikes and lockouts during the lifetime of an agreement and especially when a grievance is under consideration. Trade agreements may also include provisions regarding apprenticeship, unemployment, and the safety and comfort of employees.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6509. UNSIGNED.** Joint industrial control in the book and job printing industry. *U. S. Bureau Labor Stat. Bull.* #481.—Industrial relations in the book and job printing industry in the U. S. are of three distinct and conflicting types according to the philosophy and practice of the employing printers, who are divided as follows: (1) an open shop or non-union group of employing printers, individualistic, unconcerned with the establishment of uniform labor conditions throughout the industry; (2) three groups of plants, including chiefly the cooperative employer-employee organizations of the Boston and Baltimore printers and the New York edition bookbinders; (3) those sections of the industry in which both employers and employees are organized in employers' associations and trade unions and standards are established by the joint efforts of the two organized groups. The extent to which the determination of conditions in the industry is actually divided between the employers and the employees differs widely among the various organizations. One plan calls for consultation by representatives of both groups, the employers' organization retaining the veto power on any matter vitally affecting its interests. Joint responsibility seems best effected in the union relationships, for a decision requires the consent of both groups. The open-shop joint councils have a source of strength in that they are organized for co-operation rather than for conflict, and accordingly emphasize the common interests of the two groups. The employees feel a personal confidence in the integrity and good faith of the leading employers. The chief weakness of these organizations is the narrow territory covered, owing to the lack of interest on the part of employing printers. This precludes wide standardization. In those sections of the industry in which both groups are strongly organized the relationship is one of real vitality. Agreed-upon standards are largely enforced, thus establishing equality of labor costs as a basis for competition. There are disadvantages. A fundamental antagonism must be overcome before cooperation is possible. Good shop relationships are not emphasized. Standardization by union rules hampers efficiency, particularly because it is largely of a local character. Finally, the craft basis on which the unions are organized prevents unity of action among the various unions.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6510. UNSIGNED.** La participation aux bénéfices. [Profit sharing.] *Bull. de Participation aux Bénéfices*. 50 (3-4) 1928: 107-122.—In 1873 in Paris Charles Robert called a conference on the division of the rewards of labor. Various plans then in operation were discussed. Several of these profit sharing plans are still in successful existence after 35 years. Two cases which failed illustrate the necessity of establishing a reserve in prosperous times to pay profits in poor years. Numerous examples prove that profit sharing can survive and improve industrial relationships. The conditions necessary for success are regular employment, a basic normal wage at least equal to that of non-profit sharing workers in the same occupations, and a share in profits, all dominated by mutual confidence and good faith.—*Emily C. Brown.*

**6511. UNSIGNED.** La participation aux bénéfices et les grèves. [Profit sharing and strikes.] *Bull. de Participation aux Bénéfices*. 50 (3-4) 1928: 123-135.—In 1869, influenced by a series of serious strikes, Charles Robert called a conference at the Sorbonne on profit sharing as a means of prevention of strikes. The law of 1864 which gave workers and employers the right to



organize, had not brought harmony to the relations between the two groups. In profit sharing Robert saw a means of conciliation. He wished no legal intervention but believed that profit sharing, either collective or in the form of individual bonuses, could increase production and earnings, give security to the workers, and reconcile them to the masters and to the social order. For thirty years Robert continued his interest in and advocacy of these methods.—*Emily C. Brown.*

**6512. UNSIGNED.** La société pour l'étude pratique de la participation du personnel aux bénéfices. [The society for the practical study of employee profit sharing.] *Bull. de Participation aux Bénéfices*. 50(3-4) 1928: 139-168.—The Society for the Practical Study of Profit Sharing was organized in 1878. Charles Robert held the presidency until his death in 1899. The purpose of the Society was to investigate and make known the methods of profit sharing actually in use in industry as an aid to persons who were seeking for effective means of conciliation between labor and capital. In 1888 the Society was responsible for the publication of a French translation of the important study of profit sharing by Victor Böhmert. Numerous monographs were published. A Practical Guide was issued in 1892, and revised in 1912 and 1924. The last issue included information from official studies in the U. S., England, Norway, and France, as well as from studies of the Society. The Bulletin of the Society is in its 50th year.—*Emily C. Brown.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 5887, 6522)

**6513. CEOL, CARLO.** Preparazione e scelta degli operai per l'organizzazione scientifica del lavoro. [The training and selection of workers.] *Organizzazione Sci. del Lavoro*. 1928: 498.—Methods are described for the selection of apprentices, workers, and foremen and for the distribution of work.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**6514. CUNCLIFFE, R. B.** Why this career? Significance of vocational information in decisions of college students. *Personnel Jour.* 7(5) Feb. 1929: 376-384.—An investigation by the questionnaire method of the vocational choices of 533 college students. Vocational preferences were influenced mostly by such factors as conditions of work, income, parents and family, demand for workers, and school subjects. Factors of apparently less importance in influencing vocational choice were independence, social position, school activities, desire for professional career, and study of occupations. The factor of most influence was a knowledge of the definite and objective characteristics of vocational life. The students were insufficiently informed on those characteristics which seemed to be of greatest influence. It is unsatisfactory to depend upon home and chance for vocational information. It is concluded that special courses or individual counselling constitutes the most effective way to disseminate vocational information.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

**6515. DYE, VERA E., and UNGER, EDNA W.** A technique for job analysis. *Personnel Jour.* 7(5) Feb. 1929: 367-375.—The purpose of this study was to find out about the jobs available for maladjusted girls with special emphasis for highly specialized, automatic and short cycle jobs. Job analysis and rating charts for the factories or plants were worked out for obtaining information concerning conditions pertaining to the entire plant as well as information pertaining to the specific job. A number of very good suggestions for dealing with executives, foremen and workmen in plants where work is being done is here given.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

**6516. HEILANDT, A.** Eignungsprüfung für anzulernende Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in den AEG-Fabriken. [Aptitude tests for prospective skilled

workers in the General Electric Company factories.] *Indus. Psychotechnik*. 6(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-10.—In modern machinery and electrical works about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the employees are technically trained and  $\frac{1}{2}$  are skilled and unskilled laborers. For several years the AEG, in connection with its employment offices, has tested applicants to ascertain their capability of being trained to do certain tasks. Standard methods and apparatus have been worked out for testing mental capacity, vision, and skill with fingers, hands, and arms. All tests are recorded on cards and later compared with actual performance records. It has been found advantageous to train each employee for several different tasks, in order that fatigue may be avoided by frequent shifting from one task to another.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**6517. HO, C. J.** Which workers have good attendance? *Personnel Jour.* 7(5) Feb. 1929: 385-389.—Doctor Ho describes a study of the attendance records of two hundred employees of R. H. Macy and Company, New York. Efforts were made to determine the effects of sex, age, marital status, personality difficulties, and home problems upon lateness and absenteeism. The author summarizes his conclusions as follows: (1) The older the worker the less likely he is to be late and absent, but the more sick absences he tends to have. (2) Married people tend to be more regular in attendance than the single or widowed. (3) Women are more frequently late and absent than men, but have fewer sick absences of long duration. (4) Those who have personality difficulties of one form or another have, in general, poorer attendance than those who are free from them. (5) Women who have home problems have more latenesses, absences and sick absences than those who are without them, but with men, home problems seem to have a tendency to decrease their latenesses and absences.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

**6518. SCUDDER, K. J.** The predictive value of general intelligence tests in the selection of junior accountants and bookkeepers. *Jour. Applied Psychol.* 13(1) Feb. 1929: 1-8.—In a group of disabled war veterans, trained for bookkeepers and junior accountants, it was found that a minimum score on the Terman Group Test of Mental Ability of 100 points seemed to indicate sufficient ability for bookkeepers and 125 points for junior accountants.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

**6519. VITELES, MORRIS S., and GARDNER, HELEN M.** Women taxicab drivers. Sex differences in proneness to motor vehicle accidents. *Personnel Jour.* 7(5) Feb. 1929: 349-355.—A preliminary survey of the relative safety of men and women taxicab drivers in various sections of the country showed that women made safer drivers than men, due apparently to different conditions. Later the study was extended to a large eastern city and information under similar conditions was collected. Data indicated that women operators have less experience than men in driving and that their training has been less thorough. The type of vehicle operated, mechanical conditions of cabs, weather and traffic were some of the conditions of work under which the study was made. Comparisons seem to establish the fact that women drivers are more apt to have accidents than men but that the accidents are less serious than those in which men are involved.—*M. Richter.*

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 5888, 5904, 6445, 6448, 6452, 6455, 6675)

**6520. ARMIT, H. W.** The development of industrial hygiene in Australia. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene*. 11(1) Jan. 1929: 17-36.—Conclusion—Industrial hygiene in Australia is still in its infancy. Its beginnings have arisen from the action of the Department of



Health of the Commonwealth. The employer is slow to grasp the fundamental conception of this relatively new science and does not yet realize that it is in his own interests to adopt its principles in order to increase production, to improve the mental attitude of the worker, and to create in him a spirit of willingness and eagerness for his job. Until the master recognizes that his man is a human being like himself and that he has no moral right to sacrifice working power, health, and life in his anxiety to gain wealth, progress will be slow. A good start has been made and it is merely a matter of time before the mass of employers adopt the wise course that will bring health, efficiency, and happiness into the workshop.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**6521. BALIASNYĬ, D. R. БАЛЯСНЫЙ, Д. Р.** К вопросу о безопасности работ на прессах. Вырубные прессы. [The safety of labor on machine presses.] Гигиена, Безопасность и Патология Труда. (1) Jan. 1929: 81-88.—The dangers of work with machine presses are analyzed and technical improvements for the safety of labor are suggested. (Seven figures.)—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

**6522. BRAKEMAN, E. E., and SLOCOMBE, C. S.** A review of recent experimental results relevant to the study of individual accident susceptibility. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(1) Jan. 1929: 15-38.—A railway company transporting about a million passengers a day discovered that certain operators were especially prone to have accidents. Consequently, the literature recording experiments which would throw light on the causes of these accidents was thoroughly covered with the object of changing the conditions of work and the methods of selecting operators so as to reduce the number of accidents. The results of the search are presented under five heads: vision, reaction time, fatigue, attention and kinesthetics. Under each of these the findings of numerous experimenters are set forth and applied to the conditions of work and the problems of a bus or street car operator.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

**6523. CHASE, STUART.** Slaves of the machine? *Harpers Mag.* 158(946) Mar. 1929: 480-489.—Is a race of sub-men really being created in the factories? Less than half of the factory workers are slaves in the sense that they are submitting to the rhythm of machines outside their own control—about 5% of our population. An exhaustive study by the American Engineering Council indicated that since 1920 the accident rate per unit of output is declining, although total accidents are increasing. There seems to be no evidence in support of the claim that modern industry is progressively ruining the bodies of the workers. There are, however, some dangers from the monotony of routine. But these dangers depend on the kind of men and the kind of machines. These are being overcome. There are methods of measuring fatigue in terms of production. By means of these studies the dangers can be located and remedied. The real danger is that still too many workers are needlessly hurt, and that in the absence of fatigue charts and measurements too many are doing repetitive work for which they are temperamentally unfitted.—*H. W. Smith.*

**6524. CLARK, W. IRVING.** The fate of old employees. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 1-5.—Investigation of workers of 65 years or over in a factory of 2500 employees, shows that while pensions are necessary they are unsatisfactory both to the worker and to the employer and should be postponed as long as possible; that through medical supervision and careful placement, older workmen may be kept at work which is of value to them and to the company; that the physical condition of a group of workers 65 years of age or over varies little from year to year; that careful medical supervision between the ages of 50 and 65 should reduce the number of workers ultimately placed on the pension list.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**6525. DROZDOV, F. V. ДРОЗДОВ, Ф. В.** Процесс волочения проволоки с точки зрения техники безопасности. [The process of wire drawing from standpoint of labor safety.] Гигиена, Безопасность и Патология Труда. [Hygiene, Safety & Pathology of Labor.] (1) Jan. 1929: 68-81.—The technique of wire drawing is discussed from the point of view of labor safety with some suggestions for technical improvements. (Seventeen illustrations and plans.)—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

**6526. GRAVES, W. J.** Safety in the small plant. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 6(2) Feb. 1929: 23-24.—The accident hazard in the small plant might be handled to better advantage through the formation of local associations of small plants for accident prevention under the direction of a competent safety man and safety committee.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**6527. HENDERSON, ARTHUR.** "Talgarn": the miners' convalescent home. *Labour Mag.* 7(10) Feb. 1929: 435-437.—The Miners' Welfare Fund is almost the only positive benefit that has come from the labors and recommendations of the Sankey Coal Commission of 1919. This fund, as provided in the Mining Industry Act of 1920, is raised by a levy of one penny upon each ton of coal mined, and is to be applied to purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation, and living conditions of the workers in and about the mines and with mining education and research. "Talgarn" is a mansion that has been bought with this fund as a convalescent home for miners in South Wales. It is equipped to care for 100 patients, 80% to be nominated by the miners' representatives on the joint committee of management and the other 20% by the coal companies.—*W. B. Catlin.*

**6528. KARPILOVSKIĬ, D. A. КАРПИЛОВСКИЙ, Д. А.** К вопросу о туберкулезе фарфоровщиков. [Tuberculosis among china-ware workers.] Гигиена, Безопасность и Патология Труда. (2) Feb. 1929: 53-58.—The results of many years study of tuberculosis among china-ware workers are presented and discussed. Tuberculosis among this group of workers has the following peculiarities: (1) the bacteriological process is accompanied as a rule by silicosis of the lungs; (2) two periods of illness are distinguished—the first period being very long without any external symptoms and without any traceable influence on the ability to work, and the second period being comparatively short and destructive; (3) abnormal enlargement of the heart is usually found. The author recommends the exclusion of tuberculous workers from the china-ware factories, obligatory periodical inspection of all workers in such factories, and all possible anti-dust measures.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

**6529. MYERS, CHARLES S.** La psychologie industrielle en Grand-Bretagne. [Industrial psychology in Great Britain.] *Rev. Psychol. Concrète.* 1(1) Feb. 1929: 121-131.—Recent reports illustrate the work of pure research carried on by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board as distinguished from the practical investigation of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. I. F. R. B. Report #43, a study of cramp among telegraphists by May Smith, Millais Culpin, and Eric Farmer compares by physical and mental examinations 41 normal and 46 cramped telegraphists, a group of apprentices and a group of other employees from the same company and finds that persons with nervous tendencies are more susceptible to cramp than those without and that vocational selection is apparently the best remedy. Report #48 on artificial humidification in cotton weaving and its effect on the percentage of illness among workpeople by A. Bradford Hill kept account of illnesses in "humid" and "non-humid" firms from Aug. 1, 1925 to July 31, 1926, and found no significant difference between the two relative to: (1) days of illness, (2) number of complaints made and (3) num-



ber of persons suffering one or more days of illness. Report #51, a study as to the absences of workers in a group of ten collieries, carried on over periods varying from 21 months to six years, found that: the total number of absences of workmen varied with the depth of the pits, a twenty-three per cent increase occurring between faces 650 feet and 2,160 feet in depth; the number of absences due both to illness and to accident varied with temperature and with draft; and the time lost by voluntary absence increased with the distance underground the men had to go to reach their work, also with the quantity of work and the distance from the workman's house to the mine. Recent investigations by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology into a carpet manufactory and into a printing establishment improved the methods of work and the output and proved the innovations preferable to the workers.—*Mildred Fairchild.*

6530. SAPPINGTON, C. O. The evaluation of physical defects found during preemployment examinations. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene*. 11(1) Jan. 1929: 6-11.—The author has devised a grading scheme adapted to the assigning of a numerical value to persons possessing physical defects. The scale was based on previous findings and adjusted for use to this particular group of 515 employees of both sexes in a mail order house. The values used were considered only from the standpoint of frequency of occurrence of physical defects. A comparison of the results with the results of a similar study in university men shows the occurrence of better scores among university men.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6531. STOEWER, E. Untersuchungsergebnisse über das Auftreten von professionellen Linsentrübungen bei Feuerarbeitern ausserhalb der Glasindustrie. [Results of investigations as to the appearance of occupational cataracts in the eyes of furnace workers outside the glass industry.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 9(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 5-9.—The paper records investigations made with the cooperation of the German Ministry of Labor. The purpose of these investigations was to determine the frequency of eye cataracts caused by working in intense heat, the conditions affecting this frequency and methods that might be adopted to lessen the danger.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

6532. UNSIGNED. Fourth accident prevention campaign shows lower accident severity. *Monitor*. 15(9) Feb. 1929: 177-179.—The fourth accident prevention campaign conducted among New York State employers by the Associated Industries, Inc., covered the thirteen-week period ending December 1, 1928. There were 175 firms registering in the first campaign in 1925, as compared with 1,020 in 1928. In the latest campaign 403 firms completed the drive with records of no lost-time accidents during the 13-week period.—*Edward Berman.*

6533. UNSIGNED. Silicosis among rock drillers, blasters, and excavators in New York City, based on a study of 208 examinations. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene*. 11(2) Feb. 1929: 37-81.—Silicosis was found present in 118, or 57%, of the 208 men examined. Of these, 23% showed radiographic evidence of "ante-primary" silicosis; 19, of first stage silicosis; 7, of second stage silicosis; and 8, of third stage silicosis. Second and third stage silicosis occurred four times as frequently among those who worked underground as among those who had done only open excavating. "Ante-primary" silicosis was found to be prevalent after 5 years of exposure to rock dust; first stage silicosis, after 10 years; and second and third stage after 20 years. Second and third stage silicosis was associated to a noticeable degree with a past history of pleurisy and pneumonia. Tuberculous lesions occurred in 19 cases, or 9 per cent, of the total and were three times as numerous in the second and third stages as in any of the other groups. Analysis of air samples of the dust showed free silica

content relatively high, and the smaller particles (under 5 microns) predominated. The necessity of safeguarding the lives of these men must be recognized. The condition should also be recognized as an occupational disease and standards set up for diagnosis, classification, and the granting of compensation.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6534. UNSIGNED. Die Unfallgefahr im Bergbau Preussens im Jahre 1927. [Mining accidents in Prussia, 1927.] *Glückauf*. 65(8) Feb. 23, 1929: 270-276.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See Entries 6556, 6710)

### CHILD LABOR

6535. KEELER, MIRIAM. Wage-earning school children. *Railroad Trainman*. 46(2) Feb. 1929: 131-132.—Recent surveys in Mississippi, Missouri and Indiana, made by the National Child Labor Committee, showed that approximately 10% of the children covered were at work out of school hours—often under injurious conditions. In seven Mississippi towns and cities, 776 white and 459 Negro children, mostly between 12 and 16 years of age, were found to be gainfully employed; in 8 Missouri towns there were 673 children under 16 years so employed; and in 9 Indiana towns there were 1739 employed school children under 18 years of age. Most of the white and two-thirds of the Negro children employed were boys; but the survey covered more than 500 school girls who were working part time. This combination of work in and out of school not only gave many of the children exhausting employment for much more than the 44 to 48 hours permitted in standard child-labor laws, but also kept many of them busy seven days of the week and even permitted night work during hours usually prohibited. Fatigue due to such overwork retards progress in school, and leads to irregularity of attendance, retardation and premature school leaving. The remedies urged are prohibition of part-time work for school children under 14 years old, adequate certification of employed children of 14 or 18 years, prohibition of night work and of more than 8 hours in any one day, or of total weekly school and employment amounting to more than 44 or 48 hours.—*Lucile Eaves.*

6536. MERRITT, ELLA A. State laws and local ordinances regulating the street work of children. *U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bureau Chart #15*. 1929: pp. 29.—A tabular summary of regulations in effect in the U. S.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6537. NEUMANN, HANS. La protection des apprentis et de la jeunesse. [The protection of apprentices and of minors.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 20(7) Jul. 1928: 233-240.—In Switzerland a very active interest has arisen in the protection of apprentices and other minors. Of great importance is this labor movement since 15,393 applicants participated in the public examinations of apprentices in 1926. Since 1920 the number has doubled. The cooperation of trade unions is necessary in the prevention of abuses of contract, in the limitation of hours of labor, in the nomination of commissions of apprenticeship, in occupational orientation and placement of young people, in choice of capable experts for apprenticeship examinations, in maintenance of trade schools and in protection of young workers against exploitation by adult workers.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

6538. PFEIFFER, DORIS. Der Arbeitsschutz für Kinder und Jugendliche in der Gesetzgebung des Auslandes. [Protective labor legislation for children and young persons in foreign countries.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrschr.* 7(2-3) 1928: 166-178.—In De-



cember 1926 the Ministry of Labor presented the draft of a labor law which provided for new regulations for the protection of children and young persons, and which was thoroughly deliberated upon by the Senate in the winter of 1927-1928. Parts of the draft contain very important innovations, and the writer has prepared a summary of similar legislation in Russia, England, France, Austria, the U. S., and Japan as a contribution to the discussion of the law which is likely to become the matter of sharp controversy in later deliberations.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

**6539. PROKSCH, ANTOINE.** L'organisation des apprentis dans les syndicats libres d'Autriche. [The organization of apprentices in the independent unions of Austria.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*, 21(1) Jan. 1929: 8-14.—After the war the independent unions of Austria adopted a new attitude in assisting in the organization of young workers upon first entering into economic life. At the end of 1925 there were 7,142 apprentices in the sections of the unions, in 1927, 10,900, and in 1928, 14,238. The metal workers are the most effective organization containing more than one-third of the total number. Next are the apprentices in trade and construction. Those in the graphic arts are the most completely organized. From Vienna the movement extends to industrial centres of the Austrian provinces. It has a farsighted policy in educating recruits for the future labor movement.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

### WAGES AND HOURS

(See also Entries 6305, 6331, 6493, 6545, 6675, 6769)

**6540. J., M.** Die Löhne der Frauen in Amerika. [Women's wages in America.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz*, 10(3-4) Jan. 1929: 2-3.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6541. REICHERT, J. W.** Die Löhne in der deutsche eisenschaffenden Industrie. [Wages in the German iron industry.] *Stahl u. Eisen*, 49(7) Feb. 14, 1929: 214-221.—The German iron-worker possesses in his present wage a greater purchasing power than he had in his pre-war wage. Wage adjustments since the war have lost the far sighted moderation of the earlier period. The author calls for lower selling prices rather than further increases in wages.—*L. R. Guild.*

**6542. STORSTEEN, E. Lønninger 1928.** [Wages, 1928.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8(87) 1929: pp. 26.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6543. UNSIGNED.** Course of employment, pay-rolls, and average weekly earnings. *Twenty-third Biennial Report, Bureau Labor Stat., State of California*, 1927-1928. 1929: 179-227.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6544. UNSIGNED.** Die Lohnverhältnisse der Arbeiter im Wiener Industriegebiet am Ende des Jahres 1928. [The wages of labor in the Vienna industrial region at the end of the year 1928.] *Stat. Nachrichten*, 7(1) Jan. 25, 1929: 9-14.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6545. UNSIGNED.** Employment, wages, cost of living, and trade disputes in 1928. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 37(1) Jan. 1929: 2-6.—This is a summary of conditions in Great Britain for 1928. The average percentage of unemployed persons among the insured, which had declined from 17 in 1920 to 9.7 in 1927, the best year since 1920, rose to 10.9 in 1928. This increase in unemployment was almost entirely confined to the coal mining, shipbuilding, textile, and boot and shoe industries. Ninety-six per cent of the net decrease in wage rates occurring during 1928 was in coal mining, building, and transportation. The average decrease in wages for all industries combined was less than 1%. Information available shows that between July, 1914, and the end of 1928, the increase in full time wage rates was between 70 and 75%. There was practically no change in hours of labor during the year. In fact, except for increases in 1926, no important changes in

hours have occurred since the widespread reductions in 1919-1920. The cost of living index number, which, at the end of 1927, was 68% above that of August, 1914, was one point lower at the end of 1928. The range of fluctuation for 1928, which was only four points, was the smallest in the history of the index (established in 1914). During the year food prices fell three points, clothing increased five points, and other items remained practically unchanged. The number of trade disputes beginning during the year, which was 308 in 1927, was 302 in 1928, though the time lost and numbers engaged were greater in the latter year. Apart from 1927, the number of disputes and their aggregate duration was less in 1928 than in any other year in the period 1893-1928, and the number of workers involved was less than in any other years except 1903, 1904, and 1905.—*Edward Berman.*

**6546. UNSIGNED.** Recent wage changes in various countries: Czechoslovakia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 90-93.—There are no data for the country as a whole by means of which to follow the movement of wages since the end of the war and to compare recent levels with those in 1914. In the city of Prague the movement of nominal wages from 1923 to 1926 varied widely in different branches of industry. The general average for the 32 groups examined shows a steady though slight upward tendency. Real wages were more than 25% higher than their pre-war level. These statements refer to hourly rates. The movement of daily or weekly real wages would show a less favorable relation, on account of the change in hours of work, which were 48 to 72 hours a week in 1914, but since the war have been only 48 hours in the branches considered. Nominal wages in the engineering trades have increased to some extent since 1926 while there has been a slight downward tendency in the building, furniture making, and printing trades during the last two years. The movement of nominal daily earnings in coal and lignite mines has on the whole been upwards. The money wages of day laborers and "deputatists" in agriculture have risen steadily from 1923 to 1928, the total increase being from 25 to 30%.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6547. UNSIGNED.** Recent wage changes in various countries: Germany. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 637-644.—The wage tables are confined generally to the years 1924-1928. In June, 1928, the general average for skilled workers showed an increase of 80% as compared with January, 1924, while the rates of unskilled workers showed an increase of about 65%. The highest wages are paid in the building industry, followed by the coal mining, brewery, and printing industries; on the other hand, workers engaged in the textile and paper manufacturing industries seem to be among the lowest paid groups. At the beginning of 1924 real wages were still extremely low and under the effect of the inflation crisis of 1920-1923. From 1924 onwards, following the movement of nominal wages, real wages rose steadily. During 1926 real wages fell as a result of an increase in the cost of living. Real wages increased somewhat, however, in 1927 and during the first half of 1928. During the period 1913-1924 the unskilled workers fared better than the skilled but during the last four years the skilled laborers have recovered much of the lost ground.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6548. UNSIGNED.** Recent wage changes in various countries—Hungary. *Inter. Labour Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 94.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6549. UNSIGNED.** A survey of wage rates and hours of labor in the California petroleum industry. *Twenty-third Biennial Report, Bureau Labor Stat., State of California*, 1927-1928. 1929: 112-176.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6550. UNSIGNED.** Union scales of wages and hours of labor, 1927-1928. *U. S. Bureau Labor Stat., Bull.* #476. Feb. 1929: pp. 169.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



**6551. UNSIGNED.** Wage earners participate in national prosperity. *News-Bull., Natl. Bureau Econ. Research.* (30) Feb. 10, 1929: 1-6.—The average used in this study is the average earnings of those workers constantly on the payroll. It is computed by dividing the total amount of wages paid during the year by the average number of workers on the payroll. The groups of employers here considered are the railway trainmen, other railway wage workers, factory operatives, and agricultural laborers. All the graphs show much the same tendencies as regards earnings—namely, a relatively slow increase between 1909 and 1914, a sharp rise from 1914 to 1920, followed by a brief but severe decline, and a steady increase since 1922. Little support is here given to the common saying that wages tend to lag behind prices. What does seem in general to be true is that earnings fluctuate less than prices but at approximately the same times, any lags that may exist covering as a rule less than one year. As measured in dollars of 1913, the railway trainmen are seen to have obtained an average increase of \$15.60 a year; other railway workers \$10.94 a year; factory operatives, \$10.46; and agricultural laborers, \$7.50. In the entire period between 1909 and 1928, the total percentages of increase when measured in 1913 dollars are: railway trainmen 28%; other railway workers 35%; factory operatives 35%; agricultural laborers 47%. Each of the four groups has to a different degree participated in the national prosperity, but the progress has been gradual rather than spectacular.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6552. UNSIGNED.** Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, 1927. *U. S. Bureau Labor Stat., Bull. #472.* Jan. 1929: pp. 163.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 6450, 6493, 6543, 6589, 6764)

**6553. UNSIGNED.** Causes of absence for men and for women in four cotton mills. *U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bureau, Bull. #69.* 1929: pp. 22.—This report supplements Bulletin #52 which deals with *Lost Time and Labor Turnover in Cotton Mills*. Records of four mills were used, but incompleteness of data in one mill and variations between mills in use of terms made it difficult to obtain significant results. About three-fifths of the force in each of the four mills were men. The smallest proportion of time lost by men and women combined in any one of the three mills reporting was 3.1% of the possible working time; the largest, 16.8%. The average number of days lost by men in three mills ranged from 6.5 to 33.5; the women had the higher range of 11.9 to 69 days. Illness of the worker was the chief cause of loss of time in each of the mills; the average number of days ranging from 2.8 to 5.4 for men and 4.8 to 9.8 for women. Records of three mills showed that these losses were greatest in the winter months. Women lost more time from lack of work than men, but the latter suffered more from accidents. Domestic and personal requirements interrupted the work of women for an average of 1 to 4.5 days, but the men lost less than a day for these reasons. Records of night workers varied from those of the day in that the percentages of time lost for sickness were much greater, and women instead of men had the higher accident rate.—*Lucile Eaves.*

**6554. UNSIGNED.** The finding of employment for artistes. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 610-631.—The International Labour Office was obliged to limit its inquiry to the countries, eleven in number, in which it was possible to get into touch with professional organizations of artistes. In most countries employment is found for artistes by three types of agencies, professional agencies, joint agencies instituted

by the parties concerned, and public agencies. Commercial agencies exist in every country studied except Japan and Italy. The seriousness of the abuses to which these agencies give rise, which are essentially due to the charging of excessive fees, depends on the effectiveness of the legislation controlling their activity. And no matter how effective national action may be, it is rarely able to grant sufficient protection to artistes. In certain countries (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany) agencies managed jointly by the artistes and their employers have already reached a high stage of development. They never pursue commercial aims, but sometimes charge a moderate fee to cover expenses. Such an institution of course presupposes an occupational organization of some strength. Agencies set up by public authorities have worked so well in France and Germany that artistes' organizations go so far as to suggest that they should be made the sole and compulsory agencies, as in Italy. The only really effective remedy for abuses resulting from the use of commercial agencies would seem to be the suppression of these commercial agencies. Until such a step can be taken, it is essential to exercise strict supervision by making licenses renewable at short intervals and at a heavy fee, so as to limit the number of agents and ensure the genuine nature of their work.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6555. UNSIGNED.** Instability of employment in the automobile industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(2) Feb. 1929: 20-23.—The automobile industry shows greater instability of employment than any other industry so far analyzed by the bureau in its series of studies on this subject. Not only does the industry as a whole make a bad showing, but irregularity and uncertainty of employment conditions prevail in nearly all the individual establishments covered by the study. The method of measurement employed is that of the relationship of average monthly employment during the year to the number of employees in the month of maximum employment. With the exception of 1926 each year shows a lower average stability than 1923, the stability index for more than one-half the plants being under 85 for each year except 1926. Only two plants had a record as good as 90% for each of the six years.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6556. UNSIGNED.** Legislation on hours of labor of women and minors up to Jan. 1, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(2) Feb. 1929: 62-75.—(Tables show (1) statutes placing a limit on hours of labor of females except female minors, and (2) legal restrictions on hours of labor of minors.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6557. UNSIGNED.** The regulation of hours of work in European industry—IV. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 574-609.—The subject of overtime remuneration raises certain difficult questions. In the first place a distinction may be made according to when the overtime is worked. Generally speaking it seems that the workers can choose the increase most favorable to them. It is also necessary to know whether overtime consists of hours worked beyond the normal working day or in excess of the weekly hours. Most legislations say nothing on this point. Certain legislations do not fix any rate of remuneration. Collective agreements are more definite on these points. In the case of war it is evident that every country may suspend the application of its legislation on hours of work whether the law provides for this suspension or not. Apart from a state of war, however, several legislations have provided for possible recourse to this measure when the life of the country is seriously endangered. There are three ways of securing the enforcement of the regulations: the establishment of a time-table, factory inspection, and penalties. Numerous legislations prescribe that the employer must post in his establishment a time-table giving all pertinent information. Most countries possess a factory inspection service whose



duty it is to supervise and check the provisions regulating hours of work. Every scheme of regulation is accompanied by a system of penalties to be imposed for failure to comply with the regulations. These penalties may be imposed either under the general criminal law or directly under the legislation on hours of work. This survey shows that the countries with no general legislation on hours of work for adult male workers in industry are an exception in Europe. In the most important of these countries, collective agreements more or less completely make up for the absence of legislative measures. (Table shows rates of increase for overtime pay under legislation and also under collective agreements, obligations as to time-tables imposed by legislation, and penalties for contraventions of the law on hours of work.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6558. UNSIGNED. Structural unemployment in Germany.** *Soc. Econ. Rev.—Bull. of R. I. L. U.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 14–20.—According to a number of German economists the increased rationalization of German industry results in an increased demand for labor, not in unemployment. They assert also that a high wage level, which is out of balance with general costs, results in high prices, obstructs rationalization and the recovery of German industry, and thus increases unemployment. These professors lose sight of the facts that higher wages increase demand, consumption, and employment; and that rationalization results in the displacement of labor by machinery. They seem unaware that as a result of rationalized German capitalism there is a permanent "structural" unemployed army of a million workers, which at certain times is increased by declining trade and seasonal conditions.—*Edward Berman.*

**6559. UNSIGNED. Structural unemployment in Germany.** *Soc. Econ. Rev.—Bull. of R. I. L. U.* 4(2) Feb. 1929: 8–15.—During 1927 the number of German workers receiving unemployment and crisis benefits was lowest in October. In Dec. 1928, it had reached the high level of the bad winter of 1926–1927. The number receiving such benefits in that month was 1,829,000. The figures of 30 unions indicated an increase in the percentage of unemployed members of from 6.2% in June, 1928, to 9.4% in Nov. 1928. In the same period the percentage of members employed part time increased from 5.6 to 7.1. In 14 districts the average number of applicants per 100 positions offered at the labor exchanges increased from 307 in Sep. 1928, to 529 in Nov. 1928. The increase in the productive population and the course of trade have something to do with this growth of unemployment. More important is the factor of increased seasonality of unemployment. In late years seasonal unemployment in winter has been about 900,000 as compared to 300,000–500,000 before the war. By far the most important reason, however, is the rapid rationalization of industry accompanied by the displacement of labor. "[The] workers will continue to walk the streets and many of them will permanently be pushed out of production as long as they do not understand [how] to conduct the fight against unemployment as a fight against capitalist rationalization on a national and international scale." "This however, is the fight against the capitalist order itself, which [is doomed] without rationalization under its own exploiting conditions—where giant armies of unemployed are combined with a nine, ten and eleven-hour day in the factories. . . ."—*Edward Berman.*

**6560. VAN RIEMSDIJK, J. J.** *De werkloosheid onder de arbeiders in land en tuinbouwbedrijven.* [Unemployment among agricultural laborers.] *De Economist.* 78(2) Feb. 1929: 87–106.—This article is a critical review of a government report on unemployment among agricultural laborers in Holland, published in *Verslagen en Mededeelingen van de Afdeling Handel en Nijverheid van het departement van arbeid, handel en nijverheid*, 1928, (5). After a short resumé of the above

publication, statements on different pages of the report are criticized. Unemployment after the harvest season is not caused by the shifting of threshing from the winter to the late fall, but by the use of machinery. A return to the old methods is impossible. Increase in unemployment is not a result of increase of population, the number of agricultural laborers' families is relatively small. The country is no longer a reservoir of labor for the cities. Therefore the surplus of agricultural labor will have to be absorbed by agriculture itself, and not by industries. More attention should have been given to statements about the fatal influence of employment doles and government unemployment work. A decrease in unemployment can be obtained only by making agriculture more intensive, and by not saving human labor. Better technique and cheap production are more important than protective tariffs. The export of agricultural products will be safeguarded by keeping the import duties low.—*W. Van Royen.*

**6561. WINNIKOV.** *Introduction of the seven-hour day in the USSR.* *Soc. Econ. Rev.—Bull. of R. I. L. U.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 4–7.—The Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., according to its programme, aims at the introduction, "with a general increase of production, of a maximum working-day of six hours without any reduction in the remuneration of labor, the workers to undertake to put in two extra hours without special remuneration to study the theory of their trade and industry, and receive practical training in the technicalities of Government". Whereas in 1913 the average working-day in Russian industry was ten hours, it had, in line with the above aim, fallen to seven hours and twenty-seven minutes in 1927. A six-hour day is in force for juniors, who comprise 5.5% of all workers. The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party has set October, 1933, as the date by which the seven-hour day must be universal in the industries of the soviet republics. By the end of the "economic year" 1928–1929, from 409,000 to 419,000 or more than one-half the industrial workers will be on the seven-hour basis. Plans call for the gradual transfer of workers to that basis until the aim set for 1933 shall be accomplished. Experience has shown that it is unwise to make the changes on too short notice. So far greatest progress has been made in the textile industry, but it is recognized that reduction of hours in the heavier industries must not be permitted to lag behind.—*Edward Berman.*

## COSTS AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 6545)

**6562. GURADZE, HANS.** *Die Brotpreise und Kosten des Lebensbedarfs in Berlin im Jahre 1928.* [Bread prices and the cost of living in Berlin, 1928.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130(2) Feb. 1929: 232–233.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6563. HARDING, T. SWANN.** *The high cost of doctoring.* *North Amer. Rev.* Oct. 1928: 390–398.—The author has selected from his observation and from articles which have appeared in recent medical journals case studies which illustrate his thesis that the present cost of doctoring is far beyond the means of the average citizen, and beyond what it is actually worth. He demands more science in doctoring, and that the best medical service be made available to all.—*Alice L. Berry.*



## WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 6263, 6501, 6601)

6564. **UNSIGNED.** Die Hauptergebnisse der Statistik der Vermögensteuerveranlagung 1925 für Reich und Länder. [The principal results of the statistics of property tax assessment of 1925 for Germany and its states.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9 (4) Feb. 1929: 163-167.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## COOPERATION

(See also Entry 6251)

6565. **HAM, WILLIAM T.** The German building guilds. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (2) Feb. 1929: 278-302.—The occasion for this experiment was furnished by the post-war shortage in dwellings, estimated in 1919 to be at least 600,000. The first guild was established by Dr. Martin Wagner in October, 1919, as a "building society based on social principles". The number of guilds reached 207 in 1922, but has since been reduced by bankruptcies and amalgamations. The number of men employed has risen, being 16,828 in 1927 as compared with 13,643 in 1924. Of the total building in 1927, 63.6% was done for cooperative bodies, 19.2% for public bodies, and 17.2% for private bodies. This would indicate a close relationship with allied cooperative institutions. The underlying ideas are avowedly socialistic: what Wagner proposed in 1919 was "the shifting of individual enterprises from a capitalistic to a socialistic basis. Structurally, the intention is to have a corporate unity with local cells meeting varied needs, controlled from below by the consumers and the local purveyors of capital, watched over from above, through the *Verband soziales Baubetriebe* (founded in 1920), by the capital-providing central bodies of the unions. Success is to a considerable degree dependent upon the manager of the *Bauhütte*, who is much more independent than has been customary among productive societies of the past. The *V.s.B.*, representing the central unions and its own shareholders, is adviser and stern critic of the guilds. Consistently limiting growth in order to concentrate upon inner health, it has emphasized scientific management and accounting. The movement has had its difficulties. Aroused private contractors have fought it and contracts have with difficulty been obtained from the *Baugenossenschaften*. Many of the guilds, operating on a narrow basis of capital, find it hard to secure properly qualified managers (and members). Although noteworthy things have been accomplished, it is too early to evaluate the guild movement. Its future, being dependent upon a number of factors, is problematical.—*E. E. Cummins.*

6566. **LONG, CEDRIC.** Consumers' cooperation. *World Tomorrow.* 12 (2) Feb. 1929: 61-64.—Of the 1700 to 1800 consumers' co-operative societies in the U. S., the largest are in Minneapolis, New York and Waukegan. Thus the seven-year-old Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association in Minneapolis has 5000 members and annual sales of \$3,500,000. The four strongest co-operatives in New York are the Consumers' Co-operative Services, 3000 members; Co-operative Trading Association, 2000 members; Co-operative Bakeries of Brownsville, 1000 members; and the United Workers' Co-operative Association with 1800 members. The last not only operates stores, a laundry, restaurant, playground, gymnasium and library, but also owns five entire blocks of land where 700 member families find homes in its apartment buildings. Each summer it provides recreation for 10,000 visi-

tors to its 300-acre camp located up the Hudson. The Waukegan Co-operative Association, with a membership of 1200, distributes milk and other dairy products, baked goods, groceries and meats, its total business being exceeded only by that of the Franklin Association. In smaller towns the co-operatives are sometimes the chief centers of both business and social activities. The vastly greater development of consumers' co-operation in European countries is indicated by striking statements of approximate membership and amounts of business in various countries and cities. The writer's conception of the general political and economic significance of the movement is presented.—*Lucile Eaves.*

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 6274, 6360, 6374, 6747, 6764)

6567. **JAMES, EDMOND.** Some Australian complications. *Natl. Rev.* (552) Feb. 1929: 900-907.—Australia with government ownership and operation of its railways, telephone and telegraph systems appears to be on the verge of financial difficulties. The railways have been almost entirely built by the states with funds borrowed from foreign sources. Their operation has not been profitable and it appears that depreciation has not been properly cared for, while in some instances operating expenses have been paid out of capital. From 1917 to 1927 interest rates have increased 30% and operating expenses 100% while investments of foreign capital have jumped £2000 per mile of track with only slight increases in assets. The Federal government's outlays for post office, telephone, and telegraph have followed a similar trend. None of these services appears to be paying its own operating expenses, yet all require the payment of interest and sinking funds to foreign creditors. Coupled with the unfavorable balance of trade, which has continued since 1920, it appears that the unprofitable operation of its utilities will force Australia to take drastic steps to create a favorable balance of trade in order not to default on its foreign obligations.—*L. D. Jennings.*

## PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 6564, 6610, 6627)

6568. **MANN, FRITZ KARL.** Les embarras financiers de l'Allemagne. [German financial difficulties.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (1) Jan. 1929: 29-47.—Reviews critically the financial task of the German Government, taking the history of Germany's public finance for the five years since stabilization. While there was a surplus of revenue during the first year, partly due to an error in underestimating the revenue from customs duties (estimated 5,200,000,000, realized 7,300,000,000), during subsequent years there was an actual deficit. The deficit was concealed partly by the carry over of the first year's surplus and partly by foreign borrowing. Fiscal charges have increased from 9.8% of national revenue in 1913-1914, to 19.3% of national revenue in 1925-1926. He sees little possibility of reduction in Germany's expenditures except by reduction in the annual reparations payments. Some improvement might be expected if the power of the Reich were lessened in matters of public finance and an independent Budget Bureau created. Some taxes could reasonably be increased; namely, taxes on property, transmission taxes and communication taxes. Schum-



peter has estimated that the property taxes could be made to yield a billion marks more than they do now; but Mann is skeptical.—*James G. Smith.*

**6569. SKØIEN, A.** Den Norske statskasses finanser. [Norwegian treasury finances.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8(88) 1929: pp. 39.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6570. UNSIGNED.** Das Staatsbudget der U.S.S.S.R., 1927-1928. [The budget of the U.S.S.R., 1927-1928]. *Volkswirtsch. d. U. S. S. R.* 8(2) Jan. 1929: 14-21.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## TAXATION

(See also Entry 6350)

**6571. AUFERMANN, E.** Das Wesen betriebswirtschaftlicher Steuerlehre. [The nature of taxation from the point of view of business administration.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissenschaft. u. Handelspraxis.* 22(1) Jan. 1928: 8-12.—A methodology of taxation from the standpoint of a business economist. The problems are discussed: (1) how a concern should be taxed and (2) how its taxpaying capacity can best be determined through analyzing its financial statements and other records.—*Robert M. Weidenhammer.*

**6572. COBLEIGH, MARSHALL D.** Some queer provisions of former tax statutes. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(4) Jan. 1929: 106-110.—This article sketches from former statutes what now appear ludicrous methods of levying taxes, such as those on births, deaths, beards, etc.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6573. JACOBY, NEIL H.** The sources and relative merits of the federal revenue. *Essays on Canadian Econ. Problems.* 2 1928-1929: 51-59.—This gives a brief analysis of Canada's federal revenue of 1927. It shows the large proportions secured from customs duties and sales tax and argues for the continuation of the present policy, but for less steeply progressive income tax rates, exemption from the sales tax of articles of general consumption, and lowering of the normal rate of the sales tax.—*H. Innis.*

**6574. JAMES, ALBERT E.** Refund claims and subsequent proceedings. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 55-59.—Claims for the refund of taxes overpaid to the federal government have been provided for since 1866. The amendment in 1924 referred for the first time to "a claim for refund or credit," thereby carrying into the statute the administrative practice theretofore existing. Beginning with the Act of 1924 income tax claims were provided for separately from the general scheme as outlined in the Revised Statutes. With the passage of the Income Tax Act the computation of tax liability became complicated and of necessity the substance of refund claims was bound to be equally complex. After examining many refund claims which have arisen, the author concludes that the sections of the law do not provide for a clear-cut judicial review of any action taken by the Commissioner with respect to refunds flowing from overpayment judgments of the Board, but on the contrary may provide decided traps for the unwary practitioner.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6575. PLUMMER, ALFRED.** Rating reform. *Finan. Rev. of Rev.* 22(164) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 34-39.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6576. SHERROD, J. ROBERT.** The bar of the statute of limitations in tax cases. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 60-62; 78-80.—Congress has repeatedly indicated that a statute of repose is desirable but several years ago the great majority of officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau considered the pleading of the statute of limitations on assessment and collection as an act almost as serious as treason. Their attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that the Commissioner has made the statute of limitations on filing refund claims an absolute bar, and that the taxpayer could waive its rights but that the govern-

ment's rights could not be waived by the Commissioner. Gradually the viewpoint of the government has changed, so that only a minority now voice an opinion that a taxpayer should not plead the bar of the statute. After examining many cases the author concludes that more taxes have been collected illegally after the bar of the statute has extinguished the liability than have been collected illegally because of a wrongful decision as to the amount of the tax.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6577. SMITH, RALPH W.** The community property bungle. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 63-67; 77.—The confusion on the subject of community property began in 1921 with the decision of the Attorney General that the widow's one-half interest in the California community property is subject to federal estate taxation. To a California spouse, community property merely means dower, or rather a substitute for dower, as it is the interest of the wife or widow in the estate accumulated by the marital partnership. The theory is that the husband and wife have together created the community estate and thereby are to share equally in the result of their efforts. Many other states than California recognize community property although no two states have the same meaning for the term. We find no uniformity in methods of taxing community property, and no uniformity in court decisions regarding its liability to taxation. The question to be decided is whether the courts will disregard the state laws in fixing the liability of community property for federal taxes.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6578. SWIFT, FLETCHER HARPER.** State taxes as sources of public school revenue. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(4) Jan. 1929: 112-116.—The movement towards the adoption of the state income tax, which appeared to be well under way, was given a distinct setback by the adoption of the federal tax on incomes in 1913. Some states, however, have adopted income taxes since then. The author gives a brief survey of the provisions of the statutes levying income taxes in those states where they are found and draws conclusions as to their use for school purposes. Mississippi, New York and North Carolina give public schools no legal claim to the proceeds of state income taxes. In each of these states the proceeds of income taxes are credited to some state general fund or to the state general receipts from which appropriations are made to schools. Other states in which the tax is not levied for schools, yet in which it enters funds which ultimately reach the schools at least in part are Connecticut, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Virginia.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6579. UNSIGNED.** Death reduces estates by 17% yearly. *Weekly Underwriter.* (7) Feb. 16, 1928: 385.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## PUBLIC DEBTS

**6580. D'ESTAING, ÉD. GISCARD.** Une politique de la dette publique. [A public debt policy.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 5-12.—It would be a serious blunder to prosecute the reduction of the public debt as having no bearing on other parts of a general program. Amortization, applied to a public debt as formidable as that of France, is one of the pivots of a general financial policy and it is therefore essential that this amortization be organized and carried out in a fashion to allow the most rapid return possible of the reconstitution of French personal capital.—*James R. Mood.*

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

**6581. REICHERT, J. W.** Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft im ersten Normaljahr des Dawes-Planes (1928-29) nach der Darstellung des neuen Reparationsagenten-Berichtes. [The German economy in the



first normal year of the Dawes Plan (1928-29) according to the recent report of the Agent-General of Reparations Payments.] *Stahl u. Eisen*. 49(4) Jan. 24, 1929: 109-113.—The latest report of the Agent General for Reparations Payments attempts, on the one hand, to prove that a normal economic situation has now been restored in Germany and, on the other, contains evidence of abnormal labor and money conditions. No investigation is made of the causal connection between the reparations burden and German economic life. Reparations are preventing the normal accumulation of capital and have led to a great demand for foreign credits. The condition laid down in the Dawes Plan for the payment of reparations, an excess of exports, has not developed. The increase in population is a source of disturbance rather than of economic health. The present negotiators over reparations must carefully test the real capacity of Germany to pay on the basis of pre-war productivity rather than on that of the years when war and inflation dominated the scene.—*Frank D. Graham*.

**6582. UNSIGNED.** The treasury reports on the war debts. *World Unity*. 3(5) Feb. 1929: 289-300.—The large volume, *Combined Annual Reports of the World War Foreign Debts Commission*, shows by its own figures, hearings, etc., that the U. S. has exacted enormous "bankers' profits", i.e., amounts over and above those needed to pay off the Liberty Bonds floated to cover the foreign loans. Compounding of interest has added to the burden.—*C. S. Shoup*.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 6567, 6606, 6611, 6657, 6660)

**6583. LACOMBE, C. F., and LEFFLER, W. S.** Defects of straight-line rate. *Electrical World*. 93(5) Feb. 2, 1929: 243-246.—This article brings out clearly the advantages of a promotional rate,—of the service, room, area, or demand type,—over the straight-line rate in the gas as well as in the electric business. With the straight-line method the price is not reduced with increased consumption and therefore there is no incentive for customers to use the appliances which the central station is desirous of getting on the lines. Also, this form of rate charges the losses incurred through service to the smaller customers to those using more electricity; it puts a penalty on the larger user. The comparison of rates in different communities is dangerous because of the part played in the use of electricity by national advertising and selling pressure exerted toward the larger appliances. Two and three meter rates are not practical because of the increased cost to the central station and the resulting high cost to the customer. The relative profits and losses in dollars are shown for the two different types of rates with varying consumptions in the residence class. Monthly cost to serve and revenue per customer are also shown, as well as the average monthly consumption per customer. Wherever the promotional form of rate has been skillfully used the price to the customer has decreased and the consumption and revenue per customer, increased. In a gas case before the U. S. District Court it was shown that a statute forbidding a service, commodity, or demand charge amounted to "taking the property of the customer without due process of law" inasmuch as it compelled some customers to pay the losses incurred in serving others. (Illustrated by rate curves.)—*D. W. Malott*.

**6584. MOREHOUSE, E. W.** The Supreme Court on valuation and intercorporate relations. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(1) Feb. 1929: 95-101.—The

opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the United Fuel Gas Company case gives hope of stricter judicial and commission scrutiny of intercorporate contracts and affiliations binding together the elements of public utility systems.—*E. W. Morehouse*.

**6585. STEADMAN, F.** Municipal trading from the financial and economic aspects. *Accountant*. 79(2808) Sep. 9, 1928: 407-412.—This is a statement by the City Treasurer of Hull outlining the principal legislative enactments under which various classes of utilities are operated by municipalities in England. Special reference is made to the abolition of separate funds, citing the Chesterfield Corporation Act of 1923 as an example. The author apparently approves the placing of utility revenues in the general fund so that such revenues may operate to relieve the rates, i.e., local taxes. General parliamentary practice and policy seems to require, nevertheless, that each utility undertaken should meet its own costs from its own revenues, including in costs capital charges. Mention is made of the tendency towards the grouping of utilities in self-governing authorities for very large areas, citing the national electricity scheme now in course of development as an illustration.—*G. E. Frazer*.

**6586. UNSIGNED.** Servizio idrografico del Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici, Inchiesta preliminare sui prezzi dell'energia elettrica. [The hydrographic service of the superior Council for Public Works. A preliminary inquiry into prices of electric power.] *Ann. dei Lavori Pub.* 3 1928.—Describes the methods and results of an inquiry covering the different regions of Italy and the most important cities. The inquiry was limited to the study of average prices of electrical power for public and private lighting and for small industrial plants.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 6361, 6373, 6610, 6655, 6658)

**6587. CLARK, J. M.** Government control of industry. *World Tomorrow*. 12(2) Feb. 1929: 74-76.—The author does not believe any "unifying principle" exists, or can be found, to cover all the varieties of proper state intervention in industrial affairs, let alone all the actual instances of governmental regulation. The problem of a right adjustment between social control and individual freedom in trade is viewed as a question of expediency, to be determined at any given time with reference to contemporary fundamental economic conditions. The historical changes in this adjustment are briefly sketched, and the conclusion is reached that political control of business is expanding and will continue to expand. But inescapable limitations upon the effectiveness of this control are mentioned, and the prediction is hazarded that as time goes on these will be increasingly appreciated. This will lead to the development of cooperative forms of self-government in industry, with political agencies, as an integral part of the framework, exercising a share of responsibility for the proper functioning of the system. It is conceded that "this would constitute something like a return to the principle of the medieval system".—*Myron W. Watkins*.



## CRITICISMS OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 6149, 6212, 6216, 6273, 6454, 6491, 6559, 6731)

6588. BOUSQUET, G. H. Een berekening in den trant van het crediet van Proudhon. [A calculation according to Proudhon's gratis credit.] *De Economist*. 78(2) Feb. 1929: 120-124.—Criticism of an article entitled "Expansie en Kapitaalbehoefte" (Expansion and capital requirements) by B. H. de Jongh, in *De Economist* for Dec., 1928. The mathematical argumentation in this article is considered to be sound. As, however, the premises are faulty, the conclusions are necessarily wrong. In a postscript the author brings forward material toward a refutation of this criticism.—*W. Van Royan*.

6589. CLARK, C. G. Economic salvage and economic reconstruction. *Socialist Rev.* (37) Feb. 1929: 2-12.—The most important task for the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is the elimination of unemployment. The fundamental cause of unemployment is the mis-allocation of capital to the different industries. The primary purpose to which socialist power should be directed during the transition is to stimulate all productive industries in which the ratio of labor to capital is high, such as building and mining. The industries to be favored fall into two classes: (1) those in which there are a large number of concerns on the margin of production, making small or uncertain profits, which could be helped by a moderate cheapening of transport, fuel or other costs: (2) those in which a given outlay of capital promotes the maximum employment of labor. Specifically, this policy would mean the control of the coal industry and a large decrease in hours of work for miners; a renewal of subsidies to the building industry; tariff protection accompanied by public price control for the steel industry; fuel and power at lower costs and the elimination of unnecessary expenses of distribution in textiles. The whole task would be facilitated by raising the school age to 16 and by lowering the old age pension limit to 60. Care should be taken throughout to discourage the wasteful distributive trades.—*Edward Berman*.

6590. KUUSINEN, O. A Leninist analysis of the colonial problem. *Communist*. 8(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 3-30.—One of the delegates to the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International here defends

the theses he presented to the Congress on the colonial question. Does imperialism retard or advance the industrialization of the colonial or semi-colonial countries? It retards industrialization and should therefore not be welcomed by communists. Is the nationalist bourgeois element in a colony counter-revolutionary in the struggle of the nationalist revolutionary group for independence? Will it oppose or support the imperialist exploiters? The nationalist bourgeois element is not counter-revolutionary in this sense, but generally supports the nationalist revolution. Communists must, however, guard against the attempts of this group to gain the support of the proletariat after the completion of the nationalist revolution. Its influence at such a time is reactionary and it must not be permitted to retard the advance of the proletariat to communism as it did in China.—*Edward Berman*.

6591. NOYELLE, HENRI. À propos de la crise doctrinale du socialisme. [The crisis in socialist doctrine.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 56-86.—The author gives a resumé of and discusses the thesis presented in Henri DeMan's recent work, translated into English under the title *The Psychology of Socialism*. The following questions are considered; (1) What are the characteristics of this doctrinal crisis in socialism; (2) why and in what way has Marxism failed; (3) what does the new doctrine contain? DeMan pretends to go beyond Marxism without falling into Utopianism. The utopian socialists deduced their systems from abstract conceptions of justice. Marx attempted to demonstrate socialism as an economic necessity. DeMan considers it to be a psychological and moral necessity. In this dispute the author sides on the whole with Marx.—*E. S. Mason*.

---

## POPULATION

(See Entries 5791, 6719)

---

## POVERTY AND RELIEF MEASURES

(See Entries 5870, 6764)



## POLITICAL SCIENCE

## POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 5977, 6018, 6121, 6122, 6149, 6169, 6206, 6587-6591, 6640, 6692)

## HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

6592. BATTAGLIO, FELICE. Lo spirito politico della Riforma. [The political significance of the Reformation.] *Cultura*. 7 (9-10) Oct. 1, 1928: 385-390.—This is an attempt to disprove the theory of Buonaiuti and others that the modern state had its conception in the ideas of the religious reformers. The Reformation has contributed to the clarification of the conscience of man on the subject of the relations of church and state and man's relations to church and state, but it is a question whether the modern state is the result of that contribution. On the contrary, it has its origin in many different causes, some going back many centuries before Luther, as for instance in the political concepts and teachings of Dante, Thomas Aquinas, Marsiglio of Padua, Nicolaus Cusanus, Gerson, Machiavelli, and others. The Holy Roman Empire had lost its character as a super-state and the individualism of its component commonwealths had already become well established as a political phenomenon when Luther inaugurated his anti-Roman protest.—*Johannes Mattern*.

6593. NAJERA, FERNANDO V. Estudios sobre el concepto y la organización del estado en las Utopías. [Studies on the conception and organization of the state in the "Utopias."] *Rev. Ciencias Jurídicas*. 11 (44) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 315-368.—The different Utopias conceived by authors from the beginning of history are all juridical themes of a state as it should be. They arise from speculation or a comparative study of many existing states. All are impractical and impossible of realization, since they require a race of humans superior in intelligence to that which exists on earth; but in these Utopias we see such important ideas as federation, legislative assemblies, state education, woman's suffrage, socialism, etc., which have been incorporated into modern constitutions, thus proving the constant influence of "Utopias."—*Helen M. Cory*.

6594. OTTO, H. Zur Frage nach der Datierung und Überlieferung des "Defensor pacis." [Concerning the date and the tradition of the "Defensor pacis."] *Neues Arch. d. Gesch. f. ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 48 (1-2) 1929: 174-177.—A reply to Richard Scholz, *Zur Datierung und Überlieferung des Defensor pacis von Marsilius von Padua* (*Neues Archiv*. 46, 490 ff.) which insists with Ritter upon two separate writings of the *Defensor*, one in 1324 and one in 1327.—*Edgar N. Johnson*.

6595. SCHINZ, ALBERT. Le rationalisme de Rousseau. [The rationalism of Rousseau.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 3 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 67-87.—The article is an extract from the author's book: *Essai d'Interprétation Nouvelle*, in which he "seeks to disengage the philosophic meaning of the work of Rousseau." Schinz assails the notion that Rousseau was essentially a romantic, individualistic, anti-classical thinker. The reaction to positivism and realism, seeking to assign to sentiment, intuition, imagination, hypothesis, fantasy, and romantics a place in the "domaine de l'esprit," has given us Bergsonism in philosophy, symbolism and neo-realism in literature, impressionism, cubism and dadaism in art. It has made the name of Rousseau a veritable battle cry. However, this fashion of interpreting Rousseau, though traditional and the latest word at the same time, does not conform to reality. The true Rousseau, or rather what Rousseau pretended to be as a thinker and writer, is essentially

rationalistic and it is contrary to Rousseau's intentions and writings to make him appear as a moralist of the sentimental order. The larger part of the article is devoted to the demonstration of Schinz's thesis from the text of Rousseau's works. There is a concluding note dealing with the opinions of Hoeffding and Seillière, two recent writers on the subject.—*Johannes Mattern*.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND  
CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

6596. BOTTAL. Sviluppo dell'idea corporativa nella legislazione internazionale. [Development of the corporative idea in various states.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 4 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 641-683.—Italy's experiment in corporative government is simply an example of a new system to which all nations are beginning to conform. This system consists in allowing groups or syndicates of various interests to play an active part in government, though always under the guidance of the state. Until the present time syndicates have occupied only a passive position in public law, but recently they have been represented in several governments or have exercised a part of the power of the state. Representation is sometimes accorded by means of national economic councils which include members from the different syndicates as well as from the government, and which give advice on such problems as labor, customs, and commercial treaties. These councils are developed to a high degree in Italy and Russia, and are also found in Spain, France, and Germany; one is being planned for England. The parliamentary system needs further reforms, however; the old practice of territorial representation has been outgrown and professional representation will soon take its place. Some measures have been adopted in delegating certain powers of the state to the syndicates. In Italy they are obliged by law to collect a tax from their members. In all countries the right of freedom of association is given to citizens, but in Italy and Russia there is an obligation to belong to an association, although in Russia this applies only to industrial workers. A tendency towards such legislation is found also in Germany and Austria. Europe will gradually follow the example of Italy, for the corporative idea in government is spreading rapidly.—*Helen M. Cory*.

6597. MUSTE, A. J. Pacifism and class war. *World Tomorrow*. 11 (1) Sep. 1928: 365-367.—Pacifism, to be effective, must be non-partisan. In social or class warfare, as in international warfare, it is useless for the strong to preach pacifism to the weak unless a mutual renunciation of arms is guaranteed. Beneficiaries of the capitalistic system must be made to realize that the present order is based on violence, and therefore the only way in which the masses can right their wrongs and obtain justice is by recourse to violence. Radical minorities, socialists, and communists would meet halfway any friendly and peaceable efforts towards adjustment. On the other hand, violent methods will invariably be met with violence. Renunciation of wealth, power, and position on the part of members of the upper classes would result in far more social progress than does the hypocritical preaching of non-violence to the social "under-dog."—*Christina Phelps*.

6598. WIESE, LEOPOLD von. Liberalismus. [Liberalism.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 1\*-5\*\*.—Modern students of the social sciences give all



too little attention to problems of economic and social organization and polity. When they do turn to such matters their remarks are apt to be confined to a superficial criticism of the policies of the Manchester school. The author is grieved to find J. M. Keynes in his *End of Laissez-faire* showing the way in this vulgar and non-understanding appreciation of what the old liberalism

meant. Much more admirable is Ludwig von Mises' attempt to defend, if not to rehabilitate, economic liberalism in his two books *Die Gemeinschaft* (Jena, 1922) and *Liberalismus* (Jena, 1927). Von Mises, naturally, cannot pass uncriticized, but at least he is occupying himself with a set of problems which ought to be the concern of economists.—Edward S. Mason.

## JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 5960, 6034, 6042, 6117, 6118, 6617, 6618, 6665, 6666, 6669)

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

6599. BATTAGLINI, GUILIO. Sull' efficacia delle leggi penali straniere. [The efficacy of foreign penal laws.] *Riv. Italiana Diritto Penale*. 1(1) Jan. 1929: 7-12.—In theory and legislation the principle of the exclusive application of internal penal law has prevailed because states feared it would lessen their authority and dignity to recognize foreign penal laws. But in more recent legislation there has been a tendency to withdraw from this position. The new Italian penal code recognizes foreign decisions and legislation in dealing with certain classes of criminal cases. A great confusion would be created, however, if countries generally recognized foreign penal laws.—Helen M. Cory.

6600. FERRI, ENRICO. Le nouveau projet de code pénal italien. [The new draft of an Italian penal code.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 5(4) 1928: 400-415.—In 1919 a Royal Commission was appointed to draft a new penal code for Italy which the Minister of Justice has now presented to the legislature. Emphasis is laid on the rights of society instead of those of the individual. The courts are allowed to segregate persons with criminal tendencies to provide security against the morally irresponsible.—Helen M. Cory.

6601. ROUBIER, PAUL. La propriété scientifique. [Scientific property.] *Rec. de Droit Comm. et Droit Soc.* 1(1) Jan. 1929: 1-9.—Professor Roubier of the University Faculty of Law at Lyon discusses in detail the theory underlying the law of literary and artistic property, scientific inventions, designs, and models. The law of intellectual property, such for instance as a mathematical theory or principle of physics, is contrasted with the law of material property. Early laws distinguished between creations of form (de la forme) and fundamental creations (de la fond), and thus protected the authorship of the applied principle, the fact, the object, but reserved as free to all users the basic principle. Thus the practical scientist might patent his product but the pure scientist, whose labors might represent years of his life, could not protect the principle which he might solely have discovered. The World War gave such an impetus to scientific workers that their rights have come before the world for legal definition. In 1920 the problem was discussed by the confederation of intellectual workers and in 1923 by the International Convention for the

Protection of Scientific Property. Various noteworthy organizations rose to protest or endorse, and in 1927 a moderated law was proposed in France. The International Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations both recognized the importance of the question of intellectual rights and the latter created a special commission in 1927 to study the facts. The author concludes that some assuagement of the plight of the intellectual workers must be found; it will be not in the realm of private law, however, but rather in some foundation whose funds will expedite or reward researches while preserving their fundamentally public ownership, once they are announced.—E. T. Weeks.

6602. UNSIGNED. La seconda conferenza internazionale per la codificazione del diritto penale. [The second international conference for the codification of penal law.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. del Diritto*. 8(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 682-718.—The conference met at Rome in May, 1928, and was attended by the representatives of Italy, Greece, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. Several of these states are preparing penal codes and these international congresses are for the purpose of making the codes as similar as possible. In spite of the conflict between delegates representing the old school of criminal responsibility and those adhering to the new doctrine of social defense, a resolution was adopted that penal codes should provide some measure of security against crime and a commission was appointed to arrive at a concrete solution of the problem.—Helen M. Cory.

6603. VIEITES, MOÏSES A. Triple aspect de l'état dangereux de l'homme vis-à-vis de la loi pénale. [Penal law and the triple aspect of man's dangerous state.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 5(4) 1928: 416-424.—The weapons of expiation and intimidation have proved their inefficacy in the war against crime. It is not within the power of penal laws to combat the general danger that any man may become a criminal, but when there is imminent danger that a man may commit a crime, the courts should have power to restrain him forcefully until the danger is past, and, if the crime actually takes place, to choose without limitation the treatment which will best fit the delinquent for a return to society.—Helen M. Cory.

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 6452, 6583, 6584, 6655, 6657, 6666)

### GERMANY

6604. BAER. Die Zukunft der "mildern Umstände." [The future of "mitigating circumstances."] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung*. 33(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 1239-1243.—Miriam E. Oatman.

6605. BEUTEL, FREDERICK K. Due process in valuation of local utilities. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13(5) Apr. 1929: 409-438.—Wm. R. Arthur.

6606. HALL, FORD P. Discontinuance of service by public utilities. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13(3) Feb. 1929: 181-215; (4) Mar. 1929: 325-347.—The author

analyzes the problem of abandonment of service. He first discusses the source of the obligation to continue service, showing that it does not arise from the mere fact of engaging in a public calling, but that it may arise either from express or implied charter or franchise provision, or it may arise from statute. The various state statutes on the subject are cited. Total abandonment is compared with partial abandonment, and the circumstances justifying each are suggested. The remedies available to prevent or secure relief from wrongful abandonment are set forth. The limitations on the use of mandamus, quo warranto, injunction and



actions for damages are made clear. Finally there is a discussion of the part played by various governmental agencies, courts, and administrative commissions, in authorizing or prohibiting abandonment. All the cases of importance bearing on the subject are collected in footnotes.—*E. B. Stason.*

6607. MACPHERSON, D. A., Jr. The problem of the transient non-resident motorist. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14(1) Dec. 1928: 64-78.—"A state may subject to the jurisdiction of its courts a non-resident motorist who has operated an automobile within its borders causing injury or damage to a local citizen. . . . The real basis of jurisdiction in such cases lies in the power of the state as a sovereign body to declare that when one does certain acts within its borders, for controversies arising as a consequence, its courts shall have jurisdiction. Of course . . . this principle is limited by the fact that constitutional limitations must be observed." While the problem of due process is only beginning to receive legal definition, a state act designed to give the defendant knowledge of the action against him and an opportunity to be heard will conform to the constitutional requirements.—*John J. George.*

6608. MÜLLER. Zur Haftpflicht im Eisen- und Strassenbahn-, Kraft- und Luftfahrzeugverkehr. [Liability in railway, streetcar, automobile, and aircraft traffic.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1132-1136.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

6609. PEYSER, PHILIP S. The authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over intrastate rates. *Georgetown Law Jour.* 17(11) Nov. 1928: 39-54.—Prior to 1887 there was no control by Congress, but the Interstate Commerce Act of that year provided for the filing of the schedule of rates by the carrier with the I.C.C., fair and reasonable rates, and no discrimination. *Smyth v. Ames*, (169 U. S. 466 (1898)) held that the reasonableness of the state rate is a question of fact, and that the state cannot burden inter-

state commerce. The Minnesota Rate Cases, (230 U. S. 352 (1913)) confirmed the general authority of the state to fix an intrastate rate in the absence of congressional action. The Shreveport Case, (234 U. S. 342 (1914)) affirmed the decree of the I.C.C. against state rates which are discriminatory against interstate commerce. The Transportation Act of 1920 provides for valuation and determination of fair, nondiscriminatory rates. *Wisconsin Ry. Comm. v. C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.* (257 U. S. 563 (1922)) held that the I.C.C. under the Act of 1920 may determine reasonableness of intrastate rates. The conclusion is that the I. C. C. has authority over intrastate rates if particular rates are prejudicial to interstate commerce, or intrastate rates are so low as to cast a burden on interstate commerce.—*Walter Thompson.*

6610. POPITZ, Prof. Dr. Verfassungsrecht und Steuervereinheitlichungsgesetz. [Constitutional law and the law on unified taxation.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 34(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 11-21.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

6611. UNSIGNED. Modern developments of the doctrine of unconstitutional conditions. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(5) Mar. 1929: 676-680.—Early decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court indicated that a state, in admitting foreign corporations to do business within its borders, might impose upon those corporations any limitations which the state legislature saw fit. Later decisions announced that any limitations or conditions imposed upon a foreign corporation would not be upheld if they deprived the corporation of any right secured to it by the Constitution of the United States. Still more recent decisions further restrain the state in its power to impose conditions. This modern development of the doctrine of unconstitutional conditions is paralleled by other limitations upon the authority of the state within its sphere of action. These limitations upon state authority arise mainly out of the 14th Amendment.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 6174)

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6120, 6277, 6279, 6281, 6285, 6344, 6461, 6465, 6497, 6503, 6504, 6507, 6564, 6567, 6568, 6573, 6596, 6642, 6669, 6764)

### AUSTRIA

6612. F., W. Das Bauförderungsprogramm der Regierung. [The Government program for construction.] *Oesterreichische Volkswirt.* 21(10) Dec. 8, 1928: 249-252.—*H. R. Hosea.*

6613. GLEISPACH, GRAF. Das neue österreichische Jugendgerichtsgesetz. [The new Austrian juvenile court law.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(21) Nov. 1, 1928: 1444-1446.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

### BALTIC STATES

6614. BUCHLER, O. v. Diktatur und Verfassungsänderung in Litauen. [Dictatorship and constitutional change in Lithuania.] *Ost-Europa.* 4 Dec. 1928: 166-171.—The Lithuanian constitution of August 1, 1922, proved defective in that it failed to provide for a supreme authority in the state. Despite the fact that the legislature was not a continuing body, both the president and the prime minister were actually dependent upon it. Since the coup d'état of Smetona and Voldemaras in December, 1926, these difficulties have disappeared. A strong nationalist dictatorship

with peasant and army support has replaced the rule of the incompetent Seimas, which was dissolved in April, 1927. Under a new constitution, promulgated in May, 1928, the autonomy of Memel territory has been materially curtailed. The Lithuanian Seimas has been truncated in size, its term lengthened, and its representation of minorities cut down. It has thus been reduced to little more than an advisory role. Meanwhile, a Council of State, as an expert bill-drafting body, has been created, and plenary powers have been conferred upon the presidency, markedly strengthening the executive branch of government, and providing greater constitutional balance.—*M. W. Graham.*

### FRANCE

6615. SAMNÉ, GEORGE. Le budget des affaires étrangères et les pays sous mandat. [The budget for foreign affairs and the mandates.] *Correspondance d'Orient.* 20(372) Dec. 1928: 241-245.—*Donald C. Blaisdell.*

6616. WRIGHT, A. C. French criminal procedure. *Law Quart. Rev.* 44(175) Jul. 1928: 324-243; 45(177) Jan. 1929: 92-117.—In spite of the harsh practice of the investigating judge, French criminal procedure is based on the presumed innocence of the accused. Offenses are divided into *contraventions*, *délits* and *crimes*, according to the severity of the penalty, and are tried, respectively, before the *Tribunal de Simple Police*, the *Tribunal Correctionnel* and the *Cour d'Assises*. Both the public authorities and the persons



aggrieved may initiate penal proceedings. The public prosecutors, appointed and subject to dismissal, are usually called *Procureurs*; collectively they are termed the *Ministère Public*, the *Parquet* or the *Magistrature Debout*. A person who has suffered pecuniary injury by the alleged offense may intervene and claim damages; he is known as the *partie civile*. In *contravention* cases there is a total absence of formality. The court is merely the local justice of the peace. He asks questions, takes evidence, hears the civil party, the prosecution, and the defense in order, and delivers judgment. In the case of alleged *délits* or *crimes* there is a preliminary investigation or *instruction* carried out by a *Juge d'Instruction*. Until 1893 this stage of the proceedings was an unfair, secret process. The accused was subject to arbitrary arrest and confinement without the assistance of counsel. The investigating judge might later be one of the three trial judges. Now the accused is entitled to counsel from the outset; he must be given the names of hostile witnesses; and he must have access to all the papers. Provision is made for bail and the examining judge no longer sits in the trial court. But protection against arbitrary and even brutal arrest is still insufficient, and the *Juge d'Instruction* is restrained only by his own sense of decency or fear of the disapproval of his superiors. Too often he is really a prosecutor seeking conviction. When his investigation is finished he turns the case over to the *Parquet* who must plead within three days. Then the *Juge d'Instruction* dismisses the case, sends it to the *Tribunal Correctionnel*, or transmits it to the *Chambre des Mises en Accusation*. In the *Tribunal Correctionnel* three judges sit and the procedure resembles that before the *Tribunal de Simple Police*. The *Chambre des Mises en Accusation* is a section of the local Court of Appeal, consisting of three members, which revises the conclusions of the *Juge d'Instruction*. The *Chambre* may dismiss the complaint, send it to the *Tribunal Correctionnel*, or order it to be tried before the *Cour d'Assises*. Such a *Cour* of three judges sits, with a jury, in every Department. The trial is usually, but not necessarily, public. Outstanding in the procedure is the much criticized, one-sided, and contentious examination of the accused by the President of the Court. Witnesses may say anything that is even remotely connected with the issue. Hearsay is not excluded and there is no cross-examination. The civil party, prosecution, and defense argue in order. There is no summing-up by the court. The verdict is by majority vote and juries tend to be lenient. If they find mitigating circumstances the penalty must be moderated. Provisions for appeal do not differ markedly from those in England and America. In general, it may be said that it is better for a guilty man to be tried in France, an innocent man in England. The complexity, interdependence, and rivalry of the authorities involved serve as some protection. For instance, the *Juge d'Instruction* is not averse to finding flaws in the complaint. But such protection, although at times practically effective, is uncertain and extra-legal. —Henry A. Yeomans.

## GERMANY

6617. LEVIN, Dr. Zur Neuordnung des deutschen Rechtswesens. [Toward a new organization of the German legal system.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung*. 34 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 25-30.—Miriam E. Oatman.

6618. NÖRPEL, CLEMENS. Objektive Rechtspflege. Ein Jahr Arbeitsgerichtsbarkeit. [Objective justice. One year of labor jurisdiction.] *Arbeit*. 5 (8) Aug. 1928: 498-507.—The article reviews the first year of activity of the labor courts in Germany, arriving at the conclusion that their work has been, on the whole, satisfactory. In particular the author

defends the organization of the law courts in which the bench consists of employers and employees in equal number while the parties are represented by their associations. The charge has been made against this system that the individual is unable to get justice unless backed by his organization. This is, however, the main benefit of the system. It represents the first large-scale experiment in "collective justice" (*kollektive Rechtspflege*). The main drawback of civil law is that everybody attempts to slip through its meshes by engaging the help of subtle lawyers. On the other hand, it is not the purpose of "collective justice" to defend the alleged rights of the individual and at the same time to violate the real right of the community.—Geo. Bielschowsky.

6619. POETZSCH-HEFFTER, FRITZ. Die Aushöhlung der Länder. [The up-rooting of the states.] *Gesellschaft*. 6 Jan. 1929: 14-18.—The dynastic concept of the German state was brought to an end by the political reorganization of 1918. It is absurd to maintain that German state consciousness, based upon a dynastic foundation, still exists. Within the past ten years separatism has steadily given way to the national state idea and the only basis for division into smaller units is for the purpose of local self-government. In spite of the opposition of Prussia, Schleswig, and Hanover to Article 18 of the German constitution which provides for future administrative reorganization, all recent administrative changes have shown a decided nationalistic trend.—Carl Mauselshagen, Jr.

## GREAT BRITAIN

6620. GIBB, A. DEWAR. Scottish criminal procedure comparatively considered. *Police Jour.* (London). 1 (4) Oct. 1928: 540-552.—The author describes the organization and work of the criminal courts of Scotland: the High Court of Justiciary, which tries on indictment the most serious crimes, with appellate jurisdiction; the Sheriff Court, presided over by the Sheriff-General or the Sheriff-Substitute; the Burgh Police Courts and the Justice of the Peace Courts. The private prosecutor, who flourishes in England, is scarcely known in Scotland. The Lord Advocate prosecutes for all crime in Scotland. He is assisted by the Procurator-Fiscal and Advocates-Depute. These officers also take the place of a grand jury and coroner, institutions which Scotland does not have. Scottish procedure differs from English in the following respects: a jury numbers fifteen, and a majority verdict may convict; the oath is administered en bloc; the Clerk of the Court reads to the jury any special defense of which notice has been duly given; in addition to the usual verdicts of "guilty" and "not guilty," a verdict of "not proven" is allowed; the prosecuting counsel must "move" for sentence before the judge pronounces sentence; the English practice of permitting a police-officer, after a prisoner has been found guilty, to tell the judge a history of the prisoner's life is not allowed; the judge is not permitted, in passing upon sentence, to ask the prisoner whether he wishes the judge to take into account any outstanding warrants against him.—Agnes Thornton.

6621. HURD, ARCHIBALD. Broken pledges and lost cruisers. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 151-160.—Year by year the policy of naval replacement, announced by responsible British ministers, is being pared down. In 1924 the First Lord, Amery, asked for eight cruisers yearly, along with many smaller craft, to replace vessels which were wearing out. MacDonald's Government cut the program to five. Churchill, on becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, insisted upon further reduction, but by last spring construction had fallen three cruisers short of what he declared was necessary. Two cruisers for which Parliament appropri-



ated at that time have not yet been begun and a further reduction of the program is contemplated. The life of the United Kingdom, with its normal six weeks' food supply, depends upon a number of cruisers commensurate to the 80,000 miles of trade routes and only to a limited extent on the numbers possessed by other countries.—*Howard White.*

## ITALY

6622. CALIENDO, LEOPOLDO. Le controversie relative al rapporto di pubblico impiego e la "giurisdizione esclusiva del Consiglio di Stato." [Controversies concerning the relation between public office and the "exclusive jurisdiction of the Council of State."] *Riv. Diritto Processuale Civile.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 82-101.—*Helen M. Cory.*

6623. MORROW, IAN F. D. The South Tyrol question. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249(507) Jan. 1929: 117-128.—"No man can foretell what the future may bring . . . but for the moment . . . revision of . . . the South Tyrol is a political impossibility." There was no justification for its annexation by Italy in the first place. All justification for acquisition on strategic grounds fell with the collapse of the Austrian Empire. But the act is accomplished now and the most graceful thing for this German of German areas to do is to accept the outrageous Italianization which the intrepid Mussolini and his Fascists are trying to force upon it. The best solution for everybody concerned is to make this a bi-lingual area as is the vogue at the present time in such lands as Finland.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

## MIDDLE EAST

6624. MACDONALD, A. J. Government chaplains and the India Church Act. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(81) Jan. 1929: 17-24.—The India Church Act covers procedure for appointing bishops and archdeacons, rights of the Indian church, control of church buildings maintained by the government, appointment and control of chaplains, conduct of public worship, incorporation and powers of Indian church trustees, vesting of property, and administration of existing trusts. The draft copy of the new constitution of the Indian church, forwarded to provincial governments in October 1926, places appointment of bishops and archdeacons, formerly exercised by His Majesty, in the hands of Indian diocesan councils. The new Act cuts off all civil chaplains' hopes because diocesan councils, largely native in membership, are already dominated by missionary bishops and interests. The Act needlessly accentuates the movement toward control of the church by native Christian bishops. It will affect, and may abolish civil chaplaincies; an abolition of Indian Establishment may be expected. The present Government of India favors retention of chaplaincies for troops and civilians. The Act contemplates a breakdown of the present system by the introduction of army chaplains to staff government-maintained churches in India. Separate attendance of European and native church members would foster race cleavage in the church. The further provision for placing chaplains under archdeacons of the new Indian Church makes chaplains, for administrative as well as ecclesiastical purposes, no longer servants of the Government of India. An Indian chaplain-general to concentrate administration at Delhi might be desirable and is being considered. Difficulties have also risen over prayerbook and ritual. The Government regards the whole scheme with hesitation.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

6625. SINHA, SACHIDANANDA. Dyarchy in Indian provinces in theory and practice. *Hindustan Rev.* 51(295) Jan. 1928: 133-148.—The provincial governments of India are based upon a scheme of di-

archy (a dual form of government), which divides the executive powers between the governors and ministers. The ministers, who are elected by provincial legislatures, administer certain departments known as "transferred subjects," while others, "the reserved subjects" are under the control of the governors. This, in theory, is expected to train Indians to self-government; but in practice, it has not worked that way. The ministers are under such complete control of the governors that they have very little opportunity to exercise initiative or carry on most urgently needed reforms.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

6626. SAPRU, TEJ BAHADUR. The Simon Commission and India's opposition to it. *Hindustan Rev.* 51(295) Jan. 1928: 93-102.—The Statutory Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, has now finished its investigations and will in due course make its recommendations to Parliament as to the future constitution of India. The overwhelming mass of Indian opinion was opposed to the commission since it did not contain a single Indian member. The National Liberal Federation party, of which Sir Tej Bahadur is the president, never believed in Gandhi's non-cooperation program. It has always cooperated with the government. It is now surprised that the British government should take a leaf from Gandhi's policy of non-cooperation and exclude all Indians from cooperating with the Commission. Whatever may be the outcome of the labors of the Commission, it has created in India an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 6277, 6282-6284, 6351, 6383, 6577, 6578)

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6431, 6585)

## BULGARIA

6627. DETCHEFF, IVAN. The organization of communal loans in Bulgaria. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 4(3) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 360-363.—Bulgarian communes are autonomous bodies, but have no budgetary autonomy. They draw their ordinary income from communal properties and communal capital and determine what the income shall be. The communal councils vote the amount of taxes necessary to produce the desired income. A second type of income is derived from the state budget from the general revenue. The ratio between the amount of funds raised by the commune and that furnished from the state treasury is fixed by state law. To this extent the communes are under state tutelage. The communes desire full budgetary autonomy.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

## GERMANY

6628. MÜLLER, Bezirkselbstverwaltung Frankfurt a. M.-Höchst. [District self-government Frankfurt-on-the-Main-Höchst.] *Städtetag.* 23(2) Feb. 26, 1929: 169-175.—Among German cities, *Bezirksselbstverwaltung* (district self-government within the metropolis itself or municipal federalism) is probably found only in Berlin and Frankfurt-Höchst. As shown in the two accompanying diagrams, the Frankfurt plan differs considerably from that of Berlin in that the Frankfurt districts—the former city of Höchst and two smaller municipalities which were annexed to Frankfurt in April, 1928—are better integrated with the central city government than those of Berlin. The (Prussian) law governing the annexations delegates to Frankfurt the right to determine the details of *Bezirksselbstverwaltung* by local ordinance on the basis of the annexation agreements. Frankfurt thereupon enacted a local ordinance for the Höchst district as follows. The Höchst *Bezirksamt*, under the direction of a local dep-



utation for Höchst, ranks with the regular city executive departments and their deputations, and administers those functions of purely local interest to Höchst, while other functions such as finance and transportation are administered by the central executive departments. The director of the Höchst *Bezirksamt* is a member of the central *Magistrat*. The Höchst *Bezirksrat* (council) consists of members elected from Höchst and the five members of the central council elected from Höchst. The *Bezirksrat* has no budgetary or independent rights of control but must be heard on all questions relating to the district, especially those affecting the annexation agreement. Höchst is also given special representation on the central city deputations whenever a subject involving Höchst is under consideration. The new plan seems to be working successfully.—*R. H. Wells.*

### UNITED STATES

6629. CLARK, CHAS. E. The new summary judgment rule in Connecticut. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15 (2)

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6123, 6129, 6134, 6147, 6160, 6183, 6204, 6561, 6684)

### AUSTRIA

6630. MACARTNEY, C. A. Austria since 1928. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7 (20) Jan. 1929: 288-303.—The residuum of the old Austria settled down, somewhat bewildered. Condemned to be alive, this German Austria, historically an anomaly, found itself forced to exist. The monarchist feeling was not seriously dangerous. But cosmopolitan Vienna, the stronghold of the Socialists, was developed as almost an *imperium in imperio*; the peasants, clerical, anti-Socialist, and agrarian, of course, built up their own organization outside; each group had its own armies. The Socialists suffered from political murders instigated by an extreme Fascist group of Conservatives imitating the hot-heads of Germany. The extreme license of the party press helped to widen the cleavage, until in 1927-1928 civil war was imminent. The Socialist and the Fascist militia insisted upon parading in Wiener-Neustadt on the same day. Fortunately, common sense reasserted itself. However, the deep gap still exists, the feeling is bitter, the inevitable union with Germany is as yet impossible, and the immediate future of Austria seems shrouded.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

### BELGIUM

6631. XXX. Le Libéralisme, parti national, réflexions peu électorales sur les lois politiques de la Belgique. [Liberalism, the national party: unfavorable reflections on politics in Belgium.] *Flambeau.* 11 (12) Dec. 1, 1928: 349-372.—The Liberal party must withdraw from its traditional position with regard to clericals. It was necessary to fight the Catholic church when that institution sought to repress the liberal principles of free speech, free press, etc., but at present it is the socialists and not the clericals who threaten these rights. The Liberal party is primarily the party of nationalism; it is not subject to outside institutions such as the church and the International; and it is in a position to protect the special interests of Belgium by a program of military preparedness, free trade, anti-socialism, and lingual compromise. Since socialism is the greatest enemy to Belgian nationalism, the Liberals should in this time of crisis forget their former prejudices

Feb. 1929: 82-85.—On February 1, 1929, the judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut adopted a summary judgment rule, a new practice made operative through the rule-making power of judges, and recommended by the judicial council. It furnishes an easy and quick way of disposing of a large amount of important litigation. Its validity is scarcely open to question. It will work best in the comparatively simple case where no defense or one easily set forth by affidavits may be expected. Since the Connecticut rule was drafted in the light of extensive experience in other places, the need for amendment will probably be less than elsewhere, but experience will determine in what types of cases it is most effective.—*Agnes Thornton.*

### DEPENDENCIES

(See Entries 6224, 6253, 6647, 6652)

and ally themselves temporarily with the Catholic party to save Belgium from a Labor government.—*H. M. Cory.*

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6632. CAPEK, KAREL. A representative Czech: Antonin Svehla. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7 (20) Jan. 1929: 268-271.—This study of the Czech leader helps to make one understand why Czechoslovakia has been facing realities so successfully during the past ten years. Svehla is a poetic realist. He guided his party groups without resorting to dictatorship, and now Czechoslovakia is the stronger on account of it.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

### FRANCE

6633. BORET, VICTOR. L'agriculture et la politique. [Agriculture and politics.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 99 (2) Jan. 15, 1929: 81-89.—Formerly the interests of the peasants in France were carefully safeguarded by the politicians simply because they formed a large majority of the electorate; there has never been any organized movement among the farming class to look out for their own rights. But at present the workers and small capitalists predominate in France and both are well organized. No longer do any of the parties make it their business to defend the farmer; even the Radical-Socialist party, which in origin and support has always been a peasant party, includes in its platform no definite agrarian measures. The Communists have taken advantage of this situation to attempt to gain the peasant support for themselves, and it is time that the other parties realize that the well-being of its peasants is the greatest necessity of a democratic country.—*Helen M. Cory.*

6634. FOURRIER, MARCEL. La question d'Alsace-Lorraine et le parti communiste. [The question of Alsace-Lorraine and the Communist party.] *Lutte des Classes.* Jul. 1928: 140-144.—When Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France it lost the large degree of political and economic autonomy which it had enjoyed under Germany, and found itself in the position of a national minority. The wealthier capitalists are favorable to complete French control but the other inhabitants desire autonomy. The peasants are dissatisfied because the customs barrier between France and Germany has deprived them of a market for their products; the workers object to the wage standard which is lower than in other parts of France, and the petite bourgeoisie are most ardent supporters of autonomy, since their inter-



ests differ so distinctly from those of the German or French bourgeoisie. The clericals are supporting these dissatisfied elements, but it must not be thought that the movement for autonomy is simply a cover for clericalism. The communists must also take the side of the workers and peasants in the struggle, not only because anything which weakens the position of capitalism is to be favored and because this fight for autonomy is really directed against imperialism, but because in this way the support of the peasants and workers will be gained for the communists and will prove useful in later conflicts with capitalism.—*Helen M. Cory.*

6635. NAVILLE, PIERRE. *Petite bourgeoisie et prolétariat en France.* [Petite bourgeoisie and the proletariat in France.] *Lutte de Classes.* Aug.-Sep. 1928: 153-163.—Since the petite bourgeoisie is an intermediary class, it must play a double role, sometimes turning to the parties of the right and sometimes to those of the left. The workers must profit from this situation; at the present moment the position in France of the petite bourgeoisie promises to be one of anti-capitalism for a long period of time. The Communist party should change its old methods and ally itself temporarily with the petite bourgeoisie. It is wrong to isolate the workers politically from other classes simply because they are isolated economically.—*Helen M. Cory.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

6636. BANKS, REGINALD. The bed-rock of the Tory faith. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(743) Nov. 1928: 593-602.—Toryism is, first of all, "respect for continuity and authority; loyalty to national institutions, especially the national Crown, the national Church and the national ties within the Empire; a belief in private property of every kind as the best basis of the State." The author compares the present position of the Tory party with the times of William Pitt. "Mr. Baldwin has Mr. Pitt's place, and Mr. Pitt's task and Burke's speeches are once more 'up-to-date.'"—*S. P. Turin.*

6637. BARDOUX, JACQUES. L'expérience socialiste d'outre Manche. III. Le socialisme et l'empire. [Socialist experience in Great Britain. III. Socialism and the empire.] *Correspondant.* 100(1587) Nov. 10, 1928: 361-389.—The author discusses the experiment of a Labour Government in 1924, explains why this experiment was of great value, analyzes the position of the socialist government in respect of law and empire, and discusses its foreign policy. An outline of the policy of the Labour Government in so far as the dominions were concerned is given, together with a summary of the results of its rule, its end, and the role played by the Soviet Government in bringing about its downfall.—*S. P. Turin.*

6638. CORBETT, JAMES. What is wrong with the Labour party? *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(745) Nov. 1928: 618-628.—The author acquaints us with the creeds of Messrs. Cook, Maxton, Wheatly, Thomas, MacDonald, and Snowden, and thinks that the "strange divergence" of thought in the Labour party is due to the Labour politicians' instinctive knowledge that "they are destined to be absorbed by the new Radical group."—*S. P. Turin.*

6639. KENWORTHY, J. M. General election prospects. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(747) Mar. 1929: 289-298.—*James K. Pollock, Jr.*

## ITALY

6640. CLAAR, MAXIMILIAN. Giovanni Giolitti (1842-1928) und die liberale Parlamentsdiktatur in Italien. [Giovanni Giolitti (1842-1928) and the liberal parliamentary dictatorship in Italy.] *Zeitschr. f. Politik.*

18(4) 1928: 231-239.—That Giolitti was not imperious to nationalist aspirations and influences is evidenced by his action during the Tripolitan War. He was then prime minister. As early as 1913 he understood the Austro-Serbian problem. When he found that he could not obtain land without war, he concluded that Italy's entrance into the World War was but a question of time. He opposed Salandra, however, when he learned that the London Pact would make the choice of war or peace prior to May 26, 1915, imperative. Thus, prior to May, 1915, Giolitti favored merely a policy of watchful waiting. He was not a blind supporter of the Triple Alliance of peace. How do the essentials of Giolitti's parliamentary dictatorship, 1901-1914, differ from those of the non-parliamentary dictatorship of Fascism? Giolitti was not an anti-Fascist. Like Mussolini, he was a practical statesman. But there were points of difference. Giolitti built upon the theory of the liberal parliamentary state of 1848, while Mussolini had to create the theory of the Fascist state. The principles of 1789, which the latter ridicules, were not those of united Italy. Her parliamentary principles were established in 1848 under the influence of the Risorgimento. Under Depretis (1881-1887) the policy of transformism got rid of the historical parties by developing a personal following of the ministers. Eventually, there were only ministerialists and anti-ministerialists. The liberal theory of the state was no longer the basis of politics and parliament ceased to be representative of the people. Obviously, the liberal state of 1848 disappeared before Giolitti's dictatorship began. It was Fascism's lot to abolish the abuses of parliamentarism, which Giolitti used but did not originate. The Fascist revolution, apparently directed against a weak parliamentary government, was really aimed at the soviet policy of the Socialists and Communists. Fascism substituted its practice for an outworn theory and practice of party government. The parliamentary chaos represented by Giolitti's dictatorship is not identical with the theory of the liberal state.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

## RUMANIA

6641. SAINT-BRICE. Le tournant de la Roumanie. [The turning-point in Rumania.] *Correspondance d'Orient.* 20(372) Dec. 1928: 246-253.—From 1916 the Liberal party under Bratiano held complete control in Rumania largely because there was no other party with any considerable strength. But with the addition of Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Bukovina new forces entered Rumanian politics which opposed the government and gained great headway when its daring agrarian reform, intended to aid the peasants by a division of the land, resulted in making their condition worse. The Liberals retained a firm hold on the government, however, until the refusal by the opposition of a coalition and the impossibility of solving financial difficulties without their cooperation led to the downfall of the Bratiano cabinet and the end of the old régime. Rumania now faces a complete change.—*Helen M. Cory.*

6642. SMOGORZEWSKI, C. La Roumaine à la veille des élections. [Rumania on the eve of elections.] *Correspondant.* 100(1589) Dec. 10, 1928: 641-656.—With the cabinet change of December, 1928, Rumania returned to its old two-party system. The fall of the Liberals was due to the failure of the agrarian reform, the increased suffrage, the death of Jean Bratiano and, most of all, to its loss of power at court. The crown has always been very influential in the government because of its right to veto bills and to dismiss parliament arbitrarily. When the latter occurs, the people traditionally elect a parliament which will support the new cabinet. The Liberal party had for many years been a favorite at court but unfortunately it was hostile to



the crown prince, and consequently when the king died, it was necessary for it to put the son of the crown prince on the throne under the guidance of a regency. But the regency could not ignore the wishes of the people as could the king himself, and when the peasant-peoples' party became strong enough to cause real trouble to the Liberals, the regency was unable to save the government from downfall.—*Helen M. Cory.*

### SWITZERLAND

6643. BALABANOFF, ANGELICA. Die Zimmerwälder Bewegung. 1914-1919. [The Zimmerwald movement, 1914-1919.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbeweg.* 13 1928: 232-284.—This is the concluding number of Angelica Balabanoff's memoirs of the Zimmerwald movement. It covers the history of the International Socialist Commission, of which she was a member, from September, 1917, to the founding of the Third International in 1919, when the Commission was dissolved. The author explains why the publication of the manifesto of the third Zimmerwald Conference was delayed until after the Bolshevik revolution broke out. She shows that the Commission then concentrated its efforts on propaganda work among the nations in favor of the Russian communist movement and of an international proletarian revolution against both the War and existing society. The article consists mainly of documents, especially the appeals, issued by the International Socialist Commission in this activity.—*Eugene N. Anderson.*

### PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 6128, 6134, 6186, 6731)

### MIDDLE EAST

6644. GANDHI, M. K. Mahatma Gandhi on war. (An open letter to Gandhi and his reply.) *World Tomorrow.* 11(11) Nov. 1928: 445-447.—An open letter signed by B. de Ligt asks Gandhi to explain how he reconciles his non-resistant principles with support of the British government in war time. During the World War and the Boer War Gandhi organized ambulance corps, and preached loyalty to the British Empire. Gandhi replies that he did not act according to his principles during the Zulu Rebellion of 1906, the Boer War, and the Great War because to have maintained a strictly non-resistant attitude would have entailed the severance of his connections with a government under whose protection he was living. Due to his present relations with the British government he would have no occasion to participate in any way in its future wars. However, were there a national government in India, Gandhi, though he would never take an active part in any war, might feel called upon to vote for the

military training of those of its citizens who desired such training. Non-violence cannot be forced upon a people, and compromise is occasionally necessary in order to procure the eventual acceptance of a principle.—*Christina Phelps.*

### RUSSIA

6645. GUS, M. Das sowjetrussische Schrifttum auf der Presse. [Soviet journalistic writings.] *Ost-Europa.* 4(1) Oct. 1928: 31-41.—For the Soviet world the press is not merely a mirror of life but an organizer of the collectivity. In consequence, Russian exhibits at the recent Cologne Press Exposition endeavored to show the distinctive forms of press activity under Soviet rule, principally stressing the function of the press as mobilizer of the masses for the purposes of socialist construction, to demonstrate the dynamic methods of its work, and objectify the tempo of its movement. Periodical circulation in the U. S. S. R. has markedly increased, with greatly widened geographical distribution and a bewildering array of local dialects. Special attention is devoted by the state printing office to the literature of backward peoples as a means of preserving primitive cultures and developing latent talents. With the advance of Soviet education has come the need for entirely new varieties of text-books, for army recruits, local workers' clubs, etc. The introduction of the Latin alphabet, particularly in Transcaucasia, is believed to mark distinct progress. Finally, the role played by private individuals' complaints in the press as a means of putting pressure on the government is particularly emphasized.—*M. W. Graham.*

6646. IVANOVIČ, S. Le monopole communistic de la presse. [The Communist control of the press.] *Monde Slave.* 3(7) Jul. 1928: 70-89.—The press in Russia is monopolized by the Soviet government. Since it must accept the idea of Communism as a dogma and refrain from criticizing this dogma as the basis of the state, it does not really give much aid to the Government even when it vigorously criticizes corruption and incompetence in individual cases. Its utterances are rather dry and lifeless. Loyalty to Communism forces it to accept decrees without waiting to see whether conditions warrant them. It praises everything done by the government. Acts really worthy of praise are frequently lost in the mass. Election results are misinterpreted, unfortunate events are explained away, and prices are said to be where they should be when they are far from it. Even when the government officials declare an imperfection in a commodity manufactured under government auspices, the press does not dare to admit the defects. Naturally, since the government cannot discover truths through the press, it has had to organize its own critics in a rather clumsy way. Meanwhile, an attempt is being made to free the press from the Soviet party, and to have it consider the interests of the masses.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See Entries 6351, 6431, 6445, 6461, 6465, 6564, 6568-6570, 6572-6578, 6580, 6582, 6610, 6614, 6625, 6627, 6628)

### JUSTICE

(See Entries 5910, 5912, 6034, 6504, 6599, 6600, 6613, 6616, 6617, 6620, 6622, 6629, 6744, 6745)



## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

## DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 6115, 6363, 6557, 6621)

**6647. ADAM, J. H. STANLEY.** *The British South Africa police in southern Rhodesia.* *Police Jour. (London).* 1(4) Oct. 1928: 553-567.—In 1890 the British South Africa Company recruited a police force to accompany the 200 picked men who were to colonize Mashonaland. At first their duties were strictly military, as they pushed into a country filled with hostile tribes. They were a noble force, encountering numerous rebellions until after the World War. The police are still trained in both military and police duties. At the present time their strength is about 1,418. Recruiting is mainly from England, although there are many natives on the force. Europeans occupy a very small portion of the country, and crime among them is not very serious. Crime among the natives, however, is a big problem, necessitating many laws applying to natives only, which aid in controlling their movements and tracing their whereabouts. Among these are the pass laws, which compel every native to carry a registered certificate, and the fingerprint regulations. It is no uncommon thing for a trooper of the mounted branch to carry through the complete investigation of even a serious crime, although there is a newly reorganized Criminal Investigation Department, always ready to assist.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**6648. BUKIN, B. БЧКИН Б.** Краеведение и оборона СССР. [Regional studies in relation to the defense of USSR.] Краеведение. *Regional Studies.* 5(1) 1928: 1-15.—This subject must be studied from the point of view of scientific and economic mobilization. The problem of obtaining a maximum of means and forces for war, without altering the existing system of administration and finance, may thus be solved. It is necessary that regional data be made available, so that a proper interpretation can be made of the relation between economic organizations and the state. The problems of regional studies are as follows: (1) to organize regular statistics of the region, which will be of great importance in case of war; (2) to study the economic relations which exist between the regions, and also the individual production and expenditure of each region; (3) to analyze the enterprises which may be employed for the defense of the U. S. S. R., and the use to which they may be put; (4) to study the defects in the inner life of each region, and the changes required by war; (5) to survey the work of transportation; and (6) to prepare statistical data to be used by the organization in charge.—*G. Vasilevitch.*

**6649. GUITET-VAUQUELIN, P.** *The French police: its evolution from its source to the present day.* *Police Jour. (London).* 1(4) Oct. 1928: 605-620.—It is to be remembered that in considering the police of France, Paris must be distinguished from the country as a whole, for Paris has its own police system. The first police regulation in France dates from the 16th century, but in the 10th century Paris had a chief of police, called the Prévoy de Paris, who was an important official. It was in the 17th century that Louis XIV established the police on a fundamental basis, which henceforth would need only to be enlarged and improved. His first step was to create a Lieutenant-General of Police in Paris, and Lieutenant-Generals in the provinces, whose powers and duties were clearly defined. The Lieutenant-Generals of Police held office until the Revolution. The Préfecture of Police which exists to this day was established in 1800. Sir Robert Peel's success, in 1854, with the English police turned France's attention to English methods, resulting in a reorganization of the Préfecture of Police. "Today, after fourteen centuries of slow development, two

administrations share the control of the police in France: the Sûreté Générale which controls the provincial police and numerous special services, guaranteeing public and economic order in the country, and the Préfecture de Police which exercises its authority over Paris and the Department of the Seine."—*Agnes Thornton.*

**6650. HAMILTON, C. F.** *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police.* *Police Jour. (London).* 1(4) Oct. 1928: 641-656.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, formerly the Royal Northwest Mounted Police established in 1873, began its work with the taming of the prairies, preceding colonization by the establishment of a framework of government. In 1895, at the time of the Yukon gold rush, the force began another phase of its history. When Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces, the Police continued their work there, much as before, the provinces paying an annual subvention. During the Great War it looked as if the force would pass out of existence, but sundry developments caused it to assume its present form. In 1918 the Mounted Police absorbed the Dominion Police which had been protecting federal buildings and activities since 1868. As organized now, the Mounted Police enforce the criminal code in the Yukon and Northwest territories, and enforce many other federal acts; they enforce local ordinances in the Yukon territory, and provincial and federal acts in certain of the national parks. They have become an ancillary department, discharging a great variety of duties for other departments of the government. Since June, 1928, the force has returned to its former duties of policing Alberta and Saskatchewan. The patrolling of the northeastern Arctic is a newer enterprise, dating from 1920. They have a "sphere of activity which challenges the strong and adventurous with its fascinating variety of arduous travel."—*Agnes Thornton.*

**6651. LONGSTRETH, T. MORRIS.** *Some geographical difficulties of the R. C. M. P.* *Police Jour. (London).* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 37-50.—Even Canadians seem not to know what the R. C. M. P. does, and to the rest of the world amazing misconceptions crop up about Canada. It has an area of nearly four million square miles. Administration of the force and physical difficulties in the way of duty are the chief problems. Distance and weather are the primary impediments to the facile management of situations, but hardship is never given as a reason for leaving the force, and members can think of nothing worse than not being permitted to return after their two years' term.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**6652. SEMPILL, C. I.** *The making of an East African policeman.* *Police Jour. (London).* 1(4) Oct. 1928: 669-681.—It is a remarkable achievement, the making of an African into a policeman. He is a very primitive person, with a different code from ours; he has to be trained in a new form of living; he has to acquire new standards, learn a new language. The recruit's course extends over a period of six months. It is severely practical, along semi-military lines, with much drill. After passing the examination, he is drafted to a unit, and his training, apart from police work, consists in lectures and schoolwork. There are three things against which he must compete: (1) his illiteracy; (2) the various languages used which he cannot speak; (3) the fact that he is an African in a mixed community. He shows particular ability in traffic control, and is very efficient in patrol duty. But he is lazy and superstitious. He falls short in criminal investigation. Anything that requires remembering is well done, but he cannot think alone. "... his degree of efficiency and usefulness is more closely related to the knowledge which it has been possible to instill into



him than to any further educational value which this knowledge may have had."—*Agnes Thornton*.

6653. **TRIPP, H. A.** Police and public: a new test of police quality. *Police Jour. (London)*. 1 (4) Oct. 1928: 529-539.—Today the police force of England faces a test of quality. For nearly a century legislation has been building up a new body of regulative law conditioning the freedom of the individual. "Ardently anxious that his neighbor, and the nation at large be made to toe the line, the average Englishman is indignant to the point of fury when his own individual toe is affected." With the advent of the motor-car the police have been put in the position of disciplining the general public to an extent almost unprecedented, and the constable enters on the task already handicapped by having to some extent lost his reputation as a monument of stolid and tolerant commonsense and a barrier against interference with individual liberty. The public will continue to give the police their full confidence only if convinced of their wisdom. In 1829 the police had to face a similar test. But today, as in 1829, if the existence and urgency of the problem is recognized, if the alliance with the public is strictly kept, the police will do more than maintain their own position; they will consolidate it.—*Agnes Thornton*.

6654. **UNSIGNED.** Cargo pilferage and the police. *Police Jour. (London)*. 2 (1) Jan. 1929: 132-149.—Pilferage increased so tremendously after the World War that the London Chamber of Commerce convened a meeting of all interests to see what could be done. The Chamber of Shipping also formed a committee to study their aspect of the problem. At the same time shipowners were doing a great deal of effective work by supplying the newspapers with accounts of pilferage happenings. The Committee was handicapped by not receiving adequate support from the police, and by the non-deterrent effects of punishments. As a result of the activity of the Chamber of Commerce, pilfering has been reduced to about what it was before the War.—*Agnes Thornton*.

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See Entries 6447, 6448, 6486, 6536, 6538, 6557, 6769, 6770)

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 6236, 6265, 6244, 6368, 6370, 6383, 6469, 6503, 6587, 6609, 6611)

6655. **GRASS, ADOLF.** Die Kartellgerichtsbarkeit. [Cartel law.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Re.* s. 60-61. 1927-1928: 170-225.—The laws regulating the activities of cartels may be found in the "jus civile," the "jus poenale," or in the administrative law. They can be either of a general nature such as laws against monopolies, unfair practices, etc., or of a special nature for the purpose of regulating cartels. England, France, Austria, and most other countries still handle the cartel problem by the first method; special laws have been made in the United States, Canada, Germany, Norway, and Hungary. The historical development and present status of the German cartel law is considered.—*Robert M. Weidenhammer*.

6656. **LOENING.** Neues Eisenbahnverkehrsrecht. [New railway transportation law.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung*. 33 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 1307-1310.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 6377-6379, 6567, 6583-6586, 6605, 6606)

6657. **GEORGE, JOHN J.** Principles of motor carrier regulation. *Amer. Law Rev.* 63 (1) Jan.-Feb.

1929: 72-85.—Public service is the chief concern of regulatory agencies. In several states the trend is clearly toward regulated monopoly as the means of securing adequate public service. Public interest demands protection for the established carrier, and in return it has been held in a few instances that the established rail carrier may be required to furnish the motor service demanded by public convenience and necessity. Public safety is sought by requirements as to equipment, licenses, speed, caution, and liability insurance. The use of the highway by a public motor carrier is not a "right," but a privilege which may be granted or withheld by the state. A noticeable degree of local control over inter-city motor carriers is confined chiefly to New England. In most states centralization of control finds particular acceptance. Integration of state control has made encouraging progress but is not yet fully realized. Since the development of interstate motor carriers and the adjudication involving them have revealed state inability to regulate them, centralization of control must be carried into the sphere of federal authority.—*John J. George*.

6658. **GRONINGER, TAYLOR E.** Discontent with public utility rate regulation. *Indiana Law Jour.* 4 (4) Jan. 1929: 248-253.—There is widespread discontent in the United States with the regulation of public utility rates traceable to (1) politics, (2) avarice on the part of owners, managers, and operators, (3) incapability of regulatory bodies to protect the public's interests, and (4) ease of judicial interference with rate orders. Discontent will continue until a more definite method of determining the rate base is established. At present the rate base is the "fair value" of the property used in the public service and the rate of return is a "fair return." Both "fair value" and "fair return" are matters of dispute. The old, uncertain, and indefinite fair value rule of *Smyth v. Ames* should be discarded and the actual cost of the property or "prudent investment" adopted in its place.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

6659. **GUERNSEY, NATHANIEL.** The regulation of public utilities. *Marquette Law Rev.* 13 (1) Dec. 1928: 25-52.—An outline of addresses given at various law schools on the regulation of public utilities.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

6660. **PROUDHOMME, J.** Les grandes services d'utilité publique à Winnipeg et dans sa banlieue. [The extensive service of public utilities in Winnipeg and its suburbs.] *Ann. Econ. Collective*. 20 (227-229) May-Jul. 1928: 209-214.—Winnipeg operates or controls most of its public utilities. The only restrictions laid on its relations with these services are that no permanent exemption from taxation is to be granted and that monopolies are forbidden. Nevertheless the city has overridden both of these prohibitions, the first in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the second in the case of the street car company. Since Winnipeg is surrounded by many small towns, she owns a number of public services in conjunction with them, including bridges, parks and particularly a large system of water supply. The city's greatest success in the field of public utilities is an electric power plant which it operates in partnership with a private firm. It also owns a municipal asphalt factory, a stone quarry, and gravel pit. A commission of three men controls all enterprises of public interest, regulates rates and looks to the establishment of safety devices.—*Helen M. Cory*.

## PUBLIC WORKS

6661. **SALVI, EUGENIO.** Le opere pubbliche nella provincia di Piacenza. [Public works in the province of Piacenza.] *Realità*. 4 1928: 104.—Review of public works executed or to be executed in the province of Piacenza, with special attention to works for eliminating surplus water in the northern district.—*Gior. degli Econ.*



## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 6275-6277, 6279, 6280, 6282-6287, 6317)

6662. UNSIGNED. Report of the Committee on Conservation of Mineral Resources of Section of the Mineral Law, of the American Bar Association. *Amer. Bar Assn. Bull.* 1929. pp. 30.—Legislation is necessary to eliminate losses occurring from the present methods of developing oil fields. Drafts of two bills for state

legislation have been designed to further unit operation, admittedly the most efficient method of exploitation. One of these bills provides for voluntary agreements regarding the development of the pool as a unit. However, such voluntary action cannot be relied upon as material assistance in eliminating the evils of competitive drilling. The draft of a second bill provides for compulsory unit development of oil and gas pools. In carrying out such an act the police power of the state would be invoked against minority operators of a pool, in the process of compelling cooperative development and operation of the entire pool.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 6156)

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

6663. ABEL, P. Internationale Entwicklungstendenzen im gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht. [International tendencies in industrial legal protection and copyright law.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 34(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 148-151.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

6664. BATY, THOMAS. Domestic jurisdiction. *Rev. Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar.* 10(1) 1929: 44-51.—The words "domestic jurisdiction" in paragraph 8 of Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations are unfamiliar in European documents, and appear to be of American origin. They would be easily understood as applying between the member states and the central government of a federal state; and whoever inserted them must have been thinking unconsciously of a world federation. The term is not found in any classic work of international law and so it is difficult to define it with accuracy. Jurisdiction correctly refers to judicial decision, but has come to mean control in general. The words seem then to mean "exclusive control." What matters are included under this term? The answer must be negative—whatever is not forbidden by international law. No category is possible. Immigration may be domestic but cannot be treated in a manner contrary to international law. The state is supposed to have authority over all persons and things in its territory, but there are exceptions. We suggest for discussion, acts in a territory which threaten the existence of other states, acts which outrage world sentiment, and acts contrary to a treaty. (List of references pp. 50-51).—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6665. ERICH, R. Quelques aspects généraux de la codification du droit international. [Some general aspects of the codification of international law.] *Rev. Droit. Internat. et de Légis. Compar.* 10(1) 1929: 32-43.—Taking codification in its broad sense, as including reexamination of existing law, it has these functions: to formulate precise rules, and to enlarge the domain of international law. States are unwilling to submit to arbitration as long as the content of the law is differently interpreted. Determination of content and creation of new rules cannot in practice be separated. Codification is a necessary preliminary of justice in courts, and fixed norms help even the *amiable compositeur*. The ideal codification is not a number of treaties, but an ensemble of rules of law; customary law is sterile and should be replaced by written—it should not even exist side by side with the code. Codified law should be universal and so binding that a state is unable to free itself. Even if the treaty expires, the rules should continue until revision in conference is accomplished, in accord with previously fixed methods. New states should be bound by it *ipso jure*. There is danger that there may be two systems of law, one as codified by the League of Nations,

the other for non-members; there is also danger in reservations which weaken the code and cause difficulties of interpretation. The conflict between national and international law should be settled by the Anglo-American rule that international law is part of the law of the land.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6666. FRASER, R. S. International status. *Rev. Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et. Pol.* 7(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 37-45.—Modern civilization is based on the fundamental rights of the individual to life, liberty, and property, but unfortunately a theory of sovereignty has grown up. The right of individual ownership lies at the root of all civilization, but this right has recently been challenged by Russia. It may be stated with confidence that the inviolability of private property is recognized by the municipal laws of all civilized states, by international law both in war and peace, and by the Peace Treaties. British courts, under the leading case, will not recognize the extraterritorial operation of foreign legislation. But in *Luther v. Sagor* it was held that if property is confiscated by legislation in a foreign country and vested in another person, British courts are bound to protect the latter title if challenged. This proposition is open to doubt. Surely it cannot be argued that confiscatory measures, repugnant to natural justice, must be given effect by British courts simply because Russia has passed them.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6667. LEVI, NINO. In tema di diritto penale internazionale. [International penal law.] *Riv. Dir. Internaz.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 3-34.—International law is said to govern only the relations between states; if this were entirely true there would be no international penal law, since criminal codes directly affect individuals. Nevertheless, an examination of Italian jurisprudence reveals that while the courts do not apply customary international law in criminal decisions, they apply the terms of international declarations on the laws of war, and under the Italian law judges must examine foreign legislation and jurisprudence in certain cases in order to make their own decisions concerning crimes committed outside of Italy.—*Helen M. Cory.*

6668. SEDLACEK, JAROMIR. La responsabilité des États en ce qui concerne les dommages causés sur leur territoire à la personne ou aux biens d'étrangers. [The responsibility of states for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.] *Rev. Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 20-36.—The report of Guerrero, for the League of Nations Committee of Experts, neglects the question of what constitutes damage. It enumerates three delicts: 1) political crime, which is difficult to define; 2) delicts by state agents, raising questions of acts outside their competence; 3) denial of justice, which is not well defined. The legislature can violate international law, though there is no damage until an alien suffers loss. There is a contradiction between the two



principles enunciated, that an alien should be protected in life, liberty, and property, and that an alien should be given the same treatment as a national. It is somewhat complicated to say on the one hand that the alien should be protected, and on the other that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of a state. The state is not responsible for the acts of individuals; but the Permanent Court should have a commission to determine when local remedies have been exhausted, before coercive action is permissible. International law should pay more attention to the individual; but sovereignty stands in the way. However, some advance could be made by adding to treaties of arbitration and conciliation clauses relating to damages suffered by aliens. There is not so much difficulty as to life and liberty; but economic relations now demand more attention to the protection of property.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6669. WALZ, GUSTAV ADOLF. Zwei Grundprobleme des Völkerrechts. [Two fundamental problems of international law.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch.-Philos.* 22 (1) Oct. 1928: 83-97; (3) Apr. 1929: 414-433.—This is a discussion not so much of the legal nature of international law as the related problem of the significance of fundamental rights in international law. The arguments against its legal nature may be considered under two heads. First, we live in an age of increasing integration of nationality, with the sociological problems of the national community and of world culture. The Western world has built its international law in close relation to national law, which involved two extremes—the dynastic state and the democratic state. The latter was sterile; but Austin came to its rescue with the idea of positive law, based on a superior command. International law was law only if assimilated to state law. Second, against the legal nature of international law positivism was argued, again closely connected with the conception of national law. But the inner state system is today an historical category, an accidental form of legal organization. Every monistic conception shows the mistake of trying to bring international law into a unity with it. But even with the dualistic conception founded by Triepel, there is conflict. If in internal law, positivism and natural law collide, how can one build international law on the weak foundation of fundamental rights? Positivism, as taught in the past century, rejected all natural law, in spite of its historical importance. There is still something to learn from Hobbes, Pufendorf, Rousseau, and Kant. Critical observers cannot evade the conclusion that different conceptions of the community, different state structure and legal forms are demanded. Our age has peculiar state phenomena over which positivism stumbles. Its mistake is in thinking of a law, a unified system. Its viewpoint is limited to statute law and sanction. Gierke recognized this; but we can carry it further than he did. International law is true law, a unique type of law. Positivism is the expression of internal state organization, but a new, international, legal world is being created. Positivism, rejecting natural law, and building on treaties made by sovereign states, would lead to a rule of might, by current groupings of states. But there are inalienable rights in international law which cannot be modified by treaty. This generation, which has endured the dictation of the Paris treaties, must doubt the justification of law based on treaty. The League of Nations may some day guard justice in international law; but now it is a combination of victor states. The science of international law must not be built on a servile, empirical, treaty basis; it must be creative. International law must free itself from national law conceptions and consider the sociological character of the community of nations. The way will then be clear for inalienable rights and duties—support for which is found in the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations in 1916, and elsewhere. Triepel,

Verdross, and Kelsen have discussed possible relationships between national and international law. But even the conception of the primacy of international law implies conflict. It is not enough to provide fundamental rights. States must be obligated to put them into effect. There must be sanctions. We need an automatic coupling of state law and international law, such as is provided in Article 45 of the Weimar Constitution, which controls both the treaty-making and the law-making power of the Reich. Article 4 of this Constitution and Article 9 of the Austrian provide the Anglo-American rule that international law is part of the law of the land, but go further in imposing on the legislature the duty to transmute into domestic law all customary and treaty international law. We need to provide also for internal judicial support of international law, as is done by the Staatsgerichtshof of the Reich. These provisions diminish the possibility of conflict.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

## PROCEDURE

6670. GEÖCZE, BARTHÉLEMY de. L'article 250 du Traité de Trianon. [Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon. *Rev. Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 6-19.—Little has been said about the expulsion of Hungarian officials under the Treaty of Trianon. It is a question of whether the T. A. M. have jurisdiction under Article 250. The defense says that this article refers only to private property rights, and that the action taken is not a measure against the property of Hungarians, but against that of excluded persons. According to a decision of the Permanent Court, if one element is found affecting judicial decision, the Court is competent—it is contrary to the spirit of arbitration to seek one element to evade jurisdiction. According to Hungarian law, the right of office is a right under private law. The decisions of the T. A. M. are not uniform on this point. But the decisive factor is the pecuniary damage, which can be liquidated. The T. A. M. by their precedents can take jurisdiction where a measure against a person results in pecuniary loss. The demand is not for reinstallation in office, but for reparation because of the illegal refusal of office.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6671. JANNE, XAVIER. L'unification internationale des lois sur les effets de commerce. [The international unification of laws concerning negotiable instruments.] *Rev. Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar.* 10 (1) 1929: 52-90.—The evolution of bills of exchange shows that economic needs produce international regulation. There is much variation in national laws and also in the rules of conflicts of laws. The systems of conflicts are pleasing to state sovereignty but not so helpful to credit. However, it is a delicate matter to regulate national laws. Since 1870 both jurists and business men have tried to secure uniformity. Two conferences at The Hague, in 1910 and 1912, laid the foundations. After the interruption of the War, the Financial Conference at Brussels in 1920 asked the League of Nations to resume the work. The Economic Committee of the League set up a Committee of Experts which decided that it was hopeless to try to reconcile Anglo-American with Continental law, but that it might be possible to make Continental and Latin-American law uniform. However, Anglo-Saxon principles are not to be neglected and "bifurcation avec assimilation progressive" was recommended by it and by the second Committee of Experts in 1926. Meanwhile, many national laws are being adapted to the new principles. The report of the Committee of Experts and Jurists, 1927 and 1928, does not force any state to abandon its traditions, except progressively, by reciprocal concession. It asks for accord, however, on certain essential matters, such as form



and endorsement. The report is based on the earlier precise work at The Hague. Alongside these recommendations are also some with regard to conflicts of laws and for regulation of the newer and less known "cheque." (There follows a detailed study, article by article, of the report.)—*Clyde Eagleton*.

**6672. MONTLUC, L. de.** La convention de Washington sur l'arbitrage et la conciliation. [The Washington convention of arbitration and conciliation.] *Rev. Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-5.—The gap in the Pact of Paris was theoretically filled at the Washington Conference. Only two exceptions were allowed to peaceful settlement: internal public law, and matters affecting third states. The Monroe Doctrine was skillfully omitted by Hughes. However, the convention is limited to juridical questions and all questions have both a political and a juridical aspect. The method of setting up the tribunal is complicated and no sanction is provided. Only seven states signed without reservations, and Argentina abstained entirely. The weak point is that there is no *raison d'être* for an accord among American republics alone. We courteously refrain from suggesting the reasons for such action. There is no hope for peace outside the League of Nations. The treaty has symptoms of good intentions. It is unfortunate in giving rise to an apparent antagonism between the Old and the New Worlds.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

**6673. RUEGGER, PAUL.** Le fonctionnement pratique des commissions de conciliation. [The practical functioning of commissions of conciliation.] *Rev. Droit*

*Internat. et de Legis. Compar.* 10(1) 1929: 90-108.—Alongside judicial procedure other forms of pacific settlement have developed. *Inquiry* is well elaborated, and best illustrated by the convention with the Central American states signed at Washington in 1923. It is supported by the practice of the League of Nations and will doubtless find expression in juridical formulas in the future. By contrast, conciliation is provided for in an enormous number of treaties, and practically never used. More than 66 such treaties exist, and the General Act of the Ninth Assembly in 1928 gives it new impetus. But, except for a few cases under the League of Nations, it has not been used. Governments should show their confidence in the new machinery by making use of it. The hesitancy is due perhaps to practical difficulties in assembling the commission—this could be remedied by having deputy-members, like the Court; to the lack of permanent bureaux—a resolution of the Third Assembly offers the League Secretariat for this purpose; to the many problems left over from the War; and to the lack of traditions and known machinery. Members of conciliation commissions are expected to be international lawyers or statesmen or both. Their job is no less difficult than that of arbitrators who have law to lean upon. They must adjust themselves to delicate currents of feeling. National commissioners have a difficult task, and careful attention should be given to their selection. Traditions are needed, both as to personnel and machinery. It is too soon to say whether bureaux should be provided, and whether the Secretariat of the League should act for all.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 6409, 6486, 6767)

**6674. MERZBACH, LEOPOLD.** Pan-Europa: Ein Wirtschaftsproblem. [Pan European economic problem.] *Bund.* 10(13-14) Dec. 22, 1928: 202-205.—Most of the adherents to the ideal of Pan-Europe commit two capital mistakes; that of assuming that such a union could exclude England and Russia and that of regarding it as a league for the defense of European supremacy. England is Europe's bridge to the other continents; Russia supplies Europe with raw materials. The organization of a Pan-European union along the lines of the pre-war alliances would inevitably result in another war.—*Geo. Bielschowsky*.

**6675. RITZMANN, FRIEDRICH.** Die elfte internationale Arbeitskonferenz. [The eleventh international labor conference.] *Kölner sozialpol. Vierteljahrsschr.* 7(4) 1928: 317-333.—The topics dealt with at the last labor conference (minimum wages and the promotion of industrial safety) and the results obtained are outlined. The international labor organization is becoming more and more adequate to the role

it is destined to play—a permanent agency for improving working conditions.—*Geo. Bielschowsky*.

**6676. TOWNSHEND, H.** International telephony. *Public Admin.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 51-86.—Post-War technical developments have increased the volume and efficiency of international telephony. In 1923 an Advisory Committee (the present International Consultative Committee) was created to serve as a medium for the exchange of information and to recommend action on the part of administrations which would aid in the development of international telephony. It has been very successful in obtaining improvements in plant and in operating service. General rules of compulsory force for international telephony were first adopted at the International Telegraph Conference in 1925. Through its studies the Consultative Committee is aiding standardization. Differences in rate basis in different countries, and consequently in the attitude toward various types of traffic, have not been reconciled.—*Irvin Stewart*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 6092, 6099, 6150, 6155, 6395, 6396, 6399, 6403, 6404, 6408, 6567, 6581, 6582, 6590, 6602, 6637)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

**6677. MAYBON, ALBERT.** L'autonomie douanière de la Chine. [Customs autonomy in China.] *Asie Française.* 29(266) Jan. 1929: 7-11.—Since 1842 China has been restricted through numerous unilateral treaties with foreign powers to a 5% ad valorem tax on imports. The commission established by the Washington Conference to investigate the Chinese demand for tariff autonomy resolved to give her this autonomy when the internal tax on imports, or *likin*, had been abolished. But when the Kuomintang party

gained control of the government, they immediately began to insist on tariff autonomy, and in July, 1928, a treaty was signed with the United States annulling the customs stipulations of the old unilateral treaties. It was followed by similar treaties with Great Britain, France, Spain, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Italy; the last two states also relinquished their extraterritorial rights.—*Helen M. Cory*.

**6678. ORSINI, RATO MARIO.** La politica degli Stati Uniti verso l'America Latina. [The policy of the United States towards Latin America.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 645-657; (9-10) Sep.-



Oct. 1928: 790-802; (11) Nov. 1928: 913-924; (12) Dec. 1928: 1006-1028.—There is need for an authoritative interpretation and classification of the Monroe Doctrine. The discussion covers the Pan-American Union, or Pan-Americanism, as opposed to Pan-Latinism and Pan-Iberianism. The commercial, industrial, and financial interests of the United States in Latin America and her investment policies there are discussed. Criticisms of the acts of the United States are presented together with views concerning the future. The ascendancy of the United States in South America appears fatal. The scope and limits of possible collaboration between Italy and the United States are discussed.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6679. PETERSEN, JOSÉ MIGUEL. Hands across the Rio Grande. *Amer. Mercury*. 16(61) Jan. 1929: 96-103.—The average "good-will" excursion from the United States to Mexico creates cynicism and even disgust rather than better feeling among the Mexicans. The individual and group conduct of the excursionists serves merely to confirm the general suspicion in Mexico that the principal objective is not to establish a sounder basis for sympathy and understanding but rather to sell something. The prevailing boorishness in the American group contrasts unfavorably with the exquisite culture, grace, courtesy, and dignity of the educated Mexican. Trade will go on, for obvious reasons, but the cultural gulf is widened. Mexico has shown good sense in not reciprocating on the score of good will tours.—*Charles A. Timm.*

6680. RECOULY, RAYMOND. L' "Anschluss", c'est la guerre. [Anschluss means war.] *Rev. de France*. 8(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 348-355.—Recent demonstrations in Berlin and Vienna have been used to further the project of Austro-German union. A parallel to French policy is sought in England's attitude to France a hundred years ago, which resulted in the establishment of Belgium as a check upon French expansion and influence. So now must France regard the maintenance of the treaty settlement as a check upon Germany in Central Europe. With Austria united to Germany the new states, as Poland and Czechoslovakia, would have no security against German dominance. And what of Austria, which has suffered most from the war? Her sentiments are complex and diverse, certainly not united for union. The primary motivation comes from Berlin. Now the claim is made that Austria should have the right of self-disposition. Even the socialists proclaim a future for a liberated Germany with the Rhine, Palatinate, and Saare evacuated. France is the most interested, and despite Locarno will have to intervene with force if need be.—*Hugh McD. Clokie.*

6681. REYNOLD, G. de. La Suisse et la vie internationale. [Switzerland and internationalism.] *Rev. de Genève*. Jul. 1928: 835-855.—Both at the time of the Reformation and during the French Revolution, Switzerland was overwhelmed by influences from the outside, either religious or political, which temporarily destroyed her individualism. With the establishment of the League of Nations at Geneva she faces a similar crisis and must centralize her political, economic, and social forces to withstand it.—*Helen M. Cory.*

6682. SCHILDER, SIEGMUND. Die Gebiete der offenen Tür im Jahre 1927. [The open door territories in 1927.] *Weltwirtschaft. Arch.* 28(2) Oct. 1928: 211\*-229\*.—The year 1927 marked steady pressure toward the gaining of complete sovereignty in these territories and great advances in national self-consciousness were made. In Persia the first move was against Germany, a weak opponent, but relations with Great Britain and Russia also improved. Interesting is the return of former German colonists to their original holdings in the German African colonies, which indicates cooperation with colonizing agencies in the mother countries. The disabilities of German citizens in Zanzibar are pointed out.—*G. H. Danton.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

6683. BARCLAY, THOMAS. Anglo-French friendship: retrospect and a moral. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(745) Jan. 1, 1929: 11-15.—The recent use of the word "entente" in such expressions as Entente Powers and naval entente is giving it a new connotation of specific purpose. Thus the word threatens to be appropriated to the uses of party government and diplomacy. The change is misleading and mischievous. It is the original meaning—friendly understanding—that carries with it a beneficent tradition most worthy of retention; the kind of entente which British statesmen from Brougham to Lansdowne and French statesmen from Gambetta to Delcassé have striven to inculcate and perpetuate. It is this popular entente which possesses durable values for peace that transcend partisan interests and the devious maneuvers of diplomats. It is this spirit that is precious to Britain and France and to the world.—*G. A. Hedger.*

6684. UNSIGNED. Pio XI e Mussolini. [Pius XI and Mussolini.] *Mussolinia*. (28) Nov. 1928: 7-31.—*Helen M. Cory.*

## WORLD POLITICS

6685. JAEQUEMYNS, ROLIN. La question dite du "désarmement" devant la Société des Nations. [The so-called question of "disarmament" before the League of Nations] *Rev. Droit. Internat. et de Legis. Compar.* 10(1) 1929: 1-31. The essential purpose of the League is to maintain peace and this is naturally accompanied by the desire to reduce armaments. There is no question of disarmament but only of reduction; yet there is talk of a "Disarmament Conference". While the League has not gone to extremes in trying to disarm, it has been led to study security and arbitration. This is due to the fact that disarmament is not an end in itself, is indeed a consequence rather than a prerequisite of world peace. The Assembly has met some checks in its efforts, and finds the question tied up with other problems. But inertia is dangerous and the Preparatory Commission should take some step, even though moderate, toward calling the Conference.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6686. JOUVENAL, HENRY de. L'ère des préfaces diplomatiques. [The era of diplomatic preliminaries.] *Rev. de Paris*. 35(20) Oct. 15, 1928: 721-736.—The Locarno settlement, the evacuation of the Rhine, and the proposals to limit armaments and to outlaw war, suggest that the present may be viewed as an era of diplomatic adjustments looking towards the establishment of permanent peace. France is fitted to take the lead in furthering this development because her best interests demand world peace.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

6687. PAVLOFF, JOSEPH M., FRIDAY, DAVID, and SALTER, ARTHUR. Prosperity, economic nationalism, or internationalism. *Foreign Policy Assn. Pamphlet* #55. 1928-29: pp. 24.—Pavloff explains the attempt of the Soviet government to increase Russian industrial production through the state monopoly of foreign trade. The government imports necessary raw materials, equipment, and machinery for production, but does not import consumers' goods. In this way Russian industry has been protected and developed. Friday explains a new method of estimating the capacity of nations to make international payments. Subtract from the total population the number of those required for the production of food and textile fibers and the remainder represents those who are free to reproduce other commodities which can be used in making international payments. This remainder is a much smaller



percentage of the total population in European countries than in the United States. The smaller output per capita in European countries is another reason why the surplus production available for international transactions is decidedly less than that in the United States. This must be taken into consideration in measuring the difficulties of debt payments. Salter explains that the

intricate customs system in Europe is a heavy burden upon the trade of that continent. Economic nationalism has become a detriment to the world for two reasons: it makes impossible the increase in production that otherwise might come with greater industrial specialization and division of labor, and it creates the threat of international rivalry and war.—*B. H. Williams.*

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 6069, 6077, 6109, 6214, 6587, 6705, 6706, 6728, 6729, 6732)

**6688. BORING, EDWIN G.** The psychology of controversy. *Psychol. Rev.* 36 (2) Mar. 1929: 97-121.—Scientific truth, like juristic truth, comes about by controversy. This is illustrated by such famous controversies as that between Mesmer and the conventional scientists of his time, between Elliotson and the medical faculty of University College, between Wundt and Stumpf, and many more recent examples. New movements and progress in psychology, at least, have always been negative in their approach—they have consisted of undoing the progress of the past. Progress in psychology has consisted largely of attacks upon generally held philosophical conclusions. Antagonism seems necessary before a new movement will flourish. It is this challenge which urges men to laborious research. Thus scientific advance takes the form of controversy. The scientist should cultivate dissociation so that he can be prosecutor or judge at will.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

**6689. COLLINS, JOSEPH.** The doctor looks at culture. *World's Work.* 58 (3) Mar. 1929: 89-93.—Bigotry, intolerance, self-righteousness and dullness are characteristic of American life. This is because the emotional side of our nature has been starved. Our emotional poverty is due in a small, but rapidly diminishing degree to Puritan traditions. The major fault lies in our educational institutions. We stress professional and intellectual rather than emotional growth. Emotional development of the future must depend primarily upon the appreciation of art. Americans are almost wholly lacking in the realm of appreciation. Religion has served in the past as an emotional outlet but its power is waning. The development and appreciation of art is the only solution for our social ills.—*J. A. Quinn.*

**6690. CONLON, ALFRED.** The nature of suggestion. *Australas. Jour. Psychol. & Philos.* 7 (1) Mar. 1929: 56-61.—In the process of suggestion there are three generally accepted stages: (1) Conveyance of stimulus; (2) its acceptance; (3) a resulting reaction. Since the first and third phases are characteristic of other forms of organic activity, the crux of the problem is the conditions of acceptance of a suggestion. To be accepted it must occupy the focus of attention free from the obstruction of contrariant tendencies, and be in harmony with the prevailing mental set and with the organized systems of emotions, complexes, and ideals. Suggestion may be defined as a general native-reaction-tendency whereby a specific objective stimulus calls forth an overt response which would not have followed in the ordinary sequence of mental processes.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

**6691. ELLWOOD, CHARLES A.** Sociology in Europe. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 203-210.—It is a mistake to assume that sociology in Europe has increased in importance as an academic

discipline since the World War. As a matter of fact, at least in Western Europe, it is at a low ebb. In France, outside the Sorbonne, the University of Bordeaux and the University of Strassbourg, sociology has little academic standing. The Solvay Institute of Sociology at Brussels is the one significant development in the study of sociology in Belgium. Paul Otlet's Palais Mondial in Brussels, a scientifically conceived museum of anthropology and sociology, is not adequately supported. In Switzerland the facilities for the scientific study of sociology are meager. The Fascist mentality dominant in Italy inhibits the scientific study of social conditions. There are only two universities of Italy's 23 which offer courses in sociology. In Austria there are courses in sociology such as those given by Othmar Spann at the University of Vienna, and there is some writing on sociological subjects. But in the main, sociology as a serious academic interest is scarcely pursued. The development of sociological interest has been greatest in Germany, though it is easy to overestimate the extent of this development. The academic interest in sociology has centered in the universities of Frankfurt, Cologne and Berlin. There are also sociology courses offered at Göttingen and Leipzig. The failure of sociology to develop in Europe may be attributed to (1) unfavorable political tendencies and social situations, and, (2) the prevalence of the Durkheim idea that sociology is an academic discipline having no relation to practical policies and issues. The latter is the more basic factor in the retarded state of European sociology.—*W. O. Brown.*

**6692. HINTZE, O.** Soziologische und geschichtliche Staatsauffassung. [Sociological and historical interpretations of the state.] *Zeitschr. f.d. gesamte Staatswissensch.* 86 (1) 1929: 35-106.—The first chapter introduces the reader to the sociological conception of the state as established by L. Gumplowicz and its modified form more recently propounded by Franz Oppenheimer. Both authors conceive the state as the result of warlike subjection of one tribe or people by another and the class distinctions arising in consequence of such subjection. The following chapters are a critical analysis of Oppenheimer's theories. There can be no doubt that war has always exerted a powerful influence in the formation of states, but the origin of states might be accounted for in other ways. In Germany, for instance, historical facts prove that tribal wars did not result in permanent subjection and the evolution of class distinctions. Peaceful federation prevailed from the beginning and this may explain that here the state always was less strong than among peoples where the power of the Roman Empire or other foreign conquerors was of more lasting influence. Class distinctions arose in Germany in consequence of another historic development: the peasants became exempted from war service, while the large landowners recruited armies from outside of the peasant population. Likewise, the "federalist principle" was active in the formation of the ancient city states of the Mediterranean, in China, etc. Hintze also opposes Oppenheimer's view that the primitive conqueror state developed into the feudal state owing to the agglomeration of landed



property in the hands of the nobles. Feudalisms evolved, he maintains, owing to the transference of certain rights of sovereigns to the large landowners. Feudalism, moreover, was restricted to western and middle Europe, the Islamic countries, and Japan.—*H. Fehlinger.*

6693. MAUNIER, RENE. De la notion du fait social. [On the notion of social fact.] *Rev. de l'Inst. Sociol. (Solway.)* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-11.—Society is nothing but a complex of social facts; these are the latest object of social science. There is no society without power; no "amorphous society." Many descriptions of the social organism lead to the same conception: a group of men under the same authority, having the same customs, habits, and practices. Social facts are common uses or uniformities of living and thinking. With Tarde, the social fact must be given in "repetition;" it must become general, then the object of statistics. In time, conformity is tradition; in space, it is fashion ("mode" or custom). The control of public authority has many sanctions: a mystic (expiation), a juridic (reparation or punishment), an ethic (reprobation), a satiric (ridicule or depreciation). In conclusion, social facts are "common uses with sanction."—*G.-L. Duprat.*

6694. PINCHERLE, ALBERTO. Recenti studi americani di sociologia. [Recent sociological studies in America. *Nuovi Studi di Dir., Econ. e Pol.* 2(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 58-69.—Sociology is one of the most popular sciences in American colleges. Consequently many textbooks on the subject are published every year, which will help the often unexpert teacher, for in the U. S. the standard of the average college is not any higher than that of our high schools. These texts often beg the question, never proving the point they propose to. De Laguna's *The Factors of Social Evolution* is a typical example; it speaks of a "synthesis" which we fail to find in the volume. *An Introduction to Sociology* by W. D. Wallis, though a somewhat more serious production than de Laguna's, only enumerates many facts without going deeply into any theory or phase of the science. The first chapters, for example, seem as though they had been compiled hurriedly. This shows that Wallis is not a critic, nor does he thoroughly understand the evolution of history. The second part, dedicated to the study of the history of social doctrine, is as unfortunate as the first part, for the author fails to differentiate social theories. He mentions such movements as Christianity, the Renaissance, etc., and such thinkers as Montesquieu, Voltaire, Spencer, etc., without stopping to analyze their philosophy. Wallis simply accepts Spencer and McDougall. As a result, the study, like most productions of American scholars, lacks depth. The same may generally be said of all books on sociology published in the U. S. American sociological magazines, excellent in form, never have anything that may be classed as original in them. A list of examples of these types would be endless; but we have said enough to show that American scholars, in general, are incapable of speculative work.—*L. A. Ondis.*

6695. RICHARD, GASTON. Nouvelles tendances sociologiques en France et en Allemagne. [Modern tendencies in sociology in France and Germany.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 173-188.—There are two tendencies which distinguish German sociology from French sociology. The one is the great importance accorded to the problem of the state which makes sociology no more than a *Staatswissenschaft*; a character which it has had for a long time due to Ratzenhoffer, Treitschke, and Gumpłowicz. The other is the subordination of sociological research to ethnological research and makes all explanations of sociological phenomena depend upon a presumed analogy between primitive peoples and inferior con-

temporary races. The interest of German sociology centers around the attempt to understand and explain social relations and processes as well as the nature of social forms. The individual is the unit of social interaction and social forces and relations to be understood must begin with the individual. This trend is entirely different from that concept of society for which Comte and Durkheim were responsible, Von Wiese and his school are actually doing what Tarde attempted to do thirty years ago, namely, that of subordinating sociology to inter-psychology.—*E. D. Monachesi.*

6696. RUBBENS, EDMOND. Edouard Ducpétiaux, précurseur social. [Edward Ducpétiaux, an early social theorist.] *Rev. Générale.* 120 Sep. 15, 1928: 314-326.—In his memoirs and brochures, Ducpétiaux expresses his opinions concerning the labor question. His insight is clear and penetrating. As a realist he believes that freedom of labor exists in principle but not in fact, that the workingman must better conditions by his own efforts, and that, in the last analysis, Christianity is the best means of bringing about the welfare of the laboring class. From 1860 to his death in 1868 he encouraged public discussion by stimulating others to write essays on these subjects.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

6697. SMITH, RUSSELL GORDON. The concept of the culture-area. *Soc. Forces.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 421-432.—The concept of the culture area differs from the geographical provinces of Bastian and the *Kulturkreise* of Graebner in that, rather than resting on quasi-metaphysical assumptions and obsolete psychology as the former, or logical modes of classification which ignore cultural realities as the latter, it is an induction from carefully observed and adequately classified ethnic data. Cultural analysis by specialists in American Indian cultures led to the formulation of the methodological concepts of the culture-trait, the culture-complex, and the culture-area. The culture trait is an observational unit, two traits being regarded as identical on the basis of both objective and psychological similarity, and each trait being inextricably bound up, logically and functionally, with a number of other traits. Traits either logically or fortuitously knitted into what seems a logical whole to the people possessing them constitute a culture-complex. The concept of a culture-complex as a varying cluster of culture-traits, each of which is itself a variable, is thus distinct from the Graebnerian *Kulturkomplex*, which constituted an indivisible unity, inevitably diffusing as a whole. The classification of coexisting cultural data according to their objective and psychological resemblances and in terms of their regional distribution gives us culture-areas. This concept of the culture-area, empirically arrived at, is primarily a method of cultural classification, resting for its validity on no theoretical assumptions except that of the orderliness of culture. The theory of diffusion from the culture center to the uneven and varying periphery of the area is an inference from classified data not an assumption, as in the Grabnerian *Kulturkreis*, upon which the classification depends for its validity. The attempt should be made to study modern civilization on the basis of the concept of the culture-area in such a manner that statistical and other techniques may be utilized.—*Irene Barnes.*

6698. SNETHLAGE, J. L. Der Behaviorismus. [Behaviorism.] *Kantstudien.* 34(1-2) 1929: 167-175.—The value of the behavioristic movement in psychology is to be found in its denial of consciousness as a phenomenon and in the fact that the consistent maintaining of the mechanistic point of view has forced others to reexamine and redefine certain concepts that were previously taken for granted, notably that of spiritual processes. But in attacking the view which regards consciousness as a phenomenon that may be taken for granted Watson overlooks that he is merely substitut-



ing observation. According to behavioristic theory, observation is merely a form of behavior, and thus one form of behavior becomes the basis of all psychology. Is that more valid than asserting that consciousness is the basis of this science? It is also to be questioned whether Watson is correct in asserting that the ability of observing behavior is given a priori. Observation may be only an ideal point of view that permits us to classify certain aspects of behavior. Limiting psychology to the study of the organism as a whole may be merely a point of view that is basic to psychology as a science. Behaviorism is paradoxical in that it holds to the mechanistic point of view, which, if correct, would reveal the science or psychology as an illusion from the scientific point of view. An illustration of the limitations of the behaviorist point of view is found in the theory of inherited characteristics, in which stress is laid only on bodily structures, whereas it may be necessary to regard the structure of the individual as a whole. Elimination of introspection as a method complicates the problems of the behaviorists; use of the term "report" is hardly more than a substitution.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

6699. STEINER, JESSE FREDERICK. An appraisal of the community movement. *Soc. Forces.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 333-342.—Emphasis upon the community as a means of approach to social problems first appeared in the writings of social and civic reformers during the closing decades of last century. The early community studies were primarily concerned with social conditions and problems in congested city areas. Interest in the community as a social and ecological unit developed largely in connection with research work under the auspices of university departments of sociology. Through the activities of social settlements, playground associations, and school social centers the community movement gradually took form and became dominated by a back-to-the-neighborhood philosophy of social reconstruction. Since the world war the term "community organization" has been widely used to designate the varied activities of the community movement. These activities fall into two general types: (1) the correlation of social agencies at work within the community, and (2) the development of programs designed to promote community solidarity. Federation, which is the method generally used to deal with the problem of multiplicity of agencies, has gained wide popularity but is handicapped by serious limitations. The second phase of the community movement is ill-adapted to the present situation because modern mobility tends to bring about the disintegration of communities. At the present time the interest of leaders in the community movement is shifting in the direction of inter-community dependence and relationships. Regional studies represent a significant effort to lay the ground-work for the community movement of the future.—*Jesse Frederick Steiner.*

6700. URBAN, WILBUR M. The philosophy of language. *Psychol. Bull.* 26 1929: 324-334.—A summary of 20 recent papers concerned primarily with the question of the nature and development of linguistic symbolism.—*S. W. Fernberger.*

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

(See also Entry 6753)

6701. ADAMS, SIDNEY, and POWERS, FRANCIS F. The psychology of language. *Psychol. Bull.* 26 1929: 241-260.—A summary of the literature (books and papers) considered under the topics: the relation of psychology to linguistics; the relation of language to

thought; factors in language ability; measurement of language capacity; influence of language abilities upon other performances; differences in language responses from groups and from individuals, and the technique in language investigations. The paper includes a bibliography of 114 titles.—*S. W. Fernberger.*

## ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entry 6742)

6702. DUMAS, G. La douleur et le plaisir. [Plain and pleasure.] *Rev. Philos. de France.* 54(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 174-229.—This article is a general review of the psychological and physiological aspects of pain and pleasure. An extensive bibliography is appended.—*H. R. Hosea.*

6703. NEWMAN, H. H. Mental and physical traits of identical twins reared apart. Case II: Twins "E" and "G". *Jour. Heredity.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 97-104.—A detailed study of a pair of identical twins 27 years old, separated when 18 months of age, and reared apart until age 21. For the four years past they have seen much of each other. Their monozygotic origin is shown in the mirror-imaging of palm and finger prints and the similar asymmetry of teeth and lips. The most striking physical difference is 1.1" in stature, which is less than that often met in identical twins reared together. They were reared under rather similar conditions of home and surroundings, but the formal education of "G" continued through high school and normal school whereas that of "E" ended with the fifth grade. These twins separated very early in embryo "before the establishment of asymmetry between the right and left sides of the original single embryo." Their differences are more definitely attributable to environmental conditions. The results of ten mental and emotional tests indicate that the twins are much more alike intellectually than emotionally. The Stanford-Binet gives an I.Q. of 65.6 for "E" and of 77.6 for "G." "Obviously, mental training improves the ability to score well on any sort of test."—*F. H. Hankins.*

6704. REICHLÉ, HERBERT S. The diagnosis of the type of twinning. *Biol. Bull.* 56(3) Mar. 1929: 164-176.—Reliable criteria for distinguishing monovular from diovascular twins have not yet been established. A careful survey of previous work, supplemented by fresh research on both non-conjoint twins and conjoined monsters failed to reveal any indubitable criterion.—*F. H. Hankins.*

## ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS AND MOTIVES

6705. RUCKMICK, CHRISTIAN A. Why we have emotions. *Sci. Monthly.* Mar. 1929: 252-262.—The relation between the mental states in emotions and their accompanying bodily states is the central problem of emotions. Five specific factors are involved in emotional states: they are complex, not simple experiences; they possess a high degree of vividness and clearness; they follow a temporal pattern and order of bodily responses which are largely inherited; they are founded on feeling or affection; they involve cognitive functions of perception and ideation. Since emotions are such highly complex mental states, and since we can have emotion only when the perception or ideation of a total situation has been developed, the theory that they can be understood solely in terms of accompanying bodily states, or explained only as chemical or mechanical changes in the body is invalid. The answer to the question of why we have emotions is: first because we have minds capable of comprehending situations and events in their relation to each



other; second, because pleasantness and unpleasantness underlie our whole affective coloring of life; and third, because the bodily movements involved have not only a social value but a reflex one relating the total experience to our bodies.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 6698, 6757)

6706. CANELLA, MARIO F. Lineamenti di psicologia. [Some aspects of bio-psychology.] *Riv. di Psicol.* 25 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 15-50.—History (be it even with a capital H) should be rewritten from the point of view of biology, the only legitimate one. Patrizi's main idea of the psychological monogenesis of crime (one cause and one mechanism) is not only profound and original but also very sound because it is based on a vast number of scientific observations. It contains, however, certain points on which Canella disagrees, but which do not impair the soundness of the whole work. Patrizi is described by Canella to be a man of real genius.—*Giovanni Schiavo.*

6707. CHASSELL, J. O. The experience variables: A study of the variable factors in experience contributing to the formation of personality. *Univ. Rochester Medic. School.* 1928: pp. 14.—An objective approach to the study of determinants in personality formation assumes a series of attitudes and responses to the major situations of life. The first task is to characterize typical attitude-responses and to define the experience situations. Conferences with 100 students concerning their main problems, life difficulties and genetic factors resulted in the construction of a record form of 12 experience variables: mother-relationship, father-relationship, relationship with brothers and sisters, home life, religion and standards, sex development, vocational recognition, general emotional adjustment, and happiness. The second task was to test this record for reliability. Results varied from .22 to .91 with an average coefficient of around .70. The third task was the application of the method to a sample problem of introversion-extraversion. The results showed constellations of attitudes tending to occur together. This pamphlet includes a scale of 21 pages for tabulation of life history material.—*F. S. Chapin.*

6708. TERRY, GLADYS C. A study of psychodynamic patterns. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8 (5) Mar. 1929: 881-899.—This is an analysis of the case histories of 100 married women which were gathered by G. V. Hamilton. An effort was made to discover if there were any psycho-dynamic patterns common to a number of the cases. A group of 8 women who were very poorly adjusted to married life was compared with another group of 8 who gave evidence of being very well adjusted. Great differences were discovered in the development of the two groups. On the other hand, there were striking similarities within the groups. Two particularly unadjusted women showed similarity in 53 items in their life histories.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

## THE FAMILY

### THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

6709. HINLOOPEN LABBERTON, D. van. Sa-yo-bahi, het Japansche Insluiphuwelijk vergeleken met de Indonesische verwanten. [Sa-yo-bahi, the Japanese sneak marriage compared with its Indonesian analogues.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 18 Mar. 1929: 143-148.—The writer translates the Japanese term Sa-yo-bahi as "sneak marriage." The young man sneaks in to the

girl's bedroom. No subsequent legalization of this intercourse is required. Their union is considered to be perfectly regular. In various parts of the Malay Archipelago the sneak wedding is followed by a flight of the couple, the husband leaving his creese behind on the girl's bed. The writer calls this form of marriage *kinder-rechterlijk huwelijk*, a marriage according to rules created by the children themselves. It occurs in Madagascar, the Lampong Districts (South Sumatra), Perak, Philippines, Halmaheira, ancient Java, and Japan.—*A. J. Barnouw.*

## THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 6708, 6748, 6769)

6710. CALVERTON, V. F. Careers for women—a survey of results. *Current Hist.* 29 (4) Jan. 1929: 633-638.—The emancipation of women and their invasion of most gainful occupations is apparently closely bound up with the Industrial Revolution, which first took women from the home to the factory. Only in agricultural countries is woman's position still unchanged. The past 10 or 15 years have accelerated the process of emancipation in a phenomenal way, but studies made indicate that a majority of women do not work merely for economic reasons. They use their opportunity in order to find a further outlet. The result has been a new woman with new ideas about her position in society and new ideas about the family. Many married women in business and the professions have small children, but believe that the separation of the parent and child for at least part of the day makes not only a better parent but a better child. There are still prejudices to be overcome, but progress toward a new conception of woman's position and of the family is very striking.—*W. L. Langer.*

6711. MEAD, MARGARET. Broken homes. *Nation.* 128 (3321) Feb. 27, 1929: 253-255.—*H. R. Hosea.*

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 6113, 6114, 6488, 6725)

6712. BLOCH, LOUIS. Facts about Mexican immigration before and since the quota restriction laws. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165) Mar. 1929: 50-60.—This article presents the results of a study of Mexican immigration based upon the Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration and the U. S. census data. The Mexicans are not included under the quota provisions of the 1924 Immigration Act. The 1900 census enumerated a total of 103,393 Mexicans residing in the U. S. Ten years later the number was 221,915. The total number legally admitted during the period was 41,490. Close to 100,000 Mexicans entered the country illegally during the decade. The 1920 enumeration showed 486,418 Mexicans in the U. S. The net immigration during the previous ten years was 152,541. Presumably 111,962 entered illegally. In the twenty-year period 1901-1920 about 200,000 Mexicans entered the country illegally. There has been an enormous increase of Mexican immigrants in recent decades as a result of the quota laws. In the decade 1901-1910 six-tenths of one per cent of the total immigration was from Mexico. In the following decade, 1911-1921, the Mexican immigration was 3.8% of the total. In the three-year period 1922-1924 it composed



10.9% of the total. Since the two per cent quota restriction law went into effect the percentage of Mexicans has further increased. In 1925 it was 11.0%, in 1926 it was 14.0%, and in 1927 it was 19.9% of the total. There were over a million Mexican aliens in the U. S. in 1926 and the law allows the number to increase practically without limit. The majority live in Texas, Arizona, and California. The tendency is toward concentration in California. (Statistical tables.)—*E. B. Reuter.*

6713. UNSIGNED. Filling the open spaces of Australia. *New Statesman* 32 (823) Feb. 2, 1929: 522-524.—The migration machinery of Australia does not seem to have achieved anything very impressive.—*K. D. K. Wood.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

### NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 6200, 6496, 6712)

6714. BRUTZKUS, BORIS. Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage der Juden in Russland vor und nach der Revolution. [The economic and social position of the Jews in Russia before and after the revolution.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 61 (2) 1929: 266-321.—In the general region of southern Russia the Jews constituted one-tenth of the population in 1900, and in the cities from 30-50%. Their experience had been bitter under the rule of the Czars, especially, the last two. About 1600 A.D. the Jews moved on to the estates of the Polish noblemen, founded new cities, engaged in commerce, rented farms and mills, and engaged in tavern keeping. They did heavy labor only in small numbers. They were hated by the peasants and killed in great numbers in the Cossack and Ukraine insurrections. They were heavily taxed and had nothing in common with the Polish people. When the Russian government took control, they attempted to assimilate the Jews, but adopted very oppressive measures. Being confined to Poland and the region of the Black Sea, the Jews did much to develop export trade, especially in grain, eggs, lumber, hemp, hides, and other commodities. The products of their industries were sold all over Russia. Few Jews worked in the larger factories, most of them doing handwork, or working in small shops at such trades as tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, etc. By the end of the last century 500,000 were so engaged. Those who worked in the large factories were largely skilled workers. About 6000 families were engaged in agriculture, mostly in the outlying provinces. In spite of legal difficulties they developed 632 cooperative credit associations with 400,000 members. They had made much economic progress and by the time of the World War had attained a relatively high standard of life. But there was much poverty, due to the overpopulation in the cities. Emigration was heavy and the number of Jews actually decreasing. A few had become assimilated to Russian culture, but in general the Jews had developed their own culture including literature, music and drama. The outbreak of the war ushered in new catastrophes for them. From 1917-21 about 400,000 were banished or fled. Then came three years of civil war and the pogroms which accompanied it were more severe than those of czaristic days. Some Jewish communities were entirely destroyed. The advent of communism put an end to violence but ushered in systematic robbery. A few Jewish officials prospered, but the great mass of Jewish people sank to a lower position than formerly. The communistic attack on private business and independent workers fell directly upon the Jews.

The workers were required to pay high prices for dwelling, light, and water, their sick were not admitted to the public hospitals, and their children must pay high tuition in the schools. The private business houses were heavily taxed, while the nationalized industries were tax free and given heavy subsidies. Any delay in the payment of taxes was punished by confiscation and imprisonment. During the complete period, when any kernel of freedom was granted the private companies developed rapidly and until a new period of oppression set in they outdistanced the clumsy nationalized concerns. Especially in West Russia the Jews had to reckon with a small group of their own people who were extreme communists, known as the "Jevsekcija." They carried on a bitter war to exterminate private business and independent work among the Jews. But even they eventually had to acknowledge the excessive suffering which the communistic government had brought on. The officials of the government are largely made up of this "Jevsekcija." Many of the old officials will not serve, the educated class is not enthusiastic, and the officials are taken from the formerly oppressed classes. Hence these communistic Jews come into prominence. The political activity of these officials has caused the Jews to be blamed for the acts of the communists whereas the great mass of them have been the greatest sufferers. There has been developed a governmental plan to settle some 100,000 Jewish families on the land as agriculturalists and some 12,000 have actually been so settled, but the scheme appears to be impossible of fulfillment. Communism has had a very destructive effect upon the spiritual life of the Jews. Their synagogues are changed into workers' clubhouses, their religious schools closed and the use of their language hindered. Undoubtedly the existence of communism means moral and economic degradation to the great mass of Jewish people. But in the popular mind the Jews are held responsible for the acts of the government and a counter revolution would almost certainly be accompanied by bloody pogroms. A fund of dynamite has developed in the minds of the Russian people which may explode at any minute. Probably it is to the advantage of the Jews for communism to continue in power. (Statistical tables are given and the historical events are closely followed.)—*Raymond Bellamy.*

6715. IKBAL ALI SHAH. The modernization of Islam. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 202-207.—Modernization of Islam is a movement that began a generation ago. The most spectacular and radical changes are seen in Turkey. Willingness to submit to reform is characteristic of this race. Throughout the ages they have obeyed the commands of military heroes. Other Islamic regions make efforts to "blend the ancient with the modern." In India people are neither the one nor the other. The Moslems in China are the best supporters of the nationalist movement. Afghanistan failed to imitate Turkey in reforms. The Pan-Islamic movement has turned against the existing Moslem system, and the church is now being subordinated to the State. There are two distinct mentalities in the Moslem world, the Aryan and the Semitic; the first has liberal tendencies, the latter conservative. Turkey belongs to the first, Afghanistan to the second.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

6716. MAUPES, JACQUES. Les oeuvres allemandes à l'étranger. [German organizations in foreign lands.] *Correspondant.* 100 (1592) Jan. 25, 1929: 213-232.—Germany is making an effort to spread her influence, her culture and her language in foreign countries. Considerable sums are devoted to political propaganda, and to economic and intellectual expansion both at home and abroad. Several popular propaganda associations exist. Der Heimatdienst (Patriotic Service) aims to maintain the German morale in the homeland and to uphold German culture in the territories lost



by the war. Verein für das Deutschtum im Ausland (Association for the Maintenance of German Culture Abroad) endeavors to maintain the German language and German civilization among the Germans in foreign lands. The membership in this association has increased from one hundred thousand in 1914 to two million in 1928. Besides its academic work the Verein promotes good German literature, organizes popular libraries, arranges meetings, publishes periodicals. Deutscher Schutzbund (German Protective League) is a federation of 122 associations spread throughout Germany, with the purpose of reconstructing greater Germany in accordance with the Pan-German doctrine. The Schutzbund publishes innumerable circulars and tracts. Among its aims it emphasizes the defense of German culture in foreign lands and in the frontier provinces. The Ausland Institut (Institute for Foreign Countries) and Die Deutsche Akademie (The German Academy) devote much attention to the dissemination of German science, letters and arts. To maintain German culture abroad Germany counts above all on her schools, not merely for the purpose of teaching the mother tongue, but in order to mould the younger generation according to the German pattern. German literature is sent out into the world as a representative of German culture to preserve the ties that bind the Germans abroad to their mother country.—O. C. Burkhard.

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 6261, 6268, 6712, 6713)

6717. BRODA, R. Must we pay for modern living with shortened lives? *Soc. Forces*. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 403-406.—The American people are very proud of the success that has attended efforts to reduce the general death rate and the rates for specific diseases and are optimistic in regard to the future. But the analysis of mortality statistics does not justify the optimism. The increase in the average length of life is the result of two causes: a reduction in infant mortality and a reduction of the death rate from infectious diseases. The mortality for diseases of middle and advanced ages has increased at the same time that the general rate has declined. This increase in the death rate for the mature ages seems to result from the shift from an agricultural and rural to an urban and industrial type of life. As the industrialization continues we may expect an increasingly detrimental effect on health and mortality unless measures are taken to combat the tendency. Further analysis shows that the increase is due to the conditions of city life that involve overeating, under-exercise, and nervous exhaustion through haste. It appears to be chiefly among business men and those who lead a sheltered life rather than among the groups living a more normal existence. It is possible to counteract the increase of mortality due to city life. It may be worthwhile to attempt to do so.—E. B. Reuter.

6718. INSOLERA F. Per la tavola do mortalità degli assicurati italiani. *Gior. Matematica Finan.* 10(4-5) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 172-183.—A mortality table of the insured Italians.—Augusto Pini.

6719. McKEE, JOHN M. Population trends. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 44-50.—The trends in population growth are discussed here because of their possible bearing on the supply and demand for farm products. During the first 70 years of national life, the American population increased about one-third each decade; in the succeed-

ing decades it has increased approximately one-fourth each decade. The percentage trend has thus decreased but the growth in actual numbers has been continuously increasing at an impressive rate. In the four decades ending in 1930 the increase will amount to about 58,000,000. This is about the total population in 1890. That this increase cannot be maintained is the conclusion of Pearl and Whelpton and of Dublin and Lotka. The age composition of the population will presently bring an increase in the death rate. The present death rate of 11.4 would indicate a life expectancy of 87 years, far beyond the present average length of life. The decrease in the younger age groups is indicated by the fact that the number of children in the first grade of school dropped over one-third of a million in the years from 1918 to 1926. The farm population comprising 48.6% of the total is a group of major importance. While the general population has been rapidly increasing the farm population has also increased, but the percentage has fallen. In 1900 it composed 60.0% of the total, in 1910, 54.2%, and in 1920 it composed 48.6%. It is often thought that the two things—increase in the total population and a decrease in the percentage rural—will bring a change in the supply and demand for agricultural products that will increase farm prices and thus solve the problem of farm relief. But the evidence does not point to that end. The improvements in agricultural production that took place more than offset the effects of population changes. There is no present prospect of food scarcity bringing higher prices for farm products. The world was never more secure in regard to its supply of food. Any change in the status of agriculture must come from some other source than changes in population.—E. B. Reuter.

### HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 6703, 6704)

6720. HRDLIČKA, ALEŠ. Man's future in the light of his past and present. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 63(1) 1929: 1-11.—Man has evolved from lower and similar forms and will undoubtedly continue to do so, although Conklin avers that the physical limits of evolution may already have been reached. It is, however, impossible to predict with any certainty or exactitude the trends of this development. In all probability the races, now unequal, will continue in differentiation and will not converge, the cranium will become still thinner, features will become finer, hair will diminish in quantity, the nose will grow narrower and more prominent, mouth and teeth decrease in size and intellectual endowment of the evolving species will increase, leaving the rest of humanity in the lag. In those transitional processes the pathologies will also increase although our techniques of control may tend to keep pace with them.—John H. Mueller.

6721. POPENOE, PAUL. Whose baby? *Jour. Heredity*. 20(3) Mar. 1929: 130-136.—Whenever a well-known person disappears many claimants to his identity appear later. The girl who claims to be the Grand Duchess Anastasia Nicholaevna is a recent example. The inability to identify such claimants can be avoided by registering at birth the footprint of every baby on a card with the fingerprint of the mother. Blood tests indicate whether or not a person could or could not be the parent of a child, but do not establish that he actually is the parent.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

### EUGENICS

(See also Entry 6109)

6722. SCANLAN, THOMAS J. Sterilization of the "unfit." *Appolonian*. 4(1) Jan. 1929: 50-60.—We do not know who the unfit are and even if we did



who would decide upon the borderline cases? "Spartan ideals of physical fitness alone have added nothing to the general culture or progress of the world." Homer and Milton were blind, Caesar and Handel were epileptics, Stevenson was a chronic invalid, Edison is deaf. Sterilization of the insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic is a "crude way of meeting the problem" and will not eliminate these defects. Segregation is to be preferred. The theory that "like begets like" is sound only in the sense that "man begets man; that dog begets dog, etc. But there is no scientific support for the claim that the mentally sick, will eventually beget mentally sick, children . . ." H. H. McClellan "contends that a careful study of the family trees of the mentally sick, reveals no greater proportion of weak-minded members than of sound-minded members." Sterilization would, therefore, "eliminate as many possible healthy units as unhealthy ones." Sterilization would promote demoralizing relationships." "The whole sterilization theory [runs] into a perfect labyrinth of difficulties in which the natural law, the civil law and divine laws are defied at every turn . . . To those of the medical profession who still hold Theistic convictions regarding man's origin and eternal destiny, as well as his natural rights, the barnyard standard of the utilitarian as applied to human kind makes no great appeal."—*Norman Himes.*

### THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entry 6699)

6723. FARQUHARSON, ALEXANDER. A survey of social conditions and problems in Margate. *Sociol. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 56-66.—The author spent 15 days, in three separate periods, in Margate, a recreation center with a permanent population, in 1921, of about 30,000. Using these data and other material obtained by correspondence, he makes a rough analysis of the social conditions and problems of the town according to the Leplay method. The natural conditions as they have influenced the development of the town, the economic basis of social life, and the social conditions and problems produced by the presence of large numbers of transients are considered.—*Irene Barnes.*

6724. VAN KLEECK, MARY. The Negro as a municipal problem. *Amer. City.* 40 (2) Feb. 1929: 111-112.—*Harvey Walker.*

### THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 6268, 6699, 6731)

6725. STEWART, CHARLES L. Movements to and from farms. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 51-57.—From June or July to October the average number of persons engaged in agriculture is usually above the 12-months average. The maximum usually occurs in October. The number so occupied in November is generally about the 12-months average, while the average for January and February represents the lowest figures for the year. (The author shows in figure 1 of the text the proportion of occupied persons and of persons occupied in agriculture from 1820 to 1920). The seasonal fluctuations in the number of persons employed in agriculture are explained by migrations to and from farms. C. J. Galpin shows that four main reasons for this migration from farms have been emphasized: (1) not being able to make ends meet on the farm; (2) physical disability; (3) desire for better educational advantages for children; and (4) financial ability to live in the city. The main reasons for changing back to the farm include (1) the belief that better health can be enjoyed in the country; (2) high costs of living in the cities; (3) the

tiring effects of city life; and (4) the belief that the farm offers an independent life. Changes in ownership and tenancy are not great except in restricted sections. (In Table I of the text is shown the distance moved by the owner and tenant farmers by geographical divisions of the country for 1925-26). Migrations affecting farm population have occurred in response to economic conditions. Migrations to and from farms reached in the years following 1920 proportions beyond any precedent in this country. Migrations, except for restricted areas have affected tenancy little, but the proportion of prospective heirs of farm property who have become employed outside of agriculture have increased.—*O. D. Duncan.*

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS; REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entry 6186)

6726. DUGARD, M. Le fascisme et la question sociale. [Fascism and social problems.] *Grande Rev.* 33 (2) Feb. 1929: 647-658.—*H. R. Hosea.*

### GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES AND FACTIONS

6727. LOUKAS, CHRIST. Consciousness of kind among university students. *Soc. Forces.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 385-388.—A questionnaire to discover the bases of intimate college groupings shows that a student's best friends are about equally divided as to similarity and dissimilarity with him on the matter of color of hair, eyes and complexion, and that a much higher percentage of friends are like one in manners, ideas, beliefs, appreciation, and especially in morals and fondness for the same amusements. About 33% of the friends are unlike the student both mentally and physically. These friendships are perhaps due to fraternity pressure, companionship in some course, or similarity of the friends to the student's parents.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION AND THE PRESS

(See also Entries 6128, 6485)

6728. LUMLEY, FREDERICK E. Nature of propaganda. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 315-324.—Current definitions of propaganda are confusing in that they variously define the concept in terms of (1) method, (2) self-interest, (3) results, or (4) sources. Fundamentally propaganda is nothing more than the dissemination of conclusions, in such form as to make for uncritical acceptance. As such it tends to dwarf the intellect and develops a gullibility which is highly inimical to the best kind of human progress because it readily leads people into the most dangerous kinds of social action. It may be that the possible social anarchy which would result from the attempt of each individual to do all of his own thinking is a lesser evil than "a smooth-running custom-bound society made up of intellectual dwarfs."—*G. A. Lundberg.*

6729. PAGET, EDWIN H. Sudden changes in group opinion. *Soc. Forces.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 438-444.—Sudden reversals in group opinion may be due to one or more of a number of reasons. (1) Most people act with little logical reason for acting as they do, and hence may easily reverse their attitudes. (2) Our con-



clusions regarding public opinion are frequently drawn from purely formal and superficial behavior, as, for example, the assumption that church membership is an index of religious beliefs. What may appear from this point of view to be a sudden change of opinion may not be so at all. (3) Sudden changes are also frequently brought about by over-aggressive actions of those who attempt to direct opinion, and who up to a certain point may be very successful. (4) Frequently the necessity of making an arbitrary decision compels many people to give assent to actions and movements of which they are already highly doubtful. (5) Sometimes group opinion can be secured to support an unworthy project by focusing attention on superficial aspects of a situation, the larger significance of which is later discovered. (6) Finally, an appeal to the "imagination" may frequently stampede a group into attitudes and actions not supported by logic, and hence subject to abrupt reversal.—G. A. Lundberg.

### SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

6730. HOBHOUSE, L. T. Friede und Ordnung bei den primitivsten Völkern, innerhalb der Gruppe. [Peace and order within the group among the most primitive peoples.] *Zeitschr. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(1) Mar. 1929: 40-56.—A discussion of the methods used to maintain peace among the Andaman Islanders, Veddas, Semang, Sakae, Aekta, Kubu, Punan, Batwa, Bushmen, Yahgan, Ona, Alakaluf, Botokudos, and Tasmanians. In general, these peoples live in small groups of 30 to 50 members, which maintain peaceful relationships with one another, within the tribe. The leader, whose authority is generally determined by his personal qualifications, is the oldest and most active man, though there is no generally defined system for the maintenance of peace and order. The group is generally peaceful, composed of equals, who respect the traditions and make their living cooperatively. Serious conflicts are rare; in two groups there do not seem to have been any major crimes. Where crimes do occur, they are avenged by the victim or his relatives. There is a detailed discussion of these points for each of the tribes mentioned above.—Conrad Taeuber.

6731. SOROKIN, P. A., and ZIMMERMAN, C. C. Die politische Einstellung der Farmer und Bauer. [Political revolt of farmers and peasants.] *Zeitschr. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(1) Mar. 1929: 1-25.—Statistics for the U. S., Russia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Bulgaria indicate that the agricultural classes are more opposed to socialism, communism, and radicalism in general than are the urban classes, especially the urban laboring classes. In the U. S. only 14.9% of the labor and radical leaders are sons of farmers. Urban laboring classes seem to be more inclined to revolutions and anarchy; they commit more crimes against the public order and authority; and they more often act as the hotbeds for radical and revolutionary ideas. Agrarian revolutions, as contrasted with urban labor revolutions, are more rare, purely elemental, without well defined aim or program, and are rarely dominated by socialist or communist tendencies. Some peasant revolts have been directed against the city upper or lower classes. The general cause for agrarian revolutions is the ownership or redistribution of land. Radicalism among farmers and peasants is an attempt to maintain private ownership; among urban labor classes it is an attempt to secure the concentration of ownership in the hands of the state and to abolish private property. The farmer classes are private owners *par excellence*; even tenancy is generally a stage in the acquisition of ownership. The isolation of individual and family, together with the fact that ownership of land is the basis of rural life, explains the appearance and disappearance of radicalism among farmers. The

greater frequency of revolutions among city populations is explained by the greater proximity of laborers to one another, the striking contrasts between wealth and poverty, the concentration of political control and regulation, and the oppressive artificiality of urban life. Farmers have been characterized by opposition to laborers on questions involving private property, political interest in moral questions, an attitude favoring greater moral severity and a patriarchal social order, and conservatism on questions regarding property.—Conrad Taeuber.

### LEADERSHIP

6732. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Leadership and attitudes. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 377-387.—Since a leader is one who arouses, changes or creates new attitudes in other persons, studies of leadership must deal with the attitudes of these other persons. Autobiographies and biographies, the main sources for the study of leadership, are inadequate because as a rule they underestimate the importance of the social situation and the social process phase of leadership. They emphasize the role of the leader but not of the led. The life history is a more adequate source, provided that it stresses the social situation instead of problems of personal and social disorganization. Leadership may be attained by being enthusiastic along traditional lines of activity, by indirect suggestion involving established attitudes, and by arousing entirely new attitudes. These types of leadership represent an ascending scale of difficulty but a descending scale of recognition.—G. A. Lundberg.

6733. YVER, COLETTE. Femmes d'aujourd'hui-III. La chimiste. [Women of today-III. Chemists.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 49(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 915-922.—H. R. Hosea.

### RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS AND FESTIVALS

(See also Entry 6199)

6734. GARDNER, ELLA. Public dance halls U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bureau Publ. #189.—This is a summary of state legislation and municipal regulations of public dance halls in 416 cities of 15,000 population or more followed by a report of an investigation of the administration of dance regulations in 15 cities of various sizes in different sections of the country. The final section deals with the effect of extensive community recreation programs on the dance hall problem. Contains a selected bibliography.—Lester M. Jones.

### EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 6727)

6735. BUCHHOLZ, H. E. More money for less education. *Amer. Mercury.* 16(63) Mar. 1929: 271-278.—From 1900 to 1926 the increase in school costs was, for salaries 70%, for new buildings and equipment 1050%, for other purposes 1130%, while pupils increased 59% and teachers 90%. The processes causing this trend are illustrated by the unquestioned acceptance of the Ayres index number for ranking state school systems, when half of its factors measure simply amount of expenditures. Each city, when building new secondary schools, examines the "biggest and best" in each of its rival cities and then builds schools still bigger and better. The movements of expansion in state universities, vocational education on the junior college level, adult education, and pre-school education, promise to continue this pyramiding of educational expenditures indefinitely.—Jordan True Cavan.



**6736. COMPTON, CHARLES H.** The outlook for adult education in the library. *Amer. Federationist*. 36(3) Mar. 1929: 310-315.—This movement of the last six years is carried out in the library through reading courses, advisory service, assistance to other adult education organizations and to schools. Libraries already have many readers of good books, often from humble social classes, of which librarians are not commonly aware.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

**6737. COOK, HARRIET B.** The lighting system in public schools under nursing supervision. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(3) Mar. 1929: 119-121.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

**6738. GRAVES, FRANK PIERREPONT.** The present status of research in education. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 67(2) 1928: 175-185.—Although opposition to research is dying down, education still awaits its due recognition. The field of educational research offers exceptional difficulties; intelligence, as well as environmental factors, are complex. The attempts to fashion precise instruments of measurement—imperative if a science is to emerge—though largely successful, still leave much to be hoped for. What is true of intelligence tests is even more applicable to achievement tests in school subjects. The difficulties with the spelling test—keeping the instruction factor constant—are detailed. Scales or tests in geography, history, composition or literature, where there is less agreement in essentials, offer even greater obstacles. The same is true of character tests. Educational research must develop a technique of its own. To date it has borrowed this from statistics and psychology. "They are largely methods of procedure adapted to the artificial conditions of the scientific laboratory, whereas the laboratory for educational problems is the public schools, and any technique that separates experiment from life must fail to yield conclusive results." New techniques—control groups, Ayres index numbers to measure the efficiency of education in various states—are criticized. The index items are too few and too simple, especially when unweighted. "The technique (of Ayres' index, described in detail) assumes, for example, that greater expenditures necessarily secure better education and that there is a causal relation between a certain kind of organization or equipment and certain results." Most educational research has been practical. Pure research has been neglected. Educators tend to become administrators rather than investigators and to publish research findings prematurely. Despite these difficulties, education "may now reasonably claim to have somewhat approached the stage of becoming a science, since it has certainly developed various means of measuring many of the products and processes of education." Though it is difficult to apply yardsticks to such undefined and complicated entities as intelligence, personality, and character, "a good start has been made, and the present instruments, imperfect as they are, mark a long advance over the old stage of preconceptions, prejudices, and unsupported opinion, through which research formerly groped . . . There is a crying need for research in education. An interest which involves the expenditure of more than two billion dollars each year, and . . . concerns the welfare and future of thirty million boys and girls, should not be subject to guesswork and waste."—*Norman Himes*.

**6739. MANGOLD, GEORGE B.** Recent developments in parental education. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13(4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 325-337.—During the past decade much emphasis has been given to parental education. Numerous books and organizational efforts have been aimed at more effective parenthood. The Parent-Teacher Association, the Child Study Association, and the U. S. Children's Bureau are among the agencies active in this field. Certain colleges and uni-

versities have been engaged in extension work to reach the parent himself, and lately a few religious bodies have become similarly active.—*L. M. Brosks*.

**6740. POWERS, FRANCIS F.** Psychology of language learning. *Psychol. Bull.* 26 1929: 261-275.—A summary of the older and more recent literature treated under the following headings: observation and measurement of language growth and learning; special devices in language learning; language learning and thought; bilingualism as a learning problem; the effect of varying conditions upon learning; and types of training and learning efficiency. The paper has a bibliography of 105 titles.—*S. W. Fernberger*.

**6741. UNSIGNED.** Memorandum on the finance of native education. *South African Outlook*. 58(691) Dec. 1928: 228-232.—*Norman Himes*.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entry 5957)

**6742. METFESSEL, MILTON.** Experimental phonetics. *Psychological Bulletin*. 26 1929: 305-323.—A survey of the literature under the following topics: apparatus, characteristic zones of vowels, consonants, voice tone, nature of the syllable, and the origin and development of speech. There is a bibliography of 108 titles.—*S. W. Fernberger*.

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 5940-5951, 5953-5956, 5959)

**6743. MADDOX, JOHN LEE.** Modern superstitions. *Independent Educ.* 2(6) Mar. 1929: 5-8, 40.—Superstitious beliefs in spirits have recently come to light in Pennsylvania and in the Harlem district in New York City. Similar beliefs are found in primitive groups which attribute to the power of spirits such things as illness, diseases, and childlessness. Spirits are believed to be influenced by the use of herbs and fire, by bathing, and by expelling one spirit with another.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

### THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 6734)

**6744. MIDDLEMISS, J. E.** Some remarks on the certification of the mental defective. *Jour. Mental Sci.* 75(308) Jan. 1929: 45-52.—The British Amended Mental Deficiency Act of 1927 has overcome many of the former difficulties of certification. Mental defectiveness is now defined as "a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind existing before the age of eighteen years, whether arising from inherent causes or induced by disease or injury." This eliminates the necessity of proving the existence of mental defect from birth or from an early age. It includes acquired cases met with as sequelae of encephalitis lethargica, and latent cases where the defect is not manifested until puberty when the patient must make the more complicated adjustments to society. Emphasis thus is placed upon conduct rather than upon "intelligence" as shown by tests. For "moral imbecile" the Amended Act substitutes the term "moral defective" and defines it as "persons in whose case there exists mental



defectiveness, coupled with strongly vicious or criminal propensities, and who require care, supervision and control for the protection of others." A preferred definition is "one whose commission of a series of anti-social acts is characterized by a fundamental unwisdom and lack of purpose which is at once the expression and evidence of a constitutional mental defect." This eliminates the idea of "coupled with" which smacks of the water-tight division of mental faculties. The author is medical officer to the Leeds Committee for the care of Mental Defectives.—*Alice L. Berry.*

**6745. RHODES, H. T. F.** The nature of chemical evidence and its place in the detection of crime. *Police Jour. (London).* 1(4) Oct. 1928: 657-668.—If scientific evidence is to possess its full value from the legal point of view, "it must be concerned not only with facts from which only one inference can be drawn, but with facts which the layman no less than the scientific man can appreciate." Chemical evidence is accepted as unassailable because it is known to be capable of demonstration. Handwriting experts may differ in cases of forgery, but when the chemist causes the prior writing to reappear through the use of certain acids, there is no question as to the fact nor the inference to be drawn from it. Another aspect of the question is this, that although the chemist is no more infallible than any other person, it is a matter of certainty that any individual error will immediately become apparent. Although photography frequently reveals secret writing (use of lemon, saliva, etc. as invisible inks) chemical treatment is often more convenient. It often, too, reveals the approximate date of writing, and has given very promising results in the development of fingerprints.—*Agnes Thornton.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 6764, 6769)

**6746. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S.** Speaking in terms of dollars. *Soc. Forces.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 389-398.—The recent colorful prosperity of the U. S. is not shared by all persons. At least 15% of our population lived, in recent years, at the poverty level. With economic insufficiency are associated other forms of social ill-being—the physically non-effective, the mentally deficient, the morally deficient, the socially deficient, and the mental and nervously ill. These groups constitute the debit side of our collective life. There are, for instance, the direct costs involved in the identification, disposition, maintenance and treatment of such classes. On the basis of the best data now available, such direct costs for the U. S. are placed at five billion dollars a year. The indirect costs are even larger. They include the loss of possible contributions of such persons, material and otherwise; their deleterious effects upon other persons. A ratio of four or five dollars of indirect costs for every dollar of direct costs seems warranted by available data. This would place the indirect costs at between twenty and twenty-five billion dollars a year. Public appreciation of these costs is calling for an audit of existing welfare activities. Analysis of welfare activities from a standpoint of costs points to two main types—custodial and constructive. These types need to be studied further and measured critically in terms of money costs and potential monetary returns. Money spent for social purposes should be considered as an investment and planned as such, rather than as an item of necessary wastage or loss. Speaking in terms of dollars, constructive welfare work

represents an investment; custodial care, the dead loss of an unremunerative carrying charge. Definite and detailed studies showing this difference and its extent need to be made in many different kinds of welfare work. Welfare workers, and students of these problems can contribute much to the success and support of their work by so doing.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

**6747. UNSIGNED.** Neglected ages—gerontology. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(3) Mar. 1929: 117-118.—Gerontology is the study of old age and problems of the aged. L. I. Dublin, statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, sets 65 years as the limit to chronological middle age. In 1920 four and one-half per cent. of the population in the U. S. was 65 years and over. If the present fertility and mortality continue we may look to a time when nine per cent. of our population will belong to the old age group. An increasing proportion of old people will affect the mental atmosphere in which we live very seriously. It will also influence the amount of relief necessary to care adequately for the aged, thus producing new social and economic problems. The provision of simple comforts or bare necessities of life for homeless or otherwise dependent old men and women is becoming a more serious problem each year. The report of the Central Information Bureau for the aged in New York shows that 6,000 are wanting beds. All homes report long waiting lists. It will take many homes two or three years to absorb such. Our social order seems to use people up early and then throw them aside.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 6034, 6118, 6603, 6706, 6745, 6760, 6770)

**6748. BURCH, LUCIUS E.** Treatment of abortion. *Jour. Tennessee State Medic. Assn.* 21(5) Sep. 1929: 172-175.—It is impossible to say what the frequency of abortions is, but "the majority of authorities state that one abortion [all interrupted pregnancies up to the time the child is viable] takes place to every three cases of labor. Some few state the frequency is about equal and others even go so far as to say that abortion is more common than labor." About 30% are criminal. It occurs most frequently in the second to third month, many patients not considering it wrong to interrupt a pregnancy until movements are felt. It is much more common in women who have had children, the percentage of criminal abortions being about the same in married and unmarried women. "The modern use of contraceptive measures has done much to diminish the frequency of criminal abortion. This problem is one of the most important facing the [medical] profession at the present time."—*Norman Himes.*

**6749. TÖNNIES, F., and JURKAT, E.** Die schwere Kriminalität von Männern in Schleswig Holstein in den Jahren 1899-1914. [Male felons in Schleswig-Holstein, 1899-1914.] *Zeitschr. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(1) Mar. 1929: 26-39.—Rogues include those convicted of thievery, swindling, and robbery; offenders those convicted of murder etc., perjury, arson, and moral offenses. Persons born outside Schleswig-Holstein furnish more felons than the native born, both in absolute numbers and in proportion to the corresponding age groups. The proportion of rogues among the migrants increases as the distance from which they came; this holds true roughly for offenders also. Among each 1000 felons, 743 are rogues; 252 are offenders. Native born rogues form a smaller proportion of all rogues than native born offenders of all offenders. Among foreign born felons the urban born furnish the greater share, among the native-born this is true only in proportion to the male population, Rogues come from cities more frequently, offenders



from the country. For both native and foreign-born, rogues from larger cities and larger villages exceed in number those born in smaller cities and smaller villages. Comparison with a similar group for 1874-1898 shows similar trends, with a greater preponderance of foreign and urban born in 1899-1914.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 5890, 6081, 6717)

**6750. BROWN, MARIE.** Maternal morbidity and mortality. *World's Health.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 72-86.—The ultimate causes of maternal morbidity and mortality are two and only two: economic stress and lack of education. The proximate causes under economic stress are: (1) poverty with its consequent crowding, unsanitary surroundings, poor physique, and intercurrent disease; (2) unsuitable employment of women; (3) extra-marital pregnancy, which is greatest in times and places of economic stress; (4) lack of domestic help for the months of pregnancy; (5) lack of suitable maternity beds in hospitals and nursing homes. Under education the proximate factors are: (1) public ignorance of hygiene in general and of pregnancy in particular; (2) lack of sex education leading to injurious practices; (3) women's ignorance in regard to pregnancy causing her to be uncritical in the acceptance of any form of treatment. Under both headings come: (1) lack of ante-natal supervision and accommodation; (2) inferior obstetrics so general today; (3) intercurrent disease, including venereal disease. One cause does not come under either of the above heads—inaccessibility. The first step in any movement for reform must be a campaign of public education on pregnancy and child birth. This should be followed by legislation aimed to elevate the economic status of the expectant mother, provide domestic help during the lying-in period, improve obstetrical practice, and improvement in the education and standards of the midwife.—*E. B. Reuter.*

**6751. DAVIS, W. A.** The epidemiology of poliomyelitis. *Texas State Jour. Med.* 24(4) Aug. 1928: 300-304.—*Norman Himes.*

**6752. EMBREE, EDWIN R.** Negro illness and the nation's health. *Crisis.* 36(3) Mar. 1929: 84.—About one-fifth of the Negro population now lives in the North and West and one-third in cities and towns. Their industry, art and music are natural assets, but their ignorance and disease are liabilities and dangers to the entire country. In Illinois, from 1922 to 1925 the Negro death rate was 23.0 as contrasted with 11.2 for whites, and the number of deaths exceeded that of their registered births although the birth rate actually exceeded that for the whites. Conditions are worse in the North than in the South because of the adjustment of large masses of Negroes to new and trying experiences. Deaths are only one index to health. Mild and acute sickness is much greater among Negroes. There is, however, no evidence that this race will die out or diminish in number or increase at any rapid rate. The answer to the Negro's present health problem lies in improved sanitation, good doctors and nurses, who in increasing numbers must be Negroes, hospitals, clinics and health education.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**6753. TRAVIS, LEE EDWARD.** Recent research in speech pathology. *Psychol. Bull.* 26 1929: 275-304.—A survey of the recent literature on speech defects exclusive of the aphasias. The topic is treated under the groups of (1) surveys; (2) studies of the etiology of speech disorders; and (3) studies of the symptomatology and nature of speech disorders. A bibliography of 51 titles is included.—*S. W. Fernberger.*

**6754. WAINRIGHT, JONATHAN M.** Single trauma, carcinoma and workmen's compensation.

*Amer. Jour. Surgery.* 5(5) Nov. 1928: 433-439.—*Norman Himes.*

**6755. WILSON, P. W.** Report of malaria and microfilaria survey of 11,000 laborers and 2,007 children in Haiti. *U. S. Naval Medic. Bull.* 32(1) Jan. 1929: 87-93.—The emigration bureau, Port de Paix, Haiti, examined 11,000 laborers and 2,007 children, under 14 years of age (in the year 1927) for evidence of malaria, principally to protect the Cuban cane fields. Malarial patients were given 1 gram of quinine daily for seven doses in the presence of a doctor; likewise all of the others (men) were also given quinine, and chenopodium for elimination of worms. Only one suffered any ill-effects from the chenopodium treatment (not severe). It was found that 23.5% of the laborers and 50.52% of the children were infected with malaria (blood examinations); also that 86.4% of the laborers and 59.9% of the children had a hemoglobin reading of only 60 to 70%. Since the task of mosquito eradication seems almost hopeless in the rural districts, the wholesale use of quinine is essential. However, quinine is almost inaccessible to the average country-men because of its price. An investigation of this matter showed that quinine sells for from 4¢ to 20¢ per capsule, whereas its estimated cost ranges from \$.0007 to \$.022, so that the profits in its sale range from 82 to 1169%. The writer is of the "opinion that no druggist, or doctor who receives a commission on his prescriptions from a druggist, has the moral or legal right to oppose making quinine a government monopoly, and giving it at cost price or free to the people."—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**6756. WOOD, MARTHA A.** Rabies as a public health problem. *Texas State Jour. Med.* 24(4) Aug. 1928: 298-299.—*Norman Himes.*

## MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entry 6744)

**6757. BEELEY, ARTHUR L.** Juvenile suicide. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(1) Mar. 1929: 35-49.—Our knowledge of the mechanisms and causes of suicide are meager. Scientific studies have corroborated but few generalities. These include the greater frequency rate of suicide for males, the single, adults, and urban communities for spring months, at least in the north. Culture rather than race predominates. The article is illustrated with five diagrams based upon figures from the U. S. Registration Area, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Although the tables show a marked decline from 1906 through 1926, the first three or four months of 1927 show a marked increase. It is not safe to conclude that there was or was not a suicide wave among students of college age in 1927. The differential increase in the age of females is probably due to socio-psychological and economic factors, since the biological factors probably remain constant. The most recent 100 cases of suicide in Cook County, Illinois, 21 years of age and under, from 1927 back to 1921 were analyzed. Reports from the coroners' inquests show the conflicts which precipitated the suicides. In 22 cases the subjects had indicated a desire to end life. In 21 cases notes were left. (Excerpts are given.) The causes are multiple. Suicide is a symptom which indicates a more deep-seated cause. Typical data and certain prevalent hypotheses are listed. The author's conclusion is that suicide is a form of evasion. A suggestive scheme of reactions entitled "Characteristic Types of Adjustment in a Crisis" is given. Among certain proposals to minimize suicide the author suggests the control of related conditions of body and mind. It may some day appear as important to teach a child how to meet a crisis intelligently as to develop skill in reading. The individual should be rendered immune to the acceptance of the suicide form of evasion before he reaches adult



life. The greatest need is for the early detection and treatment of neurotic tendencies in childhood. This will include mental hygiene facilities in public schools, where the art of facing difficulties is taught. Before a program of prevention is too vigorously undertaken there is need for more research into the whole subject of suicide.—*Alice L. Berry.*

6758. HALL, JAS. K. An acute hallucinatory episode. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 55(8) Nov. 1928: 539-542.—*Norman Himes.*

6759. WILSON, J. G. Some public health aspects of feeble mindedness. *Texas State Jour. Medic.* 24(3) Jul. 1928.—189-192.—*Norman Himes.*

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

6760. BRACE, CHARLES LORING. An early adventure in child placing. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(1) Mar. 1929: 75-97.—Five original documents and comments make up this article: (1) A circular, published in 1853, giving the plan of sending dependent children to western homes instead of placing them in institutions, together with a description of the neglected condition of the children on the streets of New York. (2) Brace's description of how the first group of children was recruited, as recounted in his *Dangerous Classes* (1872), giving social and economic arguments for the placement as against the institutional method of child care. (3) The Journal of the Visitation who conducted the First Party, (1854) giving an account of the mode of travel, incidents en route, and the way the children were distributed. (4) A letter giving a report of a later distribution of children (1868) by the visitor who handled the matter. (5) Other extracts from his book, *Dangerous Classes* indicating the controversy which had arisen over the method of placement, some of it from parents of children, some from child welfare workers; a statement of a survey of the placements made up to 1859 by visiting for the purpose of determining the truth of the charge that the children were neglected and vicious. It was estimated that from two to four per cent. of the children got into court. It closes with a general review of arguments in favor of placement of the non-vicious child. These documents are prefaced by a very brief statement regarding Charles Loring Brace and the condition of child life in New York City at the time he commenced his work, and the extent to which the movement had grown by 1893.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6761. MOORE, BRUCE V. The interview in social industrial research. *Soc. Forces.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 445-452.—The interview in connection with fact-finding industrial studies is the main subject, though there is some discussion of personnel interviews and of those in the field of social case work. Among the questions discussed are the possibility of teaching the method of interviewing, how to determine the reliability of information secured through the interview and how its reliability may be increased, the relative importance of the verbal and the non-verbal parts of an interview, the adjustments between the personalities of interviewer and interviewee as the interview progresses and the variable and constant errors that must be allowed for in transmitting information. The author believes that the interviewer's "stereotypes" color his judgments concerning the interviewee, unless allowed for. He feels that a frank, open approach, in a spirit of give-and-take, will produce a better interview than the clever subtle methods of securing information without cooperation

or understanding by the interviewee as to what is taking place.—*Joanna Colcord.*

6762. PECK, ANNETTA W. The deafened must work. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(12) Dec. 1928: 366-369.—Deafened men and women must work,—but how? Will they be permitted to become social assets or will they be forced to become social liabilities? Even after much time spent in special training, it is difficult for them to find appropriate work. The professional, the factory and the clerical fields are almost closed to them because executives desire workers unhandicapped and will seldom employ the deafened, even though they are capable of doing certain types of work just as efficiently as normal workers. Farming is objectionable to deafened workers because they think the life is too lonely. The remedy lies in the education of employers and of the public concerning the capabilities of the deafened.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

### COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entry 6527)

6763. LAPP, JOHN A. The specialized agency in a community program. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(11) Nov. 1928: 331-335.—The program of social welfare in any large community is too vast and too varied for a single general agency to handle. A listing of the handicaps leading to poverty and distress is sufficient proof of this. If care were the only purpose of social work it could be done by a general agency, as the actual care of people in poverty is much alike in all classes, but that is not the primary object,—certainly not in the case of the deaf. Here the problems are prevention of the causes of deafness and the rehabilitation of its victims, and this should be done by a special agency.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6764. LEHFELDT, BERNHARD. Personenkreis und Dauer der Krisenunterstützung. [The coverage and duration of emergency support.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 8(25) Sep. 5, 1928: II 403-407.—From the standpoint of employment the condition of business and industry was favorable in Germany from the middle of 1927 to the following midsummer. Only gardening and horticulture, metal working, the machine industry, the leather industry, wood and carving and clothing received help on a special basis (*Krisenunterstützung*), and this was to have come to an end March 31, 1928. Just before this date there was an extension of time. The situation was even more urgent by midsummer. Measures were taken to extend the benefits to all that the workers where necessary. It also developed entitled to naming of certain trades or occupations as not sufficient benefits on account of cyclical depression did example, Sntly take account of local differences. For shipping industry was suffering from a decline in the Kehl had been, Breslau had lost her public market, tended as to be deprived of Alsace. Benefits were extended from 26 weeks to 39 weeks and 52 weeks. In some cases they were extended from the six in certain others above to all factory workers and to in the administrative factory workers. Greater flexibility process of decentation of the benefits was secured by a independent judicialization with larger reliance on the places of less than of local officials, especially in 25,000 inhabitants.—*S. W. Wilcox.*

6765. STOKES, HARMINA. Orthopedic work in a visiting nurse association. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(3) Mar. 1929: 131-133.—In 1916, the Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., instituted a new crippled children's were taught how to treat their both in the effect home. The results have been good parents. It gave to upon the children and upon the courage and taught the mothers more self-confidence and to them to be keener observers of the



health of their children. In 1921, the Brooklyn Board of Education arranged special classes for cripples and set aside treatment rooms where the visiting nurse administers treatments which the cripples need during school hours. The crippled child who cannot go to school receives instruction in his own home from the visiting school teacher and he receives the treatment he needs from his mother or a visiting orthopedic nurse as ordered by the doctor in charge of the case. The aim of all concerned is to help the cripple to help himself. The tendency to coddle and mark the crippled child as an individual out of the struggle is passing. Within the past few years there have been noticeably hopeful trends in the problem.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**6766. UNSIGNED.** Story of the boys' club of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. *Boys' Workers Round Table.* 6(2) Winter, 1929: 5-10.—The Pittsfield Boys' Club built in 1905-6 has recently invested \$175,000 in additions and improvements, giving the city "the largest and finest boys' club of any city of its size in America." In addition to recreational facilities, a pool, gymnasium, etc., a number of vocational activities of an educational type are conducted. Music and art are stressed and the Boys' Club Symphony Orchestra has become a "city institution." There is a summer camp of 125 acres. The Boys' Club opens its pool to the women and girls of Pittsfield during certain hours when there is little use of it on the part of the boys.—*Walter W. Pettit.*

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

**6767. FISK, HELEN B.** Social work viewed internationally. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 342-349.—Observations at the International Conference of Social Work at Paris, July, 1928; contains abstracts of sessions on unemployment, social research and the professional spirit in social work; also certain conclusions reached by the Conference.—*Joanna Colcord.*

**6768. HUGHES, ELIZABETH A.** The history of the Chicago Social Service Exchange. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(1) Mar. 1929: 58-74.—The origin of the Chicago Social Service Exchange was two-fold: the registration file of the Charity Organization Society begun by 1886, (absorbed by the Relief and Aid in 1888) which invited all agencies to share and contribute to its records, and the registration index of the Bureau of Charities in 1894. The former was a record of contacts made by all the cooperating agencies; a central record bureau from which reports were made to inquiries. It had grown to 160,000 records by 1905. The index of the bureau was a card file on which agencies registered the fact of their connection with cases; it had no records; it was a clearing house for agencies. The United Charities, formed by the union of these two, adopted the method of the bureau, and the present Social Service Exchange is a card index for the clearance of cases between agencies, used by over a hundred social agencies of the city and county by 1920-21. In 1899 the bureau developed an inquiry department out of its registration bureau, which was equipped to give information on other charities to anyone whose assistance was solicited, and this was transferred by the United Charities to the Association of Commerce in 1911. A description of the functions, physical equipment, management support and volume of usage of the exchange is included.—*F. J. Bruno.*

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 6444, 6448, 6536, 6538)

**6769. UNSIGNED.** Progress of family endowment movement in Australia and New Zealand. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 146-155.—The genesis of family endowment acts in Australia and New Zealand shows that they are a direct development of the long experience of these two countries in attempting to fix a minimum wage. Neither of these two measures offers a complete escape from the practice of providing in the basic wage for family responsibilities which many of the workers do not have by clearing the way at once for a basic wage for a single male adult. The New Zealand Act grants no allowance for the wife and the first two children, and the New South Wales Child Endowment Law is tied up with a basic wage supposed to provide for a man and his wife. The New Zealand Family Allowance Act came into force April 1, 1927. The allowances are paid out of public funds and borne by the general tax payer and the grants are made beginning with the third child. The amount of the allowance is 2s per week per child in excess of two. In order to benefit under the act, the average weekly income of the family, including allowance, must not exceed £4 plus 2s for each child in excess of two. The child must be under 15 years of age, except under certain circumstances. The applicant and his wife must have lived in New Zealand for at least a year, and the children for whom the allowance is payable must either have been born in the Dominion or have resided therein one year. Allowances must be applied toward the maintenance, or education of the children for whom they are granted. At close of the first year grants under the Act had been made for nearly 10,000 children beginning with the third child. It is thought that the number will materially increase once the people become familiar with the law. For some time the question of family endowment has aroused considerable interest in all the Australian states. New South Wales was the first of these states to enact legislation on this matter. The measure came into effect in June, 1927. The Act provides for the payment to mothers in certain circumstances of an allowance at the rate of 5s a week for each child under 14 years of age. Various conditions similar to those in New Zealand must be satisfied before the allowances become payable. The Act requires the employer to pay into the endowment fund 3% of his total wages bill and from this fund the family allowances are to be paid. On June 27, 1927 the basic wage was declared to be £4, 5s, per week for men and £2, 6s for women. Up to March 31, 1928 there were 40,507 claims received, of which 23,310 were granted, 5,245 rejected, 371 withdrawn, and 7,364 pending. The families endowed number 23,310 and the child beneficiaries 58,375. The amount of endowment paid was £513,360 and the administration costs were £42,147.—*E. E. Cummins.*

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 6747)

**6770. TUCKER, F. ST. G. BOOTH.** The Salvation Army and the Indian criminal. *Police Jour. (London).* 1(4) Oct. 1928: 578-593.—In most countries crime is committed usually by individuals, but in India not infrequently by tribes, communities, and gangs, which are highly organized and trained. The Salvation Army in India and Ceylon has in operation for members of hereditary criminal tribes 28 settlements and institutions, involving 10,600 persons. The settlements are both industrial and agricultural, under the supervision usually of an experienced European officer and his wife.



The Government meets the cost of supervision, education and buildings, but all profits from agriculture or industries go toward making the settlement self-supporting. Crime in India may be roughly classed as being either accidental or systematic, and criminals as incorrigible, habitual, hereditary, ordinary, youth, or child. Where an alternative of prison or settlement is given, criminals will usually accept the latter. Two features of prison administration which can be improved are the care of the prisoner's family, and the care of the released prisoner. The latter need can be met by committing the released prisoner to a settlement. To minimize the amount of crime a definite policy must be formulated.—*Agnes Thornton.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entry 6755)

6771. BERQUIST, CHARLES W. The tuberculous worker and his placement in industry. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19(3) Mar. 1929: 265-273.—Tuberculosis is communicable, preventable, and durable. Nevertheless tuberculosis is the most destructive and fatal disease among wage earners. Even though an early diagnosis of tuberculosis is confirmed, it is necessary that the patient receive prompt treatment. Sanatorium treatment is preferred, because supervised care insures successful treatment. In communities showing the highest average hospital days per tuberculosis patient, the death rate from tuberculosis is lowest. Lack of accommodations in free tuberculosis institutions makes it necessary for industry to support and cooperate with private sanatoriums. It is not only safe but advisable for an employee with a controlled, arrested case to return to his old occupation. During a training period when the employee is being readjusted to his former work, a rehabilitation program should be carried on under the supervision of a carefully selected and trained personnel.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6772. BURNETT, H. N. Society's obligations to its children. *Texas State Jour. Medic.* 24(8) Dec. 1928: 571-572.—*Norman Himes.*

6773. CHILDS, BERESFORD. Medicine today and tomorrow. *Colorado Medic.* 25(10) Oct. 1928: 316-320.—*Norman Himes.*

6774. GARRETT, ALEXANDER S. The conservation of health and life in infancy and childhood. *Texas State Jour. Medic.* 24(8) Dec. 1928: 574-577.—*Norman Himes.*

6775. HEKTOEN, LUDVIG and JOHNSON, CHARLOTTE. Prevention of diphtheria and scarlet fever in nurses. *Jour. Preventive Medic.* 2(4) Jul. 1928: 289-292.—By means of Shick tests and Pick tests followed, when necessary, with active immunization, nurses can be selected who are practically free from the danger of diphtheria and scarlet fever.—*Norman Himes.*

6776. LA FARGE, JOHN. Dental aid for rural colored children. *Apollonian.* 3(4) Oct. 1928: 255-260.—*Norman Himes.*

6777. LUNA, JOAQUIN de. The organization of public hygiene in Paraguay. *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union* 63(2) Feb. 1929: 157-161.—The Government of Paraguay organized public hygiene October 15, 1883. There have been a number of reorganizations until today the department is judged one of the most complete in South America. In 1915, all public welfare organizations, both private and municipal, passed into the hands of the National Government, and finally, in 1917, the National Commission was replaced by the National Department of Hygiene. In addition to the usual duties of a health department (in the U. S.), the Paraguayan Department maintains an Institute of Parasitology and administers a national hospital, regional hospitals, an orphans' home, an insane asylum, and a home for aged and infirm; likewise the licensing of various medical and health professions, the control of prostitution, and the imposing of penalties. Great care is taken in the matter of licensing physicians and pharmacists and in the control of infractions by them. To control leprosy, important measures were promulgated in 1919 and 1920; and, in 1923, the Rockefeller Institute began the subvention for five years of the Public Welfare Service in the control of hookworm with results that are already notable.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6778. MCCRUMMEN, THOMAS D. Practical preventive measures in children. *Texas State Jour. Medic.* 24(8) Dec. 1928: 572-574.—*Norman Himes.*

6779. MAYO, CHARLES H. Preventive medicine. *Texas State Jour. Medic.* 24(6) Oct. 1928: 403-405.—*Norman Himes.*

6780. QUINBY, ROBERT S. The viewpoint of the industrial physician. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(12) Dec. 1928: 362-365.—Industry has a very real economic as well as humanitarian interest in each employee. Without health physical integrity and high personal efficiency industry cannot secure from its investment proper returns. Most industrial enterprises have long realized the importance of preventing accidents, minimizing unfortunate circumstances and of returning men to full productivity in the most speedy and effective fashion. Disability from either sickness or accident is waste. Waste is loss. The elimination of loss is profitable. The employer of today suffers loss largely; the employee in varied degrees. A low incidence rate of accident and disability may be brought about by safety inspection and control of conditions under which men work; by physical examination of all employees and re-examination of those exposed to hazards; by prompt treatment of all injuries and sicknesses; by careful and continuous follow-up of cases; and by coordination of all plant activities.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6781. SMITH, THEOBALD. The decline of infectious diseases in its relation to modern medicine. *Jour. Preventive Medic.* 2(5) Sep. 1928: 345-363.—*Norman Himes.*



## Chapter Headings

1. The Situation with Respect to the Meaning and Place of Social Institutions.
  2. The Causes and Functions of Institutions.
  3. The Pivotal Institutional Fields.
  4. The Significant Aspects of Some Outstanding Primitive Institutions.
  5. Institutions in Evolution.
  6. The Relation of Institutions and the Environments.
  7. The Relation of Institutions to Social Values and Social Ends.
  8. The Transmission of Institutions.
  9. The Institution and the Individual.
  10. Change and Institutions.
  11. The Change of Institutions.
- Appendix: Suggested Studies in the Field of Social Institutions.

## *A New McGraw-Hill Book*

# SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

By J. O. HERTZLER

*Professor of Sociology, University of Nebraska*

234 pages, 6 x 9, \$2.50

A comprehensive, systematic textbook on the nature, functioning and effects of social institutions.

The book points out the essential components of social institutions.

It notes certain significant aspects of their origin and evolution.

It examines the way in which they develop their general and unique characteristics.

It discusses their connection with social values, the interplay between the individual and institutions and the factors involved in their progressive adaptability.

This is the second volume in our series of McGraw-Hill Publications in Sociology of which Professor Edward B. Reuter of the University of Iowa is Consulting Editor.

**McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.**

370 Seventh Avenue

New York



# COMMENTS FROM OUR READERS

I think you are to be congratulated upon having done a good piece of work. The print is clear and readable, and the editing and proof reading are very good.

WILLIAM ANDERSON  
*Professor of Political Science*  
University of Minnesota

---

Let me congratulate you on carrying the project through with high success. We outsiders have at last a *catalogue raisonné* of subjects and topics in the social sciences. I think that you are doing a very great deal toward securing order outside, as well as inside, your large group.

MADISON BENTLEY  
*Professor of Psychology*  
Cornell University

---

The first two issues of your abstracts are enough to demonstrate your complete success.

ROBERT C. BINKLEY  
*Professor of History*  
New York University

---

It is a great undertaking, very well done.

T. B. BIRCH  
*Professor of Philosophy*  
Wittenberg College

---

I am much impressed with the value of the work. We shall, of course, keep a complete file, and am sure the *Abstracts* will prove to be an important addition to our reference library.

HAROLD S. BUTTENHEIM  
*Editor, The American City*

---

It is a splendid piece of work. . . .

HENRY DENNISON, *President*  
Dennison Manufacturing Company

May I say that we are all very greatly impressed with the form of the new publication as well as with its contents. . . .

CHARLES G. FENWICK  
*Professor of Political Science*  
Bryn Mawr College

---

. . . send you this note of congratulation on the appearance in such successful form of the two issues of the *Social Science Abstracts*. I am very much delighted with them, and felt after I had gone through the first issue that I had my full money's worth for the whole year's subscription.

GUY STANTON FORD  
*Dean of the Graduate School*  
University of Minnesota

---

Accept my congratulations on the appearance of your first issue. It is a valuable publication.

V. C. FINCH  
*Professor of Geography*  
University of Wisconsin

---

I wish to send you my most sincere and most cordial congratulations for the realization of your magnificent work. The School of Political Science of the University of Berlin will not miss any opportunity of being helpful to you. . . .

DR. FRIEDRECH V. GOTTL-OTTLILIENFELD  
*Professor of Political Economy*  
University of Berlin

---

I find the *Abstracts* extremely valuable, and also very readable.

NEILSON C. DEBEVOISE  
*Department of History*  
University of Illinois



. . . to be congratulated on a fine piece of work, not only in respect to format but also on selection and general content.

NORMAN E. HIMES  
Simmons College

---

I take this opportunity to say how valuable I am finding the journal, and how much there is of interest to be found in it.

JOHN M. GAUS  
*Professor of Political Science*  
University of Wisconsin

---

I am very much impressed with the great value of *Social Science Abstracts*, and the scholarly manner in which this useful tool is edited.

SHELDON GLUECK  
*Professor of Criminology*  
Harvard University

---

I want to congratulate you on the excellence of the publication, even in this early stage.

C. E. GRIFFIN  
*Dean, School of Business Administration*  
University of Michigan

---

. . . I have been impressed by the value of the publication.

R. E. RIEGEL  
*Professor of History*  
Dartmouth College

---

I congratulate you on the fine work you are doing on *Social Science Abstracts*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Editor*  
Dictionary of American Biography

---

There can be no doubt of its usefulness to social scientists.

AMRY VANDENBOSCH  
*Professor of Political Science*  
University of Kentucky

You are to be congratulated on the excellence of the material presented in the *Social Science Abstracts*. The work is done with fine discrimination. . . .

E. M. KAYDEN  
*Professor of Economics*  
University of the South

---

May I compliment you upon the issue and appearance of *Social Science Abstracts*? In my opinion with this new venture, a new era in social science has begun. Through *Social Science Abstracts*, social science should certainly become really scientific.

SUSAN M. KINGSBURY  
*Director, Department of Social Economy*  
Bryn Mawr College

---

I find the abstracts very useful.

R. M. MACIVER  
*Professor of Sociology*  
Columbia University

---

The numbers published so far have already been of great value to the scholars doing research work in our Institute.

KAJ MÜLLER  
Institute of Economics and History  
Copenhagen

---

I am indeed impressed with the magnitude of the work which *Social Science Abstracts* is undertaking. . . .

EMERY R. HAYHURST  
*Professor of Hygiene*  
The Ohio State University

---

I have nothing but commendation for the *Social Science Abstracts* as they have thus far appeared.

FELIX FRANKFURTER  
*Professor of Law*  
Harvard University



I wish to tell you how splendid a magazine you have succeeded in getting out. I have found it immensely useful and have recommended it to many others. It is about the best reading which I have done in the last few months.

A. M. SCHLESINGER  
*Professor of History*  
Harvard University

---

It is a fine showing and I want to congratulate you on it.

J. R. SCHRAMM  
*Editor, Biological Abstracts*

---

Please let me express my heartiest congratulations to this perfect beginning, if I may say so, of this valuable and important piece of work.

A. RÜHL  
*Professor of Geography*  
Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Berlin

---

I have read with interest the first few issues of the *Social Science Abstracts*, and think the enterprise will greatly serve to promote international scientific cooperation.

JOSEF ŠUSTA  
*Professor of History*  
Charles University, Prague

---

Not only is it a very valuable tool for increasing the efficiency of the teacher of social sciences and the research worker, but I find it exceedingly stimulating just from the point of view of obtaining an increased number of vital contacts in the whole field of social investigation.

ELZER D. TETREAU  
Methodist Episcopal Church  
Delaware, Ohio

---

... a word of congratulation on the appearance of your first two numbers. I have already found them most useful and am beginning to wonder how we ever got along without this service.

ALFRED W. TOZZER  
*Professor of Anthropology*  
Harvard University

---

I surely commend the editorial board on the fine format and appearance of the volume.

DUANE SQUIRES  
*Professor of History*  
North Dakota State Teachers College

---

I marvel at the comprehensive thoroughness which the volume represents and the labor which it must have required. It certainly calls attention to the wealth of social science material which has been steadily produced with great aggregate effort, but which has had only a limited audience.

DAVID L. WICKENS  
*Associate Agricultural Economist*  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

---

My feeling is that it will be useful in allied fields—that is, it will not be of great use in the field of a man's specialty, for the specialist will have far more references than the abstract will provide. But it will help him to locate valuable material in border fields.

M. M. WILLEY  
*Professor of Sociology*  
University of Minnesota

---

Please accept my congratulations on the high standards shown in the first five numbers of *Social Science Abstracts*.

RAYMOND R. WILLOUGHBY  
*Assistant Editor*  
Psychological Abstracts

---

## SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

611 FAYERWEATHER HALL

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK CITY



# For the Newer Citizenship Courses

## Hughes American Citizenship Wall Charts

By R. O. HUGHES, Author of "New Community Civics" "Elementary Community Civics"; "A Test Book in Citizenship"; "Economic Civics"; "Making of our United States"; "Problems of Democracy".

A SERIES of 20 charts for courses in *Social Science; Citizenship; Problems of American Democracy; Civics*. Presents the new aspects of these courses—a core of civics with a *sociological, economic and vocational guidance* background. The *type study* plan is used wherever possible.

This new, masterly series unfolds the great drama of the development of American citizenship. The pupils see growth of population, racial grouping, educational opportunity, vocational characteristics, resources, transportation, industries, commerce, finance, principles of government, the Constitution, types of local, city and state government, history of political parties, important elections, woman suffrage, prohibition, economic progress, political processes, naturalization. This series has a double aim—to give a knowledge of public affairs; to create a desire to exemplify the principles of good citizenship.

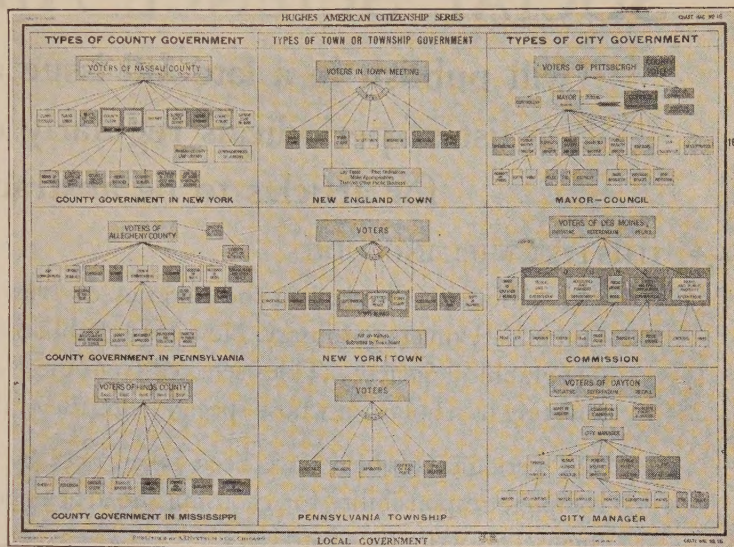
To obtain further information fill out and mail the coupon below.

Kindly send your booklet in colors illustrating and describing all of the Hughes American Citizenship Charts in the series.

Signed .....

Name of School..... JJ6c

P. O. Address.....



Size, 50 x 38 inches—Lithographed by the offset process.

One of the 20 charts, 50 x 38 inches, in multi-colors, unsurpassed offset lithography. On this chart are seen the types of County, Town or Township, and City Government.

### CHARTS IN THE SERIES

1. A Century of Population Growth, 1790-1890
2. Population Growth Since 1890
3. Race and Ancestry of the People
4. Education in the States
5. Vocations I—Agricultural Extractive and Manufacturing Occupations
6. Vocations II—Transportation, Trade, Domestic and Personal Service, and Public Service Occupations
7. Vocations III—Clerical and Professional Occupations
8. Natural Resources
9. Important Raw Products Used in American Industries
10. Transportation
11. Industries and Commerce
12. Money and Public Finance
13. Principles of Government
14. The Constitution of the United States
15. National and State Government
16. Local Government
17. Political Parties and Important Presidential Elections, 1800-1884
18. Political Parties and Presidential Elections of the Last Half-Century
19. Woman Suffrage, Prohibition and Economic Progress
20. Political Processes and Voting Qualifications

For the Social Sciences four series are now offered of standard size, 50 x 38 inches, and interchangeable in any form of mounting: the Webster-Knowlton-Hazen Ancient History Series, 19 charts; the Webster-Knowlton-Hazen Medieval and Modern History Series, 26 charts; the Sanford-Gordy American History Series, 21 charts; the Hughes American Citizenship Series, 20 charts—a total of 86 charts.

**A.J. NYSTROM & Co.**  
SCHOOL MAPS, GLOBES, AND CHARTS

3333 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois



# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

will publish in a late fall issue a complete  
list of periodicals regularly checked  
for articles to be abstracted

## THIS LIST WILL INCLUDE

1. The periodicals checked in the libraries of New York City, such as the Columbia University Library, New York Public Library, and the American Geographical Society. Titles selected from these are then assigned for abstracting to scholars in whose special fields they fall.
2. The periodicals which have been taken over by abstractors who assume complete responsibility for choosing the articles to be abstracted and who themselves write the abstracts.
3. The periodicals which are covered by Research Institutes in various European centers.

## THIS LIST WILL BE SELECT

Many journals which have been checked over a period of time have been eliminated. At the same time the list will invite the suggestion of additional worth-while periodicals.

Each title will be followed by its abbreviation and by one or more numbers to indicate the field or fields for which the journal is of primary importance.

---

Enclosed please find \$6.00 (\$6.50 outside the U. S.) for Volume I of SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

**SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, INC.**

611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.







